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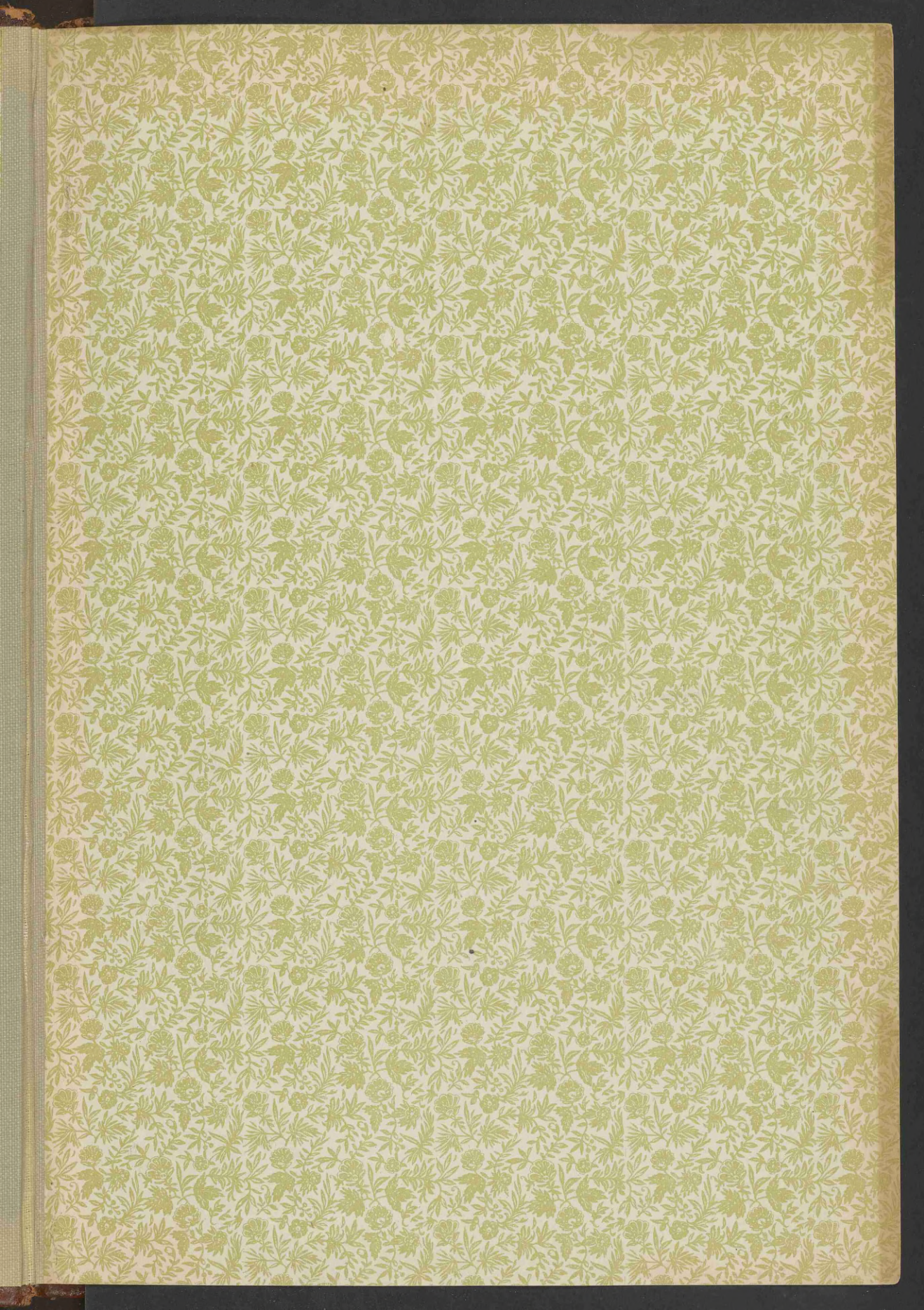
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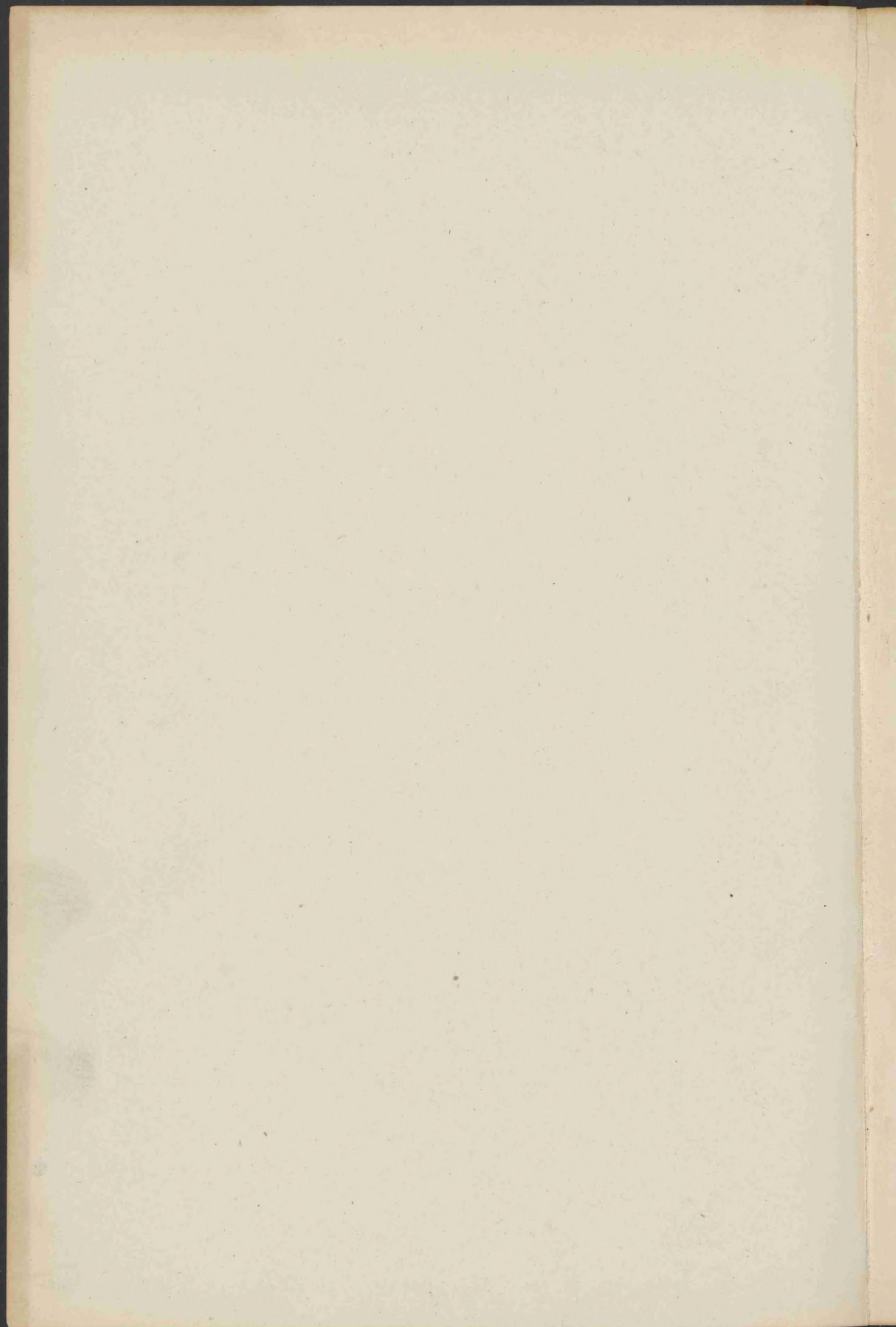
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
OF TEAMSTERS**

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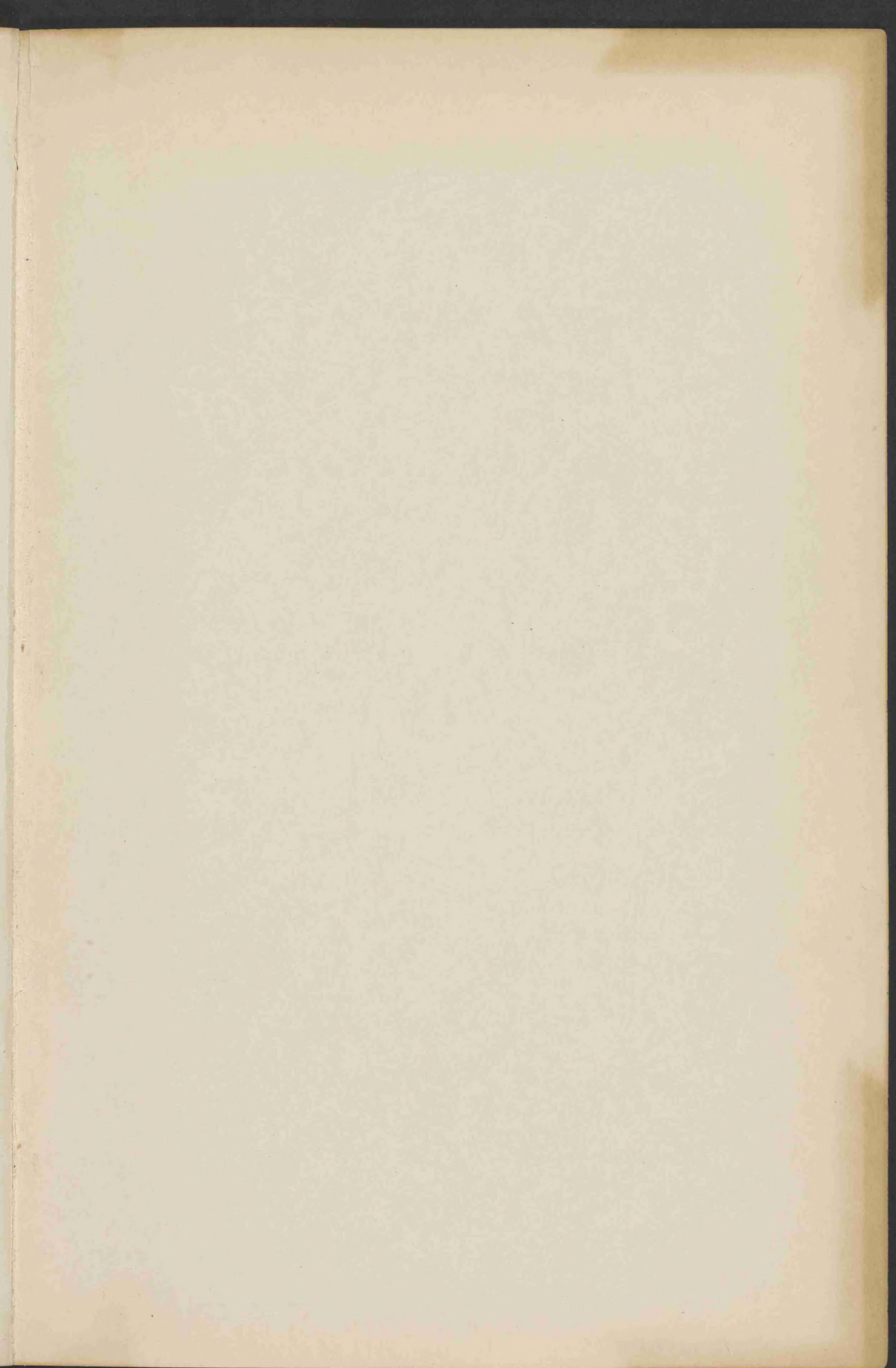














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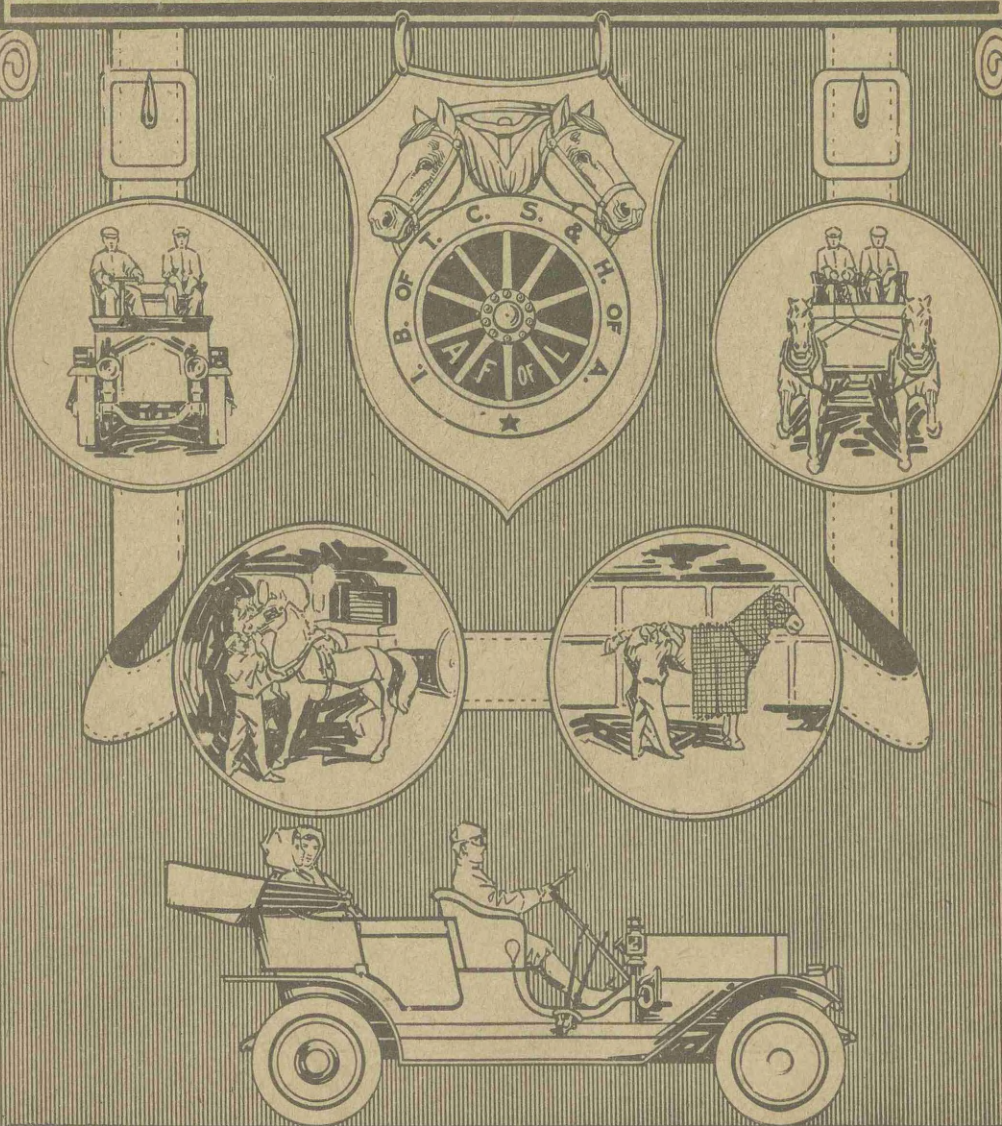
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DECEMBER, 1921

# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA





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The General Executive Board will meet in Indianapolis on Monday, December 5th, and will be in session all of that week.

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Organizer Farrell, who has been suffering a great deal as a result of serious internal pains, was for ten days under observation and examination at the Mayo brothers' hospital at Rochester, Minn., and we are pleased to say that the hospital authorities in that wonderful institution decided that it was entirely unnecessary to operate on him, and informed him that by dieting and taking a certain amount of exercise, he would, in a short time, be on the road to recovery. Brother Farrell is one of our best men, being in the employ of the International Union for about fourteen years, and we are indeed pleased that he did not have to undergo a serious operation.

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Optimism sometimes is moral cowardice. Some persons put aside unpleasant situations by saying, "Oh, it will all come out right in the end;" never allowing that things go wrong as often as they go right.

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# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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DECEMBER, 1921

Number 1

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor.

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## THE STEEL TRUST AND INDUSTRIAL UNREST



WASHINGTON, D.

C. — Charges that the Steel Trust inspired and is backing the industrial warfare in West Virginia as part

of its open shop campaign were made by Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, and later substantiated by Samuel Untermyer, W. Jett Lauck, Winthrop D. Lane and other witnesses at the hearing held in Washington, D. C., last week by Senator Kenyon's committee on labor and education.

"We expect to prove," declared Walsh when the hearing opened, "that what is going on in West Virginia is part of a general conspiracy directed by Judge Gary and the United States Steel Corporation to destroy the powerful labor organizations of the country, which had begun to cut deeply into their profits. We shall show that this man Livesly, now under indictment for the murder of Sid Hatfield and Ed Chambers, two local peace officers friendly to the miners, was ready to believe that anything he might do in the service of the coal operators' association in this region, where the Steel Trust is a dominant factor, would be condoned, even if he went to the extreme of killing men. We believe Judge Gary and the corpo-



ration as guilty of these murders as though the board of directors had met and ordered the killing."

#### UNTERMYER BLAMES STEEL TRUST

Walsh's charges later were substantiated by Samuel Untermyer of New York, multi-millionaire attorney and publicist, who declared, "This situation is a mere manifestation of the general attitude of the United States Steel Corporation to the labor situation. I regard the Steel Corporation as the greatest enemy to industrial peace in this country. If the Steel Trust were tomorrow to express to the West Virginia coal operators its desire that they recognize the unions, the unions would be recognized." A few minutes later Mr. Untermyer remarked that "The Steel Corporation has grown so monstrous that it is stronger and bigger than the law."

Untermyer proved the Steel Corporation has huge holdings in West Virginia, and that indirectly but effectively it controls the policies of the Norfolk and West Virginia Railway, the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Company, and other concerns active in various parts of the disturbed area.

Testimony that the Steel Corporation was responsible for the labor-baiting policies of the West Virginia operators was given fresh substantiation when, after the hearing had been in session for three days, their spokesmen flatly rejected offers of mediation by the United Mine Workers.

#### RAIL MANAGERS' WAGE IS DISCUSSED

Washington, D. C.—President Harding receives \$75,000 per annum as the head of a nation of more than 100,000,000 people and the president of the Pennsylvania railroad is paid \$75,460 per annum, said Congressman Parks of Arkansas.

"Looking back across the years to the beginning of the life of organized labor and the day of starvation wages, what do we find?" he asked.

"Without organized labor, without their battle for a just and fair wage and reasonable hours of work, what would have been the condition of labor today?"

"It was only at the command of the Congress of the United States that the railroads equipped their trains with safety appliances for the protection of the lives and the limbs of those who drive the locomotive, set the brakes or direct the train. I recall that again and again these men, seeking to earn their bread in the sweat of their faces—men who were free and not slaves—found it necessary to appeal to the lawmakers, and the government once more stepped in and said that a man should not be required to work more than sixteen hours a day; and then, when the day of fast trains with the increased hours incident thereto came, and with the terrible responsibilities of life and property in the hands of the employes, they again found it necessary to appeal to the government to say what should be a day's work.

"From the day the first piece of steel was laid until this hour, the railroads have demanded from the laborer all that physical endurance and the laws of the land would permit; they have taken from the public every ounce of flesh they were able to extract; they have never yielded until they had fought every inch of the way and exhausted every remedy known to the law; they have demanded of communities rights of way, station sites and bonuses; they have received from the hands of the government enormous tracts of land to induce them to extend their lines, until today their properties are worth \$20,000,000,000.



"Yet, while you and I and the world are safely sleeping after a day's work, these railroad employes, who are so severely censured when they stand up for what they deem to be their rights, and even threaten to strike, must go out into the night and into the storm and rain, doing their part to keep the wheels of trade moving and to silence the howl of the wolf at the door. Shall we condemn the man for using the only weapon for his defense that he has?"

"Let us inquire if he is really overpaid under present conditions. The labor board has recently said that the average day's wage for all classes of railway employes is \$4.54. Allowing nothing for sickness or vacations, taking out only the four Sabbath days a month, he works twenty-six days a month, and earns \$118.04, or \$1,416.48 for a full year. Naturally, some deduction must be made for sickness. It is easy to see that this is not sufficient to supply a man of family with the necessities of life."

Congressman Parks included in his speech a long list of high salaries paid railroad officials and attorneys. On one railroad—the Pennsylvania—the average salary of twenty of these individuals is \$30,722.50.

### RAILROADS AND THE MERCHANT MARINE

New York.—Railroads are using government funds to hamper the American merchant marine is the charge made by United States Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, in a speech in this city.

The speaker called attention to copies of contracts between railroad systems and foreign shipping lines that are filed with the interstate commerce commission.

In these contracts the railroads agree to use their best efforts to secure freight for the foreign ship-

ping companies to the exclusion of American ships.

"Exclusive use of facilities is granted in many cases, free wharfage and freight handling is given, special arrangements on through bills of lading are made, and many other privileges are accorded."

These railroad owners are referred to by Senator Ransdell as "international Americans."

The Pennsylvania Railroad is shown to have contracted with Furness, Withy & Co., a British corporation, "to promote the business of the said steamship line" as against "their individual and mutual competitors."

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad agrees with the North German Lloyd line to give that company the free use of piers, sheds, coal yards and warehouses; to try to get the vessels of the line exempt from city, harbor and county taxes, and do its best to get mail contracts for these foreign steamers.

The railroad further agrees to always deliver to the company's steamers the best Cumberland coal at a price "that shall be always 50 cents per ton under the market value at Baltimore."

The Boston & Albany Railroad agrees to grant the Cunard Steamship Line, another English corporation, "the free and exclusive use of certain piers," to "make all reasonable efforts to secure the amount of export freight required by said steamship company," and under certain conditions pledges "a reduced rate of 2½ cents per hundred pounds for freight in car-load lots."

Senator Ransdell shows that while these "international Americans" are plotting against American ships, they are campaigning against the American merchant marine, which is being slowly pounded to pieces by unpatriotic methods that no other country would tolerate.



The southern lawmaker exposed the claim of these "international Americans" that high wages is wrecking the American merchant marine. He said: "Our private companies operate ships, in spite of high wages paid to labor, in successful competition with the world, because of greater efficiency."

The speech is of especial interest to organized wage workers because of its expose of methods employed by railroads that are now attempting to beat down wages of employes, and are urging the repeal of the seamen's law.—News Letter.

### FAKE CO-OPS QUIT UNDER STATE PROBE

New York.—Fearing criminal prosecution as the result of a probe by New York officials, the Co-Operative Society of America has announced that it will cease doing business in this state.

The society is headed by three men who are trustees for 10 acres of sandy land in Michigan that is worth about \$25 an acre. The trustees are a self-perpetuating body to administer this "estate" for the benefit of unnamed persons thereafter to become beneficiaries through the purchase of "beneficial interest" certificates.

With this as a ground work, the promoters issued millions of dollars in securities. There are no officers other than the trustees and the certificate purchasers have no voice in the management of affairs.

Salesmen sell the certificates on a percentage basis. The buyer is told that when a certain number of certificates are sold in his neighborhood the society will open a grocery store which will give him a rebate on goods purchased. Under the plan funds without limit rolled into the coffers of these promoters, who have made the man who invented the gold brick look like an amateur.

Last summer Federal Judge Landis enjoined the society from selling stock in Illinois. The court said: "The whole thing is unclean wherever you touch it." It is stated that millions of dollars were secured from Illinois citizens before the Landis order was issued.

Genuine Rochdale co-operators are doing their utmost to expose the methods of these alleged "co-operators."—News Letter.

Suit was filed recently in Federal Court by the Shea & Donnelly Co., stone dealers of Bedford, Ind., representing twenty-five other stone concerns, for an injunction against officials of the St. Louis Building Trades Council and St. Louis local of the Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America, restraining them from interfering with the quarrying, shipment and installation of stone from these companies in St. Louis, it being alleged that a "secondary boycott" has been instituted against the company.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The national debt of the United States has grown from \$1,028,000,000 in 1913 to \$24,974,000,000 in 1920. The appropriation to the army and navy in 1912 was \$244,177,000, while in 1921 it had reached \$1,422,752,000. — Boston Herald.

Of the distribution of \$4,582,000,000 federal expenses during 1920, 63 per cent. was spent on past wars, 29 per cent. on future wars, 5 per cent. on civil departments, 2 per cent. on public works and 2 per cent. for education, public health and development.—Boston Herald.

Trade unionism, like Time, knows neither beginning nor end. It is the Genesis and Revelations of the human soul.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

**R**EADING the newspapers at the time of the ending or settlement of the railroad strike, one who did not know the situation would be led to believe that the settlement was an absolute defeat for the railroad brotherhoods. On the contrary, the settlement was a complete victory for the brotherhoods, although they have not expressed themselves to this effect. It would not be good policy for them to do so. They will have to fight later on to hold their present conditions. The truth of the matter is, when the brotherhoods took up the question as to whether or not they would accept the reduction handed down by the Railroad Wage Board, they referred it to their membership, and, according to reports, by an overwhelming majority the membership decided to reject the decision of the Board; that is, that they accept the 12 per cent. reduction in wages. They also decided to hold the strike order in abeyance, leaving it in the hands of the general executive board of their organizations. This actually meant an indefinite postponement of their action, or the strike. My opinion is—and I think I know a little something about the situation—that the railroad brotherhoods had no intention of striking for some time on the first decision of the Railroad Wage Board. In the meantime, the railroad companies, especially the Pennsylvania, which is one of the largest and wealthiest, were infringing on the rights of the men; setting aside certain conditions that had existed for some time past; practically openly defying the Railroad Wage Board. Eventually the railroad companies decided that they were going to further reduce the wages of the men 10 per cent. and were going to put it into effect immediately. This was in direct conflict with the Esch-Cummins law which established the Railroad Wage Board, because under that law, the men cannot raise their wages nor can the companies reduce wages until they have failed in conference between themselves to reach an agreement, and then submit the matter for final decision to the Railroad Wage Board. This procedure obtains ever since the passage of this law. The companies, from open statements, had decided to violate the law. The employees knew very well that the time had come for them to act. They had already received authority from their general membership to call a strike. This second reduction of 10 per cent. would mean, for the year, a 22 per cent. reduction, and that is not all perhaps they would have to accept, because if the brotherhoods allowed the railroads to do this, it would only be a question of three or four months when they would perhaps put into effect another reduction in wages, so the brotherhood chiefs decided on calling the strike around the first of November. The government in Washington realizing the danger confronting the country called in the representatives of the Railroad Wage Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission; consultations were held in the Cabinet, and it was decided that the government ought to act, and the government did act and authorized the Railroad Wage Board to enforce the law. That meant that the railroad companies could not put into effect a reduction in wages without having it first approved by the Railroad Wage Board. They told the gentlemen representing the railroad companies that the law



was going to be applied to them just as well as to the men, and were they to violate the law they would be held responsible. The decision of the Railroad Wage Board was that they would take up in regular order the desire of the companies for a further reduction in wages, but that they could not possibly get around to considering the matter until some time next July, or, perhaps, later. They advised the representatives of the men to accept the first reduction of 12 per cent. and continue to work, and the men representing the brotherhoods decided to accept the advice of the Railroad Wage Board and the railroad companies' representatives decided that they also had better respect the law. Therefore, the second reduction in wages which was to be put into effect by the companies was withdrawn until some time after next July. Perhaps it may not come up until September or October, and we are safe in saying that business in general cannot be any worse than it is now, and there is every hope that conditions in general will be better so that the railroads may be making more money; the wheels of industry may perhaps be turning more generally than at present, and conditions everywhere may have improved to such an extent that the railroad organizations may be able to convince the Railroad Wage Board that they are entitled at least to their present conditions, and, perhaps, a betterment of those conditions. The main point is that it was a complete victory for the membership and an absolute defeat for the railroad companies. Not only has the reduction been prevented, but the railroad companies have been compelled to recognize the employees' representatives, chosen by the employees—something that was irritating the general membership of the brotherhoods—and this is important. Of course, we are all very much pleased that the strike has been averted. It would have materially affected our organization and undoubtedly idleness would prevail to some extent, but not to the extent it would have prevailed some years ago, because the motor truck, on which the greatest majority of our membership are now employed, would be forced into operation and it would be nothing strange to have chauffeurs running trucks across the country delivering food stuff and other products necessary to maintain communities. We are pleased that the strike was settled and, although the men on the railroads were deprived of taking the action they had decided to take, and while in our judgment they would have won the strike, it is well that their strength be reserved as long as they got an honorable settlement. It was laughable and indeed pitiable to see how the chambers of commerce in different parts of the country were organizing forces to carry on the work of the railroad men and the messages they were sending to the railroad companies as to what they were willing to do; with the press of the nation attacking the railroad organizations; wealth and capital with all their power and venom endeavoring to destroy the usefulness of the organizations and to create in the minds of the public a bitterness against those organizations. The Chamber of Commerce of Boston pointed to the fact that Lloyd George stood up and refused to be bulldozed by the railroad organizations and was successful in breaking the railroad strike. This is absolutely false and if it was true conditions in England are very different from what they are in this country. England is a small country and the great seaports in any part of the country could easily be reached by trucks. It is different crossing a continent such as ours and carrying food products as would have to be done in case of a railroad strike. Some of those whitewash patriots



who were idling behind and pushing the workers forward during the war, judging from their actions, have no more conception of the disaster and seriousness that would result if a railroad strike took place, and continued for any length of time, than a two-year-old child has of the power of the mighty ocean. The government in Washington realized the seriousness of the whole situation and exercised its power to bring about a settlement—something on which the government is to be congratulated. The settlement of the strike has had a beneficial effect on our organization, because undoubtedly had the railroad workers been forced to accept a further reduction in wages, the express company would fall in line and immediately make application for a reduction for their employees. This procedure, we hope, has been averted, at least until after a decision has been rendered by the Railroad Wage Board on the railroad situation, and, as stated above, by that time we are hopeful that conditions in general will present a more healthy appearance. Anyway, conditions cannot be any worse than they are at the present time, with hundreds of thousands of men out of work everywhere, and the masses of people facing a long, bitter winter. It is well for all concerned—rich and poor—that the strike of the railroad workers has been settled, for while Boston and New York had, according to their reports, provisions sufficient to last them for fourteen days, it is fearful to imagine what might have happened at the end of that time. One thing alone is certain, that the millions of workers would not suffer starvation if food was within the walls of a city. If it necessitated brutality to obtain food for the suffering women and children, the toilers would have that food. We had no desire to see such a condition in this age of civilization, so we repeat again that the government deserves to be congratulated by the people of the entire country for bringing about a settlement.

THE action of the Circuit Court of Appeals by which part of Judge Anderson's injunction against the United Mine Workers was set aside is another proof that some judges are liable to err in their judgment and decisions. Judge Anderson decided that there was a conspiracy between the United Mine Workers and the union mine operators to injure the non-union operators in West Virginia and enjoined the mine workers from further organizing the miners working in West Virginia, and also went so far as to say that the collecting of dues by the check-off system had a tendency to help in the conspiracy because those dues thus collected were being used to defray the expenses of organizers, etc., in the West Virginia fields. Perhaps some of our members do not thoroughly understand what the check-off system means. Let me explain. The check-off system means that the dues of the mine workers are collected by the mine bosses and turned over to the union. In this way each month the secretary of the local union advises the mine officials as to the amount of dues and assessments against each man and the bookkeeper at the mine sends to the local a check covering the total and deducts same from the individual miner's pay envelope. This system was first started in the Illinois district when W. D. Ryan was an officer in that district, about twenty-five years ago, and has grown and spread into other states, viz., Indiana, Ohio, part of Pennsylvania, part of Kentucky and most of the northwest. There has never been any question about getting rid of this system in the controversies existing during discussions between the mine operators and



the mine workers on wage scales. In other words, the employers have been perfectly satisfied with it, because considerable inconvenience was experienced by the mine operators when men were placed at the mouth of the mine to collect dues from each man who entered the mine in the morning or on pay days. The men were delayed; many arguments arising, and it was generally discomforting to both the union and the employers and not one employer in the mining industry that we know of that had adopted this system was anxious to get rid of it. It was a mutual understanding between the miners and their employers that has been in existence for over twenty years in many districts. Shortly after the war, when the question of a strike came up because the miners were asking for an increase in wages, the government had certain control over the mines, and Fuel Administrator Garfield helped in the negotiations between the employers and the employees and with the consent of the national government the check-off system was allowed to remain and was agreed to by the employers, the men and the government for a period of two years. That contract does not expire until next April, but Judge Anderson's decision ordered that contract, participated in by the government, to be broken and enjoined the operators and the men against collecting dues by the check-off system. We are pleased to know, without going into the case very much, pending a further hearing, that the Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, immediately suspended that part of the injunction, and we are hopeful that when a hearing in full is held on the injunction prohibiting the miners from doing any organizing in West Virginia, that the Circuit Court of Appeals will dissolve this temporary injunction, because, in our judgment, it is illegal, unconstitutional, and prevents a local union from endeavoring to organize men into unions so that they might benefit themselves by such organization. We do not believe that the Circuit Court of Appeals was in any way governed by the action of the miners, who had decided that if their agreement was broken by the employers; that is, if the employers obeyed the order of the court and broke the agreement which was entered into and participated in by the United States government, the miners were not going to continue working. Already about thirty thousand miners in Indiana had quit work. They had threatened to quit work in several other districts when the decision of Judge Anderson was reversed. It is indeed fortunate for industry, and for the people as a whole, that the Circuit Court decided that it was not necessary to compel the operators and miners to break their working agreement, thereby paralyzing the industry of the nation. The miners, when they quit work are not in a hurry to go back, and if at the beginning of a long winter the mines were closed down, at the end of three or four months the nation would be in a fearful condition for the want of coal. All of this would have resulted because of the fact that a federal judge enjoined both the men and the operators from carrying out a contract, in their opinion, lawfully entered into.

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**S**OMETIMES it is a bad practice to keep men in office too long, and they should not be retained unless they render the best service possible to the organization by which they are employed. However, splendid results are obtained in many instances by retaining the same man in office, because from year to year he acquires a fund of



experience which is helpful to the membership he represents. Any man who fails to profit by his experience is not a fit man to have working for an organization. A man may not be worth very much to an organization immediately upon his employment. It takes two or three years to properly break a man in and make him in any way safe for either a local or International union. You cannot expect to take a man off a truck today and make him a diplomat of the type we need, able to go in and argue with a number of smooth employers, who are represented by the smoothest, most cold-blooded lawyers that can be procured. It is almost impossible to imagine how Labor has been able to cope with them at all. The men that Labor has developed, who are able to go out and battle their way in argument, produce facts, and hold their own against the odds that confront them, is indeed, to say the least, surprising. The labor movement has developed men who are able to hold their own in the conference, on the public platform and in the press, but this cannot be done in a year or two and it will never be done by some individuals who have refused to move ahead, who refuse to be enlightened, who refuse to profit by their experience, who believe because they have gained a little imagine they can, by their backward tactics, overcome everything. I say to our officers and to our unions that loud talking and threatening language will not get us anything. There is indeed a great responsibility placed upon the shoulders of local and international officers of a labor union. Men representing the membership of any organization should remember that the old-time blustering tactics, which were adopted years ago (and that a few men continue to retain) are worn out, useless, undignified and discreditable to the individual, and the union that he represents. An International officer, from the years of experience that he has had (and the writer contends that he should endeavor to improve his mind each year), can almost tell the outcome of a controversy before it begins. The same condition obtains amongst many of our local officers throughout the country. For instance, in a city where the men are not very well organized, we know that it is impossible to win a strike. We have before our eyes a map of the district where men will fight and win and the district where men will fight and lose. We know the caliber of employers we have to deal with in each city. We know the kind of industrial years when it is profitable for unions to make a noise. We know the dangers surrounding each union each year; the result of contests in the past that were ill-considered, and we say to you honestly that this year in nearly every district it is impossible to obtain any increase in wages or any shortening of hours until this industrial depression passes over, and the set of officers that insist on getting substantial changes in their agreements are doing so at the risk of losing their unions, jeopardizing the work that it has taken years to accomplish and destroying the conditions that are at present enjoyed by the membership. Such men are dangerous and such men cannot continue to function for local unions very long because it will take but a short time for the unions to realize how pin-headed and dangerous their judgment has been. Of course, this is not true in all districts or in all unions, for there are some isolated districts where men are working for very low wages and are entitled to a betterment of their conditions, but in 90 per cent. of the cities and towns in this country at the present time where our craft is organized, it is true that it is impossible, at this time, to change conditions. This means also



that we must not change conditions downward. We must fight against reductions as much as possible. Every dollar that we are receiving today we are entitled to and we are going to try to hold. If we fight and lose that which we have struggled to obtain it will be a fight forced on us which we cannot avoid. If there is any way to compromise, it would perhaps be better to settle that way, because fighting during this period of unemployment is dangerous, very dangerous for the industry in which we are engaged, for the men and for the employer. We, therefore, rely on you, the local officers, to use your best judgment in trying to hold the conditions that you now have, until this storm of industrial unrest blows over. If you fail in this supreme test the men whom you represent will despise you in the years to come. There is indeed a great responsibility on your shoulders. Realize the importance of your task and do not be afraid to speak up. Speak the words that even the majority may not like to hear, and tell the truth as you see it, and if you are defeated, time will tell who was right, but, above all, protect the union that you have helped to make. Those honest working men in your charge and keeping have only you to guide them, and it is your duty to be loyal to them and save them from themselves if necessary so that the union may continue to live. Remember this industrial depression will pass over, and if we can only retain our unions where they are now, or until we again experience flourishing times—in a year or so—then we can go ahead, and perhaps beyond where we are now, but the watchwords of every officer in every local union at this time should be: Hold on. Be patient. Organize.

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THE following is copy of a letter which I had occasion to send to Brother Fitzgerald, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes. The letter explains itself. I am also publishing letter received from Brother Fitzgerald, in which you will notice he makes it clear to his vice-presidents that our jurisdiction is not to be interfered with:

“Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31, 1921.

“E. H. Fitzgerald, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

“Dear Sir and Brother—I have received complaints from Boston and Philadelphia, that your representatives in those districts are encouraging teamsters and chauffeurs to leave our organization and secure membership in yours.

“I want to ask you to write a letter to your Victory Lodge in Philadelphia and to your local in Boston, stating clearly that it is a violation of the laws governing both International Unions, and a distinct violation of our jurisdiction rights for your organization to admit to membership teamsters and chauffeurs. I would like to have a copy of your letter.

“I trust you will take care of this matter immediately so that I will have an answer to this communication, also copy of your letter to your membership for our General Executive Board, which will meet some time the end of the month of November.

“I want to say further that unless your International refrains from infringing on our jurisdiction that I will be compelled to bring the



matter to the attention of the American Federation of Labor, and I want the friendly relations that have always existed between the two Internationals to continue.

"Hoping to hear from you soon and with kindest regards, I am,

"Fraternally yours,

"DANIEL J. TOBIN, General President."

"Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight  
Handlers, Express and Station Employes

"Second National Bank Building

"Cincinnati, Ohio, November 2, 1921.

"Mr. Geo. W. Eastty, V. G. P., Continental Hotel, New York, N. Y.:

"Mr. F. Theisen, V. G. P., 361 Woodruff Ave., Mt. Washington P. O.,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.:

"Gentlemen and Brothers—Under date of October 31, 1921, Brother Daniel J. Tobin, General President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, writes as follows:

"I have received complaints from Boston and Philadelphia, that your representatives in those districts are encouraging teamsters and chauffeurs to leave our organization and secure membership in yours.

"I want to ask you to write a letter to your Victory Lodge of Philadelphia and to your local in Boston, stating clearly that it is a violation of the law governing both International Unions, and a distinct violation of our jurisdiction rights for your organization to admit to membership teamsters and chauffeurs. I would like to have a copy of your letter.

"I trust you will take care of this matter immediately so that I will have an answer to this communication, also copy of your letter to your membership for our General Executive Board, which will meet some time the end of the month of November.

"I want to say further that unless your International refrains from infringing on our jurisdiction that I will be compelled to bring the matter to the attention of the American Federation of Labor, and I want the friendly relations that have always existed between the two Internationals to continue.

"Hoping to hear from you soon and with kindest regards, I am,"

"It is quite necessary that the jurisdiction of Brother Tobin's organization be respected. This, of course, has reference to teamsters and chauffeurs employed by the American Railway Express Company, and refers particularly to the situation in Philadelphia.

"You are therefore requested to see that all lodges in your district observe the jurisdictional rights of Brother Tobin's organization.

"Yours fraternally,

(Signed) "E. H. FITZGERALD, Grand President."

The Kansas district of the United Mine Workers of America has been suspended by John L. Lewis and all district officers are summarily removed from office, it was reported recently.—Washington Star.

So long as the steel companies persist in the employment of spies and "under-cover" men to combat the labor men, all their professions of good will toward labor may be discounted 100 per cent.—New York World.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Have just returned from the California State Federation of Labor Convention, where I represented Local 490 of Vallejo. They have a membership of 137, and as good, and probably the best, wage scale in the country.

Brother Casey, Second Vice-President of the Brotherhood, gave the teamster delegates at the convention a dinner, and in the talks that followed the repast it was brought out that while the teamsters were not making much progress at present they were holding their own, which is an excellent report for these times.

While at the convention, I discussed with many delegates the building trades strike in San Francisco that has harassed that community since May 1, 1921. I learned that had it not been for Brother Casey's foresight, courage and diplomacy, Local 85 and other locals in the Bay districts would have been drawn into the vortex of the struggle and no doubt would have been practically destroyed.

So I take this occasion to inform you of the many splendid things that I heard, not from teamsters alone, but from men representing all crafts, who paid their tributes to Brother Casey for his sterling worth, not alone to the teamsters' organization, but to Organized Labor in general.

A man of his type is like an oasis in the desert, he radiates strength, instills hope, and does not say to his people "go" but "come". He is a real leader, and a tower of strength for the right.

I would be pleased to hear from you when it is convenient for you to write.

The Los Angeles Local, figuratively speaking, is like "Mohammed's Coffin," between the heaven and the earth. There are a very few attending the meetings, and those who do seem to mistrust each other. I prophesy that when the bosses begin to increase hours and decrease pay the "dear brothers" will see the light.

I read your articles—every word of them—and to say that I enjoy them would not express it. More power to you. May you go on with the work, helping, analyzing and pointing the way to the overworked and underpaid men of our craft, and all crafts for that matter, out of the economic wilderness into the land of decent working conditions and adequate wages and an eight-hour day. These are the wishes of

J. B. DALE.

## PHILADELPHIA

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I read your letter to our general membership in the International Magazine with great interest, and everyone I have come in contact with since the first report of your resignation was in the papers says, "Tobin is right," or "Dan is right," and other comment was: "Gompers wants to be in the limelight too much," and "it's no use catering to those higher up, politicians or others, who hate Labor," etc.

Well, we little thought poor Maguire would be gone so soon when we were in Atlantic City recently, and one of the last words he said was, "Bill, I am so bad tell Tom and Dan." So it shows he



was thinking of our International when he left this world. We could ill afford to lose him here, as he was strictly an International man, and that's more than you can say for some. He was 53 years old and is being buried Tuesday morning.

The unemployment situation here is very bad and the conference in Washington did us no good here, as the people whom our mayor called into conference were the Industrial Relations Committee of the Chamber of Commerce who brought on the open-shop fight in the building trades and who by their actions caused the stoppage of work by the contractors.

I do hope you are enjoying the best of health, as I am.

With very best wishes,

WM. H. ASHTON.

### CASEY THE COP

Funny guy, policeman Casey, he can see straight through a wall,

An' can spot a prowlin' sneak-thief watchin' out to make a haul.

He can look right round the corner in the middle of the night,

And get on the job like lightnin' when a roughneck starts a fight.

He seems always to be watchin' when there's trouble anywhere,

But he never sees us bathin' in the fountain on the square.

Mix-ups do not last a minute if they're started on our street;

When them tough nuts want a riot they get off o' Casey's beat.

We don't dasst to swipe an orange off a push cart any more,

Or get rid of bogus quarters in the blind Eytalian's store.

Casey'd grab us in a minute if we pinched a chunk o' coal,

But he never sees us strippin' to get in our swimmin' hole.

When the streets is like an oven in a cellar bakin' shop,

An' a feller keeps on wiltin' till he thinks he's goin' to flop,

We sneak down behind the statues, peel our rags off to the skin,

Wait until there's no one lookin' but the sparrows, an' git in.

Casey always passes by us half a dozen times a day,

But he's lookin' out for trouble that might start across the way.

He's a tough old bird, is Casey; when a guy gets in a scrap

He is loaded in the wagon with an awful messy map.

Even kids will holler murder when he grabs 'em by the hair

After they've been rollin' ivories underneath the school house stair.

Nothin' that his job is stoppin' ever gits away from him,

But he doesn't ever see us when we strip to take a swim.

—J. J. Montague.

To repeat mechanically the same task, whether it be teaching, selling, bookkeeping, or laying bricks, is not work; that is labor. If you leave the engine of your automobile running while it stands at the curb, the motor burns fuel and oil, goes through all the motions, and in time will wear itself out; but the car performs no work. Thousands of men are running the car of their life with the throttle wide open, without noticing that the wheels are spinning deeper and deeper into the sand; thousands are chugging merrily along roads, with a stone wall just around the next turn. Effort alone won't do it. It must be definite, constructive effort; it must be continuous, and it must produce results. — Clerks' Journal.

The best mirror in which to see yourself is your Work.



# MISCELLANY



## LUMBER MIDDLE MEN ARE LUMBER BARONS

Seattle—Lumber middle men are a myth—they are lumber barons, operating through subsidiary companies, says Harry W. Call, secretary of the International Union of Timber Workers, in replying to a local newspaper's statement that retail lumber yards are making a profit of 41 per cent. over mill prices, that 10 per cent. is the mill man's profit and 10 per cent. the contractor's profit.

Secretary Call quotes official records to show that lumber owners are the middle men, and where the opposite is true, the middle man is forced to hold prices.

Reference is made to a recent statement by the Department of Commerce that one group of lumber owners in the northwest control 95,700,000,000 feet of standing timber.

This group has organized the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, which is the selling agency of twelve companies.

"Other large corporations in the lumber industry have gigantic selling agencies," said Secretary Call. They are their own retailers.

"The mill owners who own no timber are at the mercy of those who own large tracts of timber and who have extensive selling agencies. The larger owners can wipe them off the industrial map with but scant effort.

"It has been claimed by the timber owners that the 'public will not buy.' In truth, the public can not buy, and slashing wage reductions have not helped to put the public in a position to buy. They have served but one purpose, that of re-

ducing the purchasing power of all. "Low wages has made low business."—News Letter.

## LOWER WAGES FOR WORKERS—U. S. OFFICIALS GET MORE

Washington.—While the government swells the deafening chorus for wage reductions, there is no censure against the federal reserve bank of New York—maintained and controlled by the government—for its salary increase of nearly 300 per cent. to 21 officials.

The figures were prepared by John Skelton Williams, former comptroller of the currency, and were used by Senator Heflin of Alabama in a reply to Senator Nelson of Minnesota, who disapproved "high" wages.

The figures show that 21 persons connected with the federal reserve bank of New York were formerly paid a total of \$121,800 a year. They are now paid a total of \$349,000 a year.

Formerly, the average for each of these persons was \$5,800 a year, but the average is now \$11,800 a year.

Some of the increases are: Benjamin Strong, from \$30,000 to \$50,000; Pierre Jay, from \$16,000 to \$30,000; J. H. Case, from \$20,000 to \$30,000; E. R. Kenzel, from \$4,000 to \$25,000; L. F. Sailer, from \$7,000 to \$25,000; G. L. Harrison, from \$4,000 to \$22,000; L. H. Hendricks, from \$6,000 to \$18,000; Shepard Morgan, from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

"The next time one of you senators feel called on to get up here and lambast labor," said Senator Heflin, "I suggest that you clean



up the high salary scandal at the reserve bank in New York."—  
News Letter.

### **MERCHANTS AND LABOR UNIONS**

Fifty or more years ago the merchant was a hard-working, plain-living individual, his necessities governed by his business, his stock of goods by the demand of his trade.

In those days wage-workers were earning small wages for an extremely long work-day; their demands were limited by a small pay envelope; their amusement practically limited to conversation; seldom discarding his overalls, except to attend a funeral, marriage or church, when he wore his tri-yearly Sunday best.

The demands of the wage-workers, who constituted the great majority of consumers, limited the turn-over and profits to the merchant, hence the status of the merchant was little, if any, better than the wage-worker. Long hours and small income was the rule.

With the rise of the labor unions came better wages and a shorter work-day. This was followed by an early-closing movement of the merchants. Higher wages created a bigger demand for necessities and so-called luxuries. The profits were greater and his variety of stock greatly extended. By rapid disposal of his own stock he now has quantity, quality and variety; and above all, some leisure to enjoy life. The labor unions have raised the standard of living of all layers of society, the merchant being no exception to the rule.

What, then, does a strong labor movement mean to the merchant? Just this: It means that the wage-worker has enough to spend for the necessities and some of the luxuries of life; a \$25 suit instead of a \$10 one; a \$3 hat instead of a fifty-cent one; better furniture at home,

with other comforts; good seats at theaters, with a little saved against future debt accumulation.

A poorly paid non-union worker is brother to a pauper; that is, he is a poor customer at best—even if he can remain honest and pay his debts. The non-union worker would be still worse off if it were not that the labor unions were the means of his getting more money—when union scales increase, the non-union worker can get a little more money, can creep a little closer to the union scale—getting something which he did not help to acquire.

It is seldom you see a union worker begging; he is too proud, too self-respecting, to do so. The union worker lives from 10 to 50 per cent. better than the non-union worker. The union worker is the merchant's one best friend.—  
Labor Clarion.

### **WILLING TO TAKE LOSSES; WANT NO PRYING RECEIVER**

Baltimore.—Representatives of a majority of the policyholders in the Employers' Mutual Insurance and Service Company, the strike insurance concern which the State Insurance Department charges to be insolvent and unable to meet its obligations, and for which a receiver has been asked, have petitioned the court to postpone the hearing on the receivership application for 30 days. They want time to work out a plan of reorganization, declaring that they do not desire a receivership, being willing to stand their losses in order to keep the company going. The committee of the majority policyholders is composed of three employing printers, two of whom locked out their workmen May 2. A receivership for the company may mean that the methods of the concern in attempting to break strikes will be investigated, hence the purpose of these employers in opposing the proceedings. The



State Insurance Department has examined the financial affairs of the company and has reported to the court that the concern is insolvent, having liabilities exceeding assets by more than a million dollars. The employers opposing the receivership evidently hope to uncover an angel to square accounts in the event the court grants the thirty-day postponement. — News Letter.

### THRIFT PLAN COLLAPSES

More than 10,000 workers throughout the industrial regions east of Chicago have been "stung" by the collapse of the National Thrift Bond Corporation.

Thrift bonds to the amount of \$700,000 were sold by the corporation on the installment plan to these workers. Employers aided the scheme by deducting payments from the pay envelope.

The corporation deposited a group of government, state and municipal securities in a trust fund as a pledge for their thrift bonds, but the market value of the securities has dropped on an average of 30 per cent., and as this affected the interest on the thrift bonds, the corporation is now wrecked.

The workers are offered the poor consolation that if they wait 20 or 30 years, when the government, state and municipal securities mature, they will receive payment in full.

### DUSTS CAUSE DEATHS

Washington — An investigation of the various types of respirators used by workers in numerous industries in preventing the inhalation of injurious dusts is to be undertaken at the Pittsburgh, Pa., experiment station of the United States Bureau of Mines.

Stone dusts and metal dusts that are breathed by miners, stone cutters and metal polishers have been

the cause of much pulmonary disease, incapacitating many workers and at times resulting in early deaths.

Investigators have learned that the finest particles of dust of a size far too small to be seen by the unaided eye are the ones that lodge in the lungs and do most damage. At present little is known of the merits of the different filters used for respirators and workmen often prefer to protect themselves with a towel or handkerchief tied around their faces. In the proposed tests by the Bureau of Mines fine particles, such as compose tobacco smoke, and fine material dusts suspended in air will be filtered with the different materials. The relative effectiveness of the filters will be noted as well as their resistance to passage of air and tendency to clog. The information obtained may be used to design more effective dust respirators. — News Letter.

### LANDIS GRANTS REHEARING

Chicago. — Judge Landis has granted a rehearing of the arbitration proceedings in which he served as arbitrator and cut the wages of workers in the building trades of this city about 12½ per cent. and changed their working conditions. Both the Building Construction Employers' Association and the Associated Builders have protested against his decision to rehear the question. — News Letter.

One hundred publishers adopted a resolution yesterday and submitted it to the Association of New York Employing Printers asking a reduction of the present wage scale to be agreed upon by conciliation or arbitration. — Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Exports to Europe fell off last year nearly \$1,500,000,000. — Philadelphia Public Ledger.



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The fight between the International Union and the Jewel Tea Company is still on, or just the same as it was for the past year. No settlement has been made and we hope that our members, friends and the working people in general will patronize tea and coffee companies that are fair to organized labor. If there are no union drivers in your district, buy those necessities from the chain stores, but, above all, remember there has been no settlement between the Jewel Tea Company and the International Union.

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A peaceful adjustment of any dispute is better than going to extremes.

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The man or the organization that is continuously looking for fight soon runs up against it, and finds when it is too late it would have been better to have endeavored to settle the matter by peaceful methods.

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Hold yourself together in emergencies—the cool head usually comes out the victor.

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Let the other fellow do the shouting and the swearing, he soon wears out, and then you, fully controlling yourself, can win almost any battle.

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*Official Magazine*  
of the  
**International Brotherhood**  
*of Teamsters, Chauffeurs*  
**Stablemen and Helpers**  
*of America*

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of  
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**222 East Michigan Street**

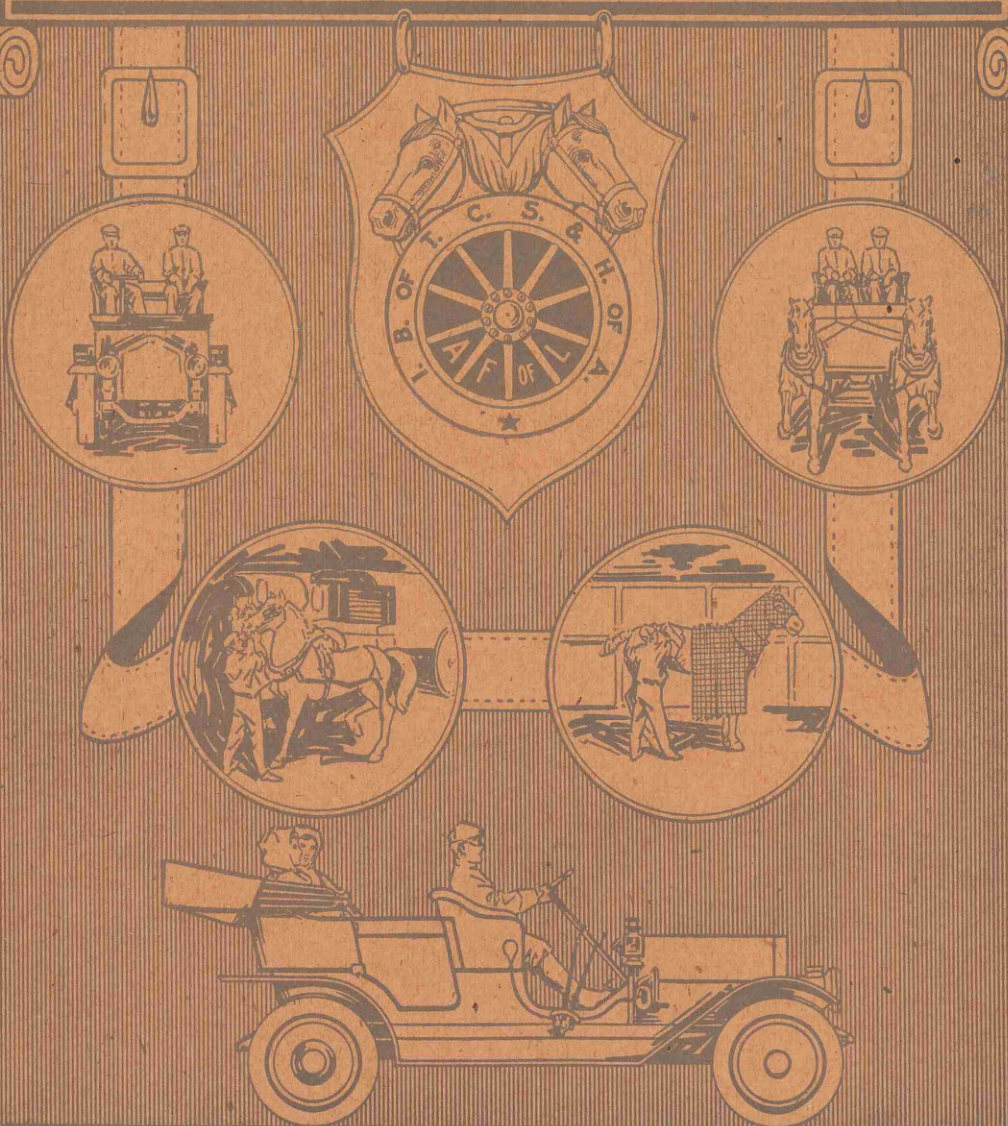
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JANUARY, 1922

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





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Why not make a few promises to yourself for the New Year?

Say that you will attend at least one meeting each month; that you will try and pay your dues promptly, or in advance. You will lose nothing by doing so.

That you will help the officers who are trying to handle the affairs of your local.

That you will try to help brace up the member who has fallen behind in his dues.

That you will endeavor to get a new member into the union.

That you will not be a knocker, even though you may have cause to be one.

That you will say a good word for your union whenever possible.

That you will do an honest day's work without abusing that strength with which you are possessed.

That you will be scrupulously honest with your employer.

That you will take special interest in the horses that you drive or the machine that you operate.

That you will not be wasteful with the property of your employers.

That you will ask for your overtime when it is honestly due you, but that you will not demand overtime unless you are entitled to it.

That you will live faithfully to every section of your local by-laws and the International constitution.

That you will be a believer in and an advocate of the principles of the American Federation of Labor, which knows no creed, color or politics.

That you will stand faithfully by your union even though it is not as strong as it used to be.

That if there is any wrongdoing on the part of your officers, go to your meeting and mention same, but do not talk about it on the street.

That you will not stand for rowdyism or threatening language in your meetings or elsewhere pertaining to your union.

That you will live the life of a clean, law-abiding trade unionist, believing, as you do, that the union has obtained for you more freedom and independence than any other institution or organization with which you are connected.

If you make the above promises to yourself, they will cost you nothing, and you will find that at the end of the year 1922 you will be a better man.

For when the last Great Scorer comes to write against your name, He writes, not that you won or lost, but how you played the game.

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# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS-CHAUFFEURS - STABLEMEN AND HELPERS -



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## MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 5 TO 10, 1921



SECRETARY HUGHES called the roll and all members were present.

The General President stated that since the last Board meeting he had appointed Brother William F. Hart of Local Union No. 641, Jersey City, to fill the vacancy created on the Board by the resignation of Brother King. The General President then proceeded to install Brother Hart.

Brother Hart thanked the General President and the General Executive Board for the honor conferred upon him and pledged his support and loyalty in maintaining the dignity and honor of the International Union in every respect. Brother Hart stated that every local union in the State of New Jersey was loyal and 100 per cent. right with the International and the American Federation of Labor and were perfectly satisfied with what had been done by the International Officers in maintaining the solidarity and unity of our International Union during this present crisis.

Request was received from Local Union No. 751, Furniture Movers of St. Louis, Mo., for the endorsement of a strike covering 200 men,



to resist the open-shop drive and a large decrease in wages. The General President was instructed to call Brother Coyne, the business agent of the local, over the long-distance phone and find out just exactly what the situation was. The General President did so and informed the board members that Brother Coyne told him that the men had been locked out that morning because they had refused to accept beforehand the conditions imposed by the employers, and the Board decided that although it looked like a long drawn-out fight, it was something that could not be prevented and the Board members instructed the General President to notify Brother Coyne that financial aid would be forthcoming in accordance with the constitution, and every assistance that could be rendered by the International Union would undoubtedly be rendered.

Request for endorsement of a strike from Local No. 267, Taxicab Drivers and Chauffeurs of New York City, involving thirty-five men, in order to enforce a wage scale which obtains amongst all of the other taxicab companies was granted and the local was so notified.

Local No. 50, Belleville, Ill., asked for the endorsement of a strike for a few men because of the discharge of one man who is employed by the Standard Oil Company in that district. The Board, taking into consideration the fact that the company has a right to discharge a man if unsatisfactory, refused the request of the local and instructed the Secretary-Treasurer to notify the local union that it would be better to have this man find other employment than to sacrifice several men when wages and conditions in the employment were being granted.

Organizer Ashton was called in to report on the strike in Cleve-

land, which is now in its fifth week and where strike benefits to the extent of \$26,000 have been paid. Organizer Ashton made his report very plain, stating that he had done everything in his power to prevent the strike; that before he was called in there from Philadelphia, that the men had voted to strike because of the fact that the employers insisted on a \$6 a week reduction. The men voted to accept a \$3 a week reduction; also agreed to arbitrate the difference between the \$3 and \$6 a week reduction, but the company refused and insisted on the full amount being deducted, or the \$6 full reduction in wages. The men were compelled to strike against this unusual proceeding of the company that had for many years been fair. Union shop conditions between this company and the local had prevailed for years. Immediately upon the men going on strike the company insisted on the open shop and the fight resolved itself into a question of the open or union shop. There are 700 men involved. The General President visited Cleveland and made a strong effort to bring about a settlement. He succeeded in bringing the company officials to a meeting of the strikers. The General President talked for several hours, endeavoring to bring about a settlement, but was unsuccessful. The General Executive Board, after hearing the reports of both the General President and General Organizer on the situation, decided to continue to finance the strike, and instructed Organizer Ashton to return and use every means in his power to bring about a settlement of this unpleasant affair which could not be avoided by the membership of Local Union No. 449.

The General President informed the Board that he had notified Auditor Briggs to be present and make a report on the New York



situation. That he had also requested Brother Neer of Chicago to come before the Board and state what he knew of the situation in view of the fact that Brother Neer had been sent down there to endeavor to assist in bringing about a settlement of the strike, due to the fact that he is on friendly terms with the representatives of the Borden Company, who also do business in Chicago.

Brother Neer said that he went into New York at the suggestion of the General President and did everything he could to bring about an understanding; that he had seen representatives of some of the companies, but that it was absolutely impossible to do anything as the companies were determined to fight the battle to the end. He further stated that the men were standing loyally to the organization; that the trouble was they had spent all of their money; that the milk wagon drivers of Chicago had contributed about \$50,000, but that it required about \$15,000 a week to carry on the strike. He was of the opinion that the thing to do was to try to get a settlement so that the men could begin to return to work. He said he knew it was almost impossible to do this, but that if the men could get back to work with their buttons, in his judgment, although he said he might be mistaken, that would be the best thing to do. He realized that there were perhaps several men who could not get back, due to the fact that the business was all shot to pieces and the companies had undoubtedly hired some men who they would retain, at least for some time.

Brother Briggs then covered the situation from the beginning of the strike to that time. He said that he could not have held the men in any way on the night that they voted to strike no matter what he might have done. He explained

that the companies did not offer the old wage scale and working conditions until the very last minute when the men were all heated up and determined to have a strike. The Board questioned him about whether or not he had made any statements relative to the fact that he had not received the endorsement of the International Executive Board; that he had received instructions from the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer relative to advising the men to accept the old wage scale if offered it. To this he answered, he had not, because there was such a turmoil in the hall that it was impossible for him to make himself understood. He claimed that on the second day of the strike he endeavored in every way possible to bring about a settlement but could not obtain any kind of a settlement whereby the men might return to work with honor and hold their union intact, as the point then raised was the open or union shop. He went into detail in his explanation of the situation and expressed the thought that if there were sufficient funds and the strike was to go on for a while longer he was of the opinion that the strike could be won.

The General President made his statement as to his visit to New York to get in touch with the situation after the strike had taken place. He said that he would have gone to New York before the strike had taken place if he had thought there was any intention on the part of the men to go on strike; that he had explicitly cautioned Brother Briggs against a strike and that the General Secretary and he had spent two hours in conference with Brother Briggs before the strike took place, advising him not to allow the strike to take place if the old wage scale and working conditions could be obtained, and stated that he had



wired Brother Briggs the day before the strike took place, instructing him to advise the men to accept the old wage scale. This telegram Brother Briggs claims he did not receive. He stated, in his opinion, the companies had their backs up against the wall and were determined to fight to the end and no matter how much money was at hand that the strike could not be won, because in his judgment the banking interests and the employers' associations of the country, together with the open-shop organizations and the chambers of commerce, were back of the strike, and come what might, they were determined no settlement should obtain until absolute surrender on the part of the union was acknowledged. He said he attended a meeting of five or six thousand men in New York city and that he never before saw a better or more determined spirit manifested by any strikers than was expressed at that meeting. He said the strikers were standing loyally in the strike and that it was a pity that such men were engaged in a fight with such odds against them. He said, although he might be mistaken in his analysis of the situation, that he felt that even if the men returned to work under conditions set forth by the union, no victory would have been gained, even if they returned to their former position, receiving their former pay and working conditions and recognition of their union. In his judgment, the strike was lost from the day it took place, because in two days the union was willing to settle under their old conditions; however, he was hoping that something might happen that would lead up to an honorable settlement. He felt that eventually the men would organize and have as strong a union as before, because they were the right kind of fighting trade unionists and the union had

accomplished wonders for them in the few years that they had been organized.

The Board then adjourned and when it reassembled it strongly censured Auditor Briggs for not carrying out the orders given him by the General President and General Secretary. The Board was also satisfied from the evidence put forth that the telegram was received. Every member of the Board was disappointed that such a fearful situation had arisen in New York, where everything seemed to be going along fairly well after the years of struggle to establish a union in New York. Strike benefits had been asked for by some of the local unions in New Jersey, but the Board having no power to pay strike benefits instructed Brother Briggs to get in touch with those people and explain the law to them, especially the fact that the strike was not endorsed by the International Executive Board and the International had no power to pay strike benefits.

Motion was made and carried that in the future Auditor Briggs be instructed to work under direction of the General President and General Secretary and the first time he fails to comply with those instructions to the letter that the General President notify the Board immediately.

The General President reported next morning that Brother Briggs and he had had a long talk the night before in the Severin Hotel and that he had given some advice to Brother Briggs along this line—that he make a statement to a meeting of the men that he had received instructions about accepting old wage scale, etc., that the International Union had not endorsed the strike; that he would make a statement to the press that he was entirely responsible for whatever mistakes had been made, and that



Brother Briggs had agreed to do all of this on his return to New York.

Brother Casey reported conditions in San Francisco, dealing with the Building Trades strike, in which some of our building material locals were involved. He stated that the cause of the strike was refusal of organizations to abide by the decision of the arbitration board, whose decision was that the men in the building trades should accept a reduction of about 7 per cent. in wages. He stated that the situation spread until it became quite dangerous and that at one time there was talk of a general strike, and that the building trades endeavored to involve the whole labor movement in and around San Francisco in a general strike. When the matter was brought into the central body, after hearing the case, the central body voted unanimously to refuse to participate in a general strike. He stated that the order of the General President was carried out. That is, that all men should remain at work and observe their contracts, and that the action of the teamsters in that district was a strong point towards saving the labor movement. He then reported conditions in Portland, Ore., Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma, Wash., giving a general outline of conditions as they are and what the chances are for the future. His report was quite interesting, instructive and helpful. The Board voted that his report be accepted.

While the Board was in session report came in from the lawyer in Cleveland handling the suit brought against the International Union and our local in Cleveland by the Telling-Belle Vernon Company, where a strike of the milk wagon drivers was in effect, for damages to the amount of \$650,000, stating that on his motion to quash the indictment, that the

court agreed to his motion, and that the case, in so far as the International is concerned, was thrown out. The lawyer sent in a bill for his services in this case amounting to \$500, which was ordered paid by the Board.

An appeal was sent in by the Joint Council of San Francisco, asking a decision on a case of a man who was a member of Local No. 265 Chauffeurs of San Francisco, who had left that craft some two or three years ago without getting a withdrawal card. He then obtained employment under the jurisdiction of Local No. 226 Milk Wagon Drivers and that local union admitted him to membership. Local No. 265 objected, demanding, in accordance with their by-laws, that this individual make full payment to that local for all dues and arrearages, so Local No. 226 returned to this individual the money he paid them. The Board rendered the following decision, which was mailed to the Secretary of the Joint Council:

"December 6, 1921.

"M. E. Decker, Secretary, Teamsters Joint Council, San Francisco, Calif.

"Dear Sir and Brother—Your letter of November 20th, with which you enclosed a letter from Mr. Elmer Linehart containing an appeal from the decision of Local No. 265 of San Francisco, duly received, and the General Executive Board had the matter under discussion today, and I am requested to inform you of the action of the General Executive Board.

"The General Executive Board has decided that this is a case that belongs purely to the Joint Council and should be decided therein. The case of individual members can not be tried by the General Executive Board, where a Joint Council is in existence. This is the law. However, the General Executive Board expresses this opinion: that they



believe that the local autonomy of all local unions ought to be preserved and not interfered with; that Local No. 265 has local autonomy and has the right, under its by-laws, which have been approved by the International Union, to collect all dues and assessments against any individual who is either in the organization, or who has left the organization and has not taken a withdrawal card.

"In this case, the member left the organization without taking a withdrawal card, consequently the local has local autonomy over such a case and such autonomy should be respected by the Joint Council.

"The General Executive Board further expresses itself—while guaranteeing the right of the local union in all cases of this kind—that the rule of common sense ought to obtain. There are individual cases, having some merit, that present themselves to each local union, and the local executive board, in the judgment of the General Executive Board, ought to have the discretionary power to deal with a case on its merits, and the Board feels that to penalize an individual member who has committed no serious crime against a local union, to the extent of one hundred, two hundred or three hundred dollars does not always redound to the best interest of the labor movement in the district.

"In closing this statement the General Executive Board desires to again reiterate that the local autonomy of a local union in all cases, where such autonomy does not conflict with the International law, must be preserved and maintained.

"DANIEL J. TOBIN."

The General Executive Board for the first time for many years had a picture of the board members taken and two copies were or-

dered framed for International Headquarters.

General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes read off a report as to the membership and financial standing of the International Union. Our membership averaged about 75,000 for the past twelve months, and the financial report showed that we have in the International treasury about \$665,000.00.

The case of Local No. 327, Haverhill, Mass., was referred to Organizer Gillespie, and the General President was instructed to write to the local union a letter of instructions.

In the case of the Railway Express Drivers' Local No. 694 of New York City relative to the protest as to their recent election, the Board approved the decision of the local executive board to hold a special election and ordered Vice-President Cashal to take charge of the election and see to it that it was carried out in accordance with law and order and that the Australian ballot should obtain; that only members of the local be allowed to attend the meeting on the day of the election and that no member be allowed to vote unless his due book shows him paid up to and for the month previous to the election, that is, the member in order to vote should have his dues paid up to the month in which the election is to take place, and that all members be required to produce their dues books when obtaining ballots with which to vote. The General President was ordered to communicate with the local and advise them to see that the election is carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Board so that there may be no cause for complaint on the part of any individual after the election is over.

The communication sent us by the Railway Express Drivers' Local Union of Philadelphia stating their desire to change their charter



title, the Board refused to grant the change, stating that the desired effect could be obtained under the word "helper," which they now have and that it was necessary, in accordance with our law, that the words driver and chauffeur appear in their charter.

The General President appointed a committee to meet with a committee from the Iron Workers' International Union in a conference at general headquarters on December 9. This conference was called as per the action of the American Federation of Labor convention held in Denver last June, and was to deal with the subject-matter of jurisdiction between the two International Unions. The General President appointed a committee consisting of Brothers Hughes, Casey, Hart and Geary.

Considerable discussion took place during the meeting of the Board as to the general conditions surrounding the International Union and as to devising ways and means whereby the attack now being made on us, and all organizations of labor, could be overcome. Considerable time was given to considering the situation in different parts of the country where we are liable to have trouble and mapped out a plan of procedure which we hoped would carry us over the serious days to come and help us through the present industrial situation surrounding all of us.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the Board adjourned to meet whenever called together by the General President and General Secretary.

### IMMIGRATION

Washington.—The tide of immigration, which was approaching its flood when the restriction law went into effect, brought 805,228 aliens into the United States in the fiscal year ended last June 30, says

the annual report of Secretary Davis, of the department of labor. This number compared with 430,001 in the previous fiscal year, and is more than twice the estimate of 350,000 which Mr. Davis makes for this fiscal year under the operation of the restriction act.

More than one-fourth the aliens admitted last year were Italians, the number being 222,260 as compared with 95,145 in the fiscal year of 1920. Numbered by race apart from nationality, the report says, the Jews arriving numbered 119,036.

Chinese admitted numbered 4,017, an increase over the preceding year, but the admissions of Japanese decreased from 12,868 in 1920 to 10,675 in 1921. In Hawaii the Japanese arrivals showed a slight increase, with a total of 3,599.

More and more disease is being cured before it begins, says the U. S. Public Health Service. Typhus, which drove Napoleon from Moscow and destroyed his army, is now being wiped out by soap and hot water. Smallpox, once classed with measles as a deadly but inevitable child's disease, is being ended with tiny tubes of vaccine. Lead poisoning in potteries is being markedly checked by the workmen eating outside their workrooms and washing the lead glaze off their hands before eating at all. Children by thousands are being saved from slow starvation by attention to their teeth, which enables them to eat and to digest their food. Wherever modern public health work is in progress, lives are longer and safer than they were.

Whether we force the man's property from him by pinching his stomach or pinching his fingers, makes some difference automatically: morally, none whatsoever.—Ruskin.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting in November voted unanimously not to accept my resignation as Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and urged me to attend the meeting. I did attend the meeting and I am continuing as Treasurer of the Federation and doing my best to help in the work of that organization.

It is hard to face the game when everything seems to be going against you, but this is part of life's struggle. Just grind your teeth and say: "I will fight this fight to the end. My union must not go under." Say as the boys said in France: "They shall not pass." Apply this to those open-shoppers who are trying to destroy your union. A real man loves a fight for the right, and your union is right; therefore fight for it.

Keep up your courage no matter how much it tries your nerves to do so. Of course I know just how tough the game is trying to make both ends meet. I have gone through that road more than once, but remember "There is nothing that can't be worse." How about the poor fellow who is lying on his back with pain and without a dollar in the house? You don't know what the other fellow is up against. Remember everyone in this old world has his load to carry.

THE strike of the milk wagon drivers of New York, at this writing (December 20), is still on, the men standing loyally to their union; the companies fighting doggedly to re-establish their organization and continue the distribution of milk to their former trade. The companies claim that they are almost back to normal in the distribution of milk. In New York and vicinity there are nearly twelve thousand men involved and as few men out of that number have returned to work, you can imagine whether or not the companies' business is normal, and if they are supplying the public with milk. We say absolutely they are not. However, that does not get us anywhere. You are anxious to know why this strike is on, or whether it could have been prevented. We will state the facts to you for your information. The milk wagon drivers of New York City and four other local unions of milk employes in and around the State of New Jersey, submitted a wage scale to the International for our approval. They were asking for an increase in wages. The General Executive Board approved the wage scales, so that they might be presented for negotiations, but with the distinct understanding that that approval should not in any way be considered an endorsement of a strike. In fact, at the time the wage scale was being presented, the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, in conference with Auditor Briggs, who was in New York, acting for the milk wagon drivers, was told very plainly, in the judgment of the general executive officers, it was absolutely foolish and unreasonable to ask for an increase in wages at this time,



when everyone else in every industry was expecting a reduction in wages. The General President and General Secretary-Treasurer held a three-hour conference with Brother Briggs and with the local executive officers on October 11. During this conference instructions were given Brother Briggs and the local officers that under no circumstances should they allow a strike to take place if the old wage scale and working conditions could be obtained. The International Officers were assured that there was no thought of strike and that undoubtedly a settlement would obtain. In due time, the employers presented a counter proposition asking for a substantial reduction in wages. The committees representing both sides had several sessions and after several conferences failed to reach an agreement. Along about the end of October a letter was received from Auditor Briggs asking for the sanction of a strike for 3,500 men, stating that although the men had not yet voted to strike and had not held any meeting, he was confident that they would vote to strike when the matter was brought up and he wanted the sanction beforehand so that everything would be in readiness. At 10 o'clock, central time, October 31, the following telegram was sent to Brother Briggs:

"Indianapolis, Ind., October 31, 1921.

"G. W. Briggs, Woodstock Hotel, New York City, N. Y.:

"General Executive Board will not endorse any strike until constitution is carried out to the letter. Board also believes that no strike should take place if present wage scale and working conditions can be obtained. Board instructs me to request you as an International Officer to see that secret ballot is taken on question of strike and advise the membership that no strike will be sanctioned if present working conditions can be retained.

"D. J. TOBIN."

Brother Briggs claims that he did not receive this telegram although the Western Union Company verified the telegram and said that it was delivered at 11:40 a. m. at the Woodstock Hotel. The General President visited the Woodstock Hotel shortly afterwards, found the person who received this telegram who insisted that the telegram had been delivered and that he (Briggs) had undoubtedly received it. This was an important telegram and we might say that if Brother Briggs did not receive it, it was the first one ever sent from the International office that was not delivered to the party to whom it was sent, or, failing to deliver, that the telegram would be returned. On this same day (October 31) the representatives of the union and the representatives of the employers were in session continuously and in the evening the company officials offered everything that was enjoyed in the wage scale under which they were then working, same wage scale and working conditions, or, in other words, offered the old wage scale in its entirety, including the union shop 100 per cent., because they have in the milk wagon drivers' union all of the dairy employes and all the others they desire in membership. A mass meeting of the drivers was held in Madison Square Garden. There were present between eight and ten thousand men, and when the committee reported to them the offer of the company, which was the old wage scale, there was no recommendation of any kind made that it be accepted or rejected. The men voted almost unanimously to reject the proposition and voted to go on strike



the following morning, November 1. Mayor Hyland of New York City asked for a delay in action of twenty-four hours, so that he might be given an opportunity to endeavor to bring about a settlement. The organizations voted not to grant his request. You will understand from this, that at the time the strike took place, Auditor Briggs was chairman of the meeting, but made no recommendation although he had direct instructions from the General President not to bring about or allow a strike to take place, if the old wage scale and working conditions could be obtained. Organizer Cashal was on the platform and asked the chairman for permission to say a few words and was refused. We might say here that Organizer Cashal was absolutely opposed to a strike when the old working conditions could be obtained, but he had no opportunity of saying so. I might also remind you here that the membership was not notified that the strike had not been sanctioned by the General Executive Board, although an International Officer was chairman of the meeting. The strike took place and the milk industry in Greater New York and New Jersey was tied up. On the second or third day of the strike, the membership having come to their senses, realized what they were up against, and offered to call the strike off and the men would all go back to work, providing that the same working conditions would obtain, that is, the old working conditions, and offered to arbitrate any difference between the companies and the union. This the companies refused to do, and stated, shortly afterwards, that if the men desired to return, they would have to return on the open-shop or American plan. The General President went to New York to try to do something. He talked with a representative of one of the big companies, who was very calm, cool and temperate in his statements, but who insisted that the company was not responsible for the strike; that the company was forced into the strike, but under no circumstances could they consider a settlement except on their terms—the open-shop plan—that they would take back as many of the drivers as they wanted; that the men would have to sign individual contracts, etc., otherwise the company was going to go on to the very end. As you will notice in the Board proceedings, printed on another page, the General Executive Board heard the report of Auditor Briggs on this case and censured the auditor for not endeavoring to prevent the strike. Brother Briggs says that no matter what he might have said at the meeting that night, that he could not have prevented the strike. That may be true, but if Brother Briggs carried out the instructions of the General President and stated to the men that they did not have the sanction of the General Executive Board; that it was his recommendation that they accept the old wage scale and working conditions; if the men refused to carry out his advice, he could then say that he was leaving New York; that he was washing his hands of the whole matter; if he had pursued this course, the International is of the opinion that the strike would not have taken place, or it would be only a few days until it was settled. Anyway, the International would have sustained him in his position, because it was the position that an International Officer should have taken in order to carry out the laws of the International Union.

I might say to you that Brother Briggs was appointed receiver for the milk wagon drivers' union by the General Executive Board in January, 1920, and was working under direct instructions from the International office, and no orders should have been considered at any-



time except those given by the International office. Our reason for making such a clear statement and going into details at this time is as follows: Throughout the country, and especially in New York, the International Union has been given somewhat of a black eye. We have been misunderstood. It has been stated that we are responsible for paralyzing the milk industry in New York and New Jersey, and that there are thousands of poor working people suffering for the want of milk. In fact, that little children, invalids and those dependent on milk are deprived of their life sustenance by this strike, and we are charged direct with the responsibility for their suffering, which is a mistake, because we are not guilty. It is true that an International Officer had charge of the affair, but the International Officer, as shown above, acted on his own responsibility and in direct violation of the unmistakable orders given him by the General President and the General Executive Board. In New York City there is also a dual element, or an element of teamsters outside of the International Union, and they are pointing the finger of scorn at the International Union, because of its refusal to pay strike benefits or render other financial aid to the striking milk wagon drivers of New York and vicinity. Of course, those men outside of the International know very well the inside story and they know they are lying, deliberately lying, that if the International Union approved the strike that strike benefits would be paid, as has been done in all instances for the past fourteen years where legal strikes obtain in New York or elsewhere, but through their vicious, unholy propaganda, the work done by the International for years has been destroyed as a result of this unfortunate strike, which should have been prevented. The employers and the newspapers hold us responsible, and when we say we are not responsible, that Auditor Briggs disobeyed orders and allowed the strike to take place, and the International did not sanction the strike and did everything possible to bring about a settlement, they say then, Why don't you take Briggs out of there? But, there is our membership to be considered. Would it be fair to take him out of there and leave 12,000 men without any kind of leadership? He knows the peculiar circumstances surrounding the organization and he has managed to help, financially, the greater part of the strikers, and from latest reports the membership expressed themselves as having every confidence in him. In other words, the membership desires to have him kept there in order that he might continue to help. This is the story of the New York strike. There seems to be no sign of a settlement. It is unfortunate. It should never have taken place. The work of years has been set aside. It took us fifteen years to organize the milk wagon drivers in New York, to get them to the point of efficiency at which they were on the first day of November, 1921. The union will have a hard time to maintain its existence. Nearly two hundred thousand dollars was spent in benefits. The business of the employers is shot to pieces. They are doing nothing. Where we will lose thousands, they are losing hundreds of thousands, and all of this could have been avoided had good judgment and common sense been used. Let us hope that even if we do lose the strike, that those men who do return to work, when they return, will keep up their union. We feel that they will have to do so in order to protect themselves. But, let this be a lesson to us, especially in the days in which industry is fighting for its very life, as it is today, that we shall avoid conflicts of this kind in the future.



THE strike of the milk wagon drivers in Cleveland has ended. It is perhaps only reasonable that I should give a brief account of what led up to this serious misunderstanding resulting in a strike in that city. For many years the employers and men, signed union shop agreements. This year the wage agreement expired on November 1. About the middle of September the employers notified the membership of the local that they desired a reduction in wages amounting to about \$6 a week. The men, of course, refused to accept it, as they felt they were earning what they were getting. We might say, of course, that driving a milk team is more nerve-racking and more wearing on the average individual, than the work of any other branch of our craft. After several conferences had been held between the employers and the committee representing the membership, the men decided to accept a \$3 a week reduction. The employers refused this and insisted on a full reduction of \$6 a week. The men could not accept such a proposition and therefore took up the question with the International, who in turn ordered them to carry out the constitution. The men voted, by secret ballot, almost unanimously to refuse to accept a \$6 a week reduction and asked for the approval of a strike. At this time the General Office sent into Cleveland Organizer Ashton from Philadelphia to look after the situation. Brother Ashton had several conferences and in speaking with the General President on October 29 assured him that there would be no strike; that he believed a settlement would be reached. To our great surprise the men went out on strike November 1, but before going on strike they offered to accept a \$3 a week reduction and to arbitrate with the employers the difference between the \$3 and \$6 reduction.

The employers steadfastly refused. The strike took place and the industry was completely tied up. In the meantime the election for mayor and city council was on. The mayor and several members of the council favored the strikers and insisted that the matter be arbitrated, but the company refused. After the second or third day of the strike the company notified the men that should they in the future return to work it would be under open-shop conditions. This was the stumbling block and undoubtedly the matter could have been settled long before it was settled, were it not for the fact that the open-shop, or the so-called American plan, was injected into the fight. The General President visited Cleveland, endeavored to bring about a settlement between the company and the men but was unsuccessful. He got the company officials to visit the local union and appeal to the men to accept the proposition which they had then made, which was, that the men call the strike off and in seven days they would take back 70 per cent. of their men and as quickly as possible they would take back the others, understanding, of course, that the \$6 a week reduction should obtain. This was during the fifth week of the strike. The General President endeavored to get the men to look into the value of this proposition because it looked as though the fight would continue indefinitely. The General President was satisfied from the conferences that he had held that outside influences had got hold of the situation, that the company officials had to listen to other dictators who were assuming responsibility for the settlement, and for the ending of the strike. The men, however, after a meeting which lasted four hours, by secret ballot, rejected the proposition. Conditions went on without change and finally the city council got a proposition somewhat similar to the above,



except that only 50 per cent. of the men could get back. Finally, after wrangling for a whole night and voting on the proposition, the men decided to accept that offer; they had been on strike six weeks. You may wonder why the men accepted such a proposition. Let me say to you that there are no better fighting men in the country than the milk wagon drivers of Cleveland. There may be just as good, but no better can be found. The situation was this: The company was operating; had hired many men, and while it is true they were not the best of men, they were getting along; the business was being demoralized, shattered to pieces; the company was losing thousands of dollars; the men were losing their employment; strangers were being brought into the city, and everything looked as though there was no possible chance to beat the company into submission, no matter how long the strike lasted. It might be that the company would be driven out of business after a fight lasting one year, but this would not help the situation. There would be no employment for the men and the successors to the company might not be any better than the company itself. The men are not to blame for anything that happened. They could not avoid the strike because it was forced on them. The company went from bad to worse, fighting, and seemingly determined not to surrender. Perhaps their financial backers, who did not believe that it was possible to keep up such a fight and destroy the business—as it undoubtedly was destroyed—were insisting that the company should not settle. This undoubtedly was the cause of the unnecessary continuance of the strike. The International paid into this strike in strike benefits about \$35,000, for which we have no regret. The strike was legally constituted. The local union spent several thousand dollars—all they had—besides what was lost in wages, but summing up the losses of the men and the union, compared with the loss which the company sustained, the losses of the union amounts to nothing. It is too bad that this strike took place. The company itself was responsible for it. It will take a long time to re-establish the organization which the company had when the strike took place and get their customers back to using fresh milk and cream now that they have got into the habit of using condensed milk products. Besides, the bitterness and antagonisms that arise, the wasted energy, the cruel and unnecessary warfare of a conflict of this kind can not be eliminated in a day. One thing, at least, is certain, it will be a long time again before there will be another milk strike in Cleveland. Whenever an institution of this kind experiences such a conflict they are not looking for a second fight. The men also are tempered by such a fight. But, in this case, the men were not to blame, because, as they saw the light, they felt they were not justified in accepting a reduction in wages amounting to \$6, but said, if we are wrong we are willing to arbitrate, proving conclusively to the judgment of any unprejudiced person, that the men did not desire a strike. However, the matter is over. At this time many of the men are returning to work wearing their union buttons as union men, and the representatives of the union will be allowed to function as before, and it is safe to say that in one year this institution that fought so bitterly will again be 100 per cent. organized, because the men who fought for a principle as hard as did the milk wagon drivers of Cleveland will not be long in re-establishing old conditions.



ON SUNDAY, December 12, in the election of Local No. 710, Packing House Teamsters of Chicago, Brother George Golden was defeated for re-election to the office of Secretary-Treasurer. Brother Golden has served as secretary of the local union since its very foundation in 1902. He went through many a battle to save the union; built up an enormous treasury for the local union on the lowest dues paid by any local in the country. He did this by his economical management of the affairs of the local. He was a tireless worker and had the confidence of both the employer (and up to this time) a majority of the men. He fought the old Shea faction who were wrong within the union and voted against them in the Boston convention in 1907. During all the suspicion of wrongdoing in Chicago, Golden was always found on the right side. It is true, he sometimes disagreed with men who were fighting with him, but, after all, each man is entitled to his opinion, but when it came down to believing in the solid principles of trade unionism and fighting for right and justice, no man was ahead of Golden. At the time of their last election there was considerable disturbance in their industry at the packing houses—the inside workers being out on strike. Many persons felt that the teamsters should participate in a sympathetic strike with the inside workers, but Golden was opposed to it and stood firmly for the observance of their signed contract which they had with the packers and which did not expire until next May. Because of this, and due to the fact that there are considerable numbers of the old drivers who are being replaced by men who perhaps do not understand the struggles Golden made to save the union during its trying periods, he was defeated. But, like the true union man that he always has been, he called in the man who defeated him, Brother Dooley, and said to him: "If there is anything I can do to help you, I am at your service. I will see to it that you are thoroughly acquainted with each part of your work before I go out of office on January 1." This is the right spirit, and the spirit of a straight and honest man—the real union man, and while it is to be regretted that a man who has given the best years of his life to the union is replaced by another man, we have nothing but hopes for the future of his successor. A good many of the younger men are taking the places of the older ones. This is as it should be and there is no resentment on the part of the International, especially when honest and just elections take place, as was done in the case of Local No. 710, yet we can not refrain from expressing deep regret at the removal of one of the old fighting landmarks of the International Union.

I DESIRE to extend to our membership throughout the country greetings for the coming year. I hope and trust that the year will be successful and prosperous for each and every member of our International Union, and surely it cannot be any more depressing, in so far as business is concerned, than the year that has just passed. The International Union has weathered the storm so far, although we have had a few bad shocks from a trade union standpoint. Our treasury remains in first-class condition and our membership is holding up pretty well. We have endeavored, as much as possible, to avoid trouble and we only granted the sanction of a strike when conditions were such that we could not do otherwise. We repeat again the advice we have given you many times in the last few months—try and bring about a settlement with your employers if you can possibly do so. We want you to



try to hold what you have. Do not relinquish anything unless you feel that it is better for you to take a slight setback than to go on strike. Just as soon as men go on strike, they are confronted with the open-shop, and then it becomes a question of whether the business of the employer will be destroyed, as a result of the strike, or whether the union will go out of business. In such a case neither side wins the strike. Strikes are bad for the industry even if the industry wins the so-called strike. Strikes are also bad for the union, even if the union wins, because there is a general depression existing which was never experienced in our country before. We therefore say to you, during the coming year, as you have done in the past: attend your meetings; take a special interest in the work of your organization; act conservatively, and do not be carried away with the words of hot-air artists. Try to build up your union. If some brother has fallen away, get him back into membership. Be patient, because undoubtedly these troublesome days will pass over, and in a year or two we can approach our employers again—when business conditions warrant—with that same solidarity and confidence, tempered by determination and justice, with which we obtained in the past the splendid victories that we achieved for our membership. A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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**A** STATEMENT appeared in the press of the country within the last few days, which reads as follows:

“As a result of the great work done by the President’s Unemployment Conference, since its adjournment, unemployment has been reduced to the extent of 1,500,000 persons.”

If this is not the worst misstatement of facts that could be imagined, I would like to know what is. Employed in the work of Labor and traveling throughout the country, we come closely in touch with the unemployment situation, and it seems to us that instead of there being less unemployment, there is more of it than there was two months ago. In every city and town in the Middle West factories have been reducing their working forces, and especially is this true in the automobile industry, and it is somewhat true of all industries. Working forces are being reduced and unemployment is on the increase. You will notice within the last ten days the railroad shops have been cutting down on their help, and, in many instances, closed down altogether. It is also true that in the navy yards and arsenals unemployment is more prevalent than ever before, because since the disarmament conference took place work in the navy yards has been almost completely shut down. Why Mr. Hoover should send out a report stating that unemployment has been reduced 40 per cent. is something that I can not understand, because Mr. Hoover in years past has been scrupulously truthful in all of his statements. However, since becoming a member of the Cabinet, I suppose he bases his authority for making this statement on reports that are sent in by welfare workers traveling throughout the country, while the truth of the matter is, unemployment is not being reduced, it continues to prevail, and at the present time it looks as though unemployment would continue on the increase during the months of January and February.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## LOS ANGELES, CAL.

November 25, 1921.

To the Presidents of all National and International Organizations:

Dear Sir and Brother—Owing to the grave importance of the strike in the moving picture studios in this city, that has been on since July, caused by the attempt of the Producing Managers Association to establish a ten-hour work-day and cut wages from one to three dollars per day, this letter is addressed to you for your personal attention.

At the start of the strike and since that time, we have sent numerous letters to all Building Trades, Central Labor Councils, State Federations and to sister locals of the organizations involved, asking them to go the limit in withholding patronage from any theater showing unfair pictures. While we have received a great deal of support along this line, it has not been enough to force the bosses to recede from their stand that they will not deal with any committee from Labor. They take the position that our boycott is not sufficiently effective to cripple them, that we will soon quit, and the boycott will die out.

Now, you can realize what this means not only to us, but to the entire American Labor Movement, should a nation-wide boycott, particularly on an amusement industry, fail.

This fight must continue until we win, and we must use every means within our power to do so, because it must never come to pass that Organized Labor has failed on a national boycott. *We can and*

*must* be victorious. We are in the fight and must stay in, until we win—there is no middle ground. We can not quit.

If we lose the non-union shop will be firmly established in the amusement industry. If we win Organized Labor will be forever entrenched in Los Angeles and this God-blessed, man-cursed city will be known as a union town and a fit place to live—the desire and hope of every international union for the past quarter of a century realized. You can do your bit in this by complying with the following requests:

We ask that you play this up big in your official journal or paper and that your locals be circularized from your office on this matter. If you can not send a circular letter, kindly furnish us with the roster of your local unions and we will circularize them.

We are not asking for financial aid, but we are asking for your full unlimited moral help and force. *Do not fail.*

We request that the above named action be taken against the William Fox Productions, Goldwyn Pictures, Universal Film Manufacturing Co. and Famous Players Lasky Co. and their products.

While there are other studios involved, we are centering our fight on these four, as they are the backbone of the industry, especially the Famous(?) Players Lasky Company.

Hoping this meets with your approval and with best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN S. HORN,

Secretary-Treasurer Los Angeles Central Labor Council.



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Under no circumstances will I, as General President, in the future approve any wage scales unless accompanying the wage scale there is a letter stating the difference between the new wage scale and the scale then in existence, or the old wage scale. I have repeatedly stated in the columns of the Journal that it is necessary for the local to send a letter explaining what the differences are, yet I am continually receiving wage scales for approval without one word of explanation. In the future those wage scales will be returned without our approval unless a letter of explanation is sent with the wage scale.

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I again ask that individuals who are not receiving the Journal give their names to their Secretary-Treasurer and ask him to forward same to us. We can not recognize the request of an individual member who sends in his name because we do not know whether or not he is a member in good standing.

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It is indeed with deep regret that we report to our membership the death of Brother James Welch, Local No. 63, Carriage Drivers, of New Orleans. Brother Welch was one of the oldest members of the International Union, becoming a member of the Team Drivers' International Union about 1892. He was a delegate to the Niagara Falls (amalgamation) convention in 1903. For many years he was trustee of the International organization. A more loyal man to the International could not be found anywhere. We tender to his family and friends our sincere sympathy.

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*Official Magazine*  
of the  
**International Brotherhood  
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs  
Stablemen and Helpers  
of America**

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of  
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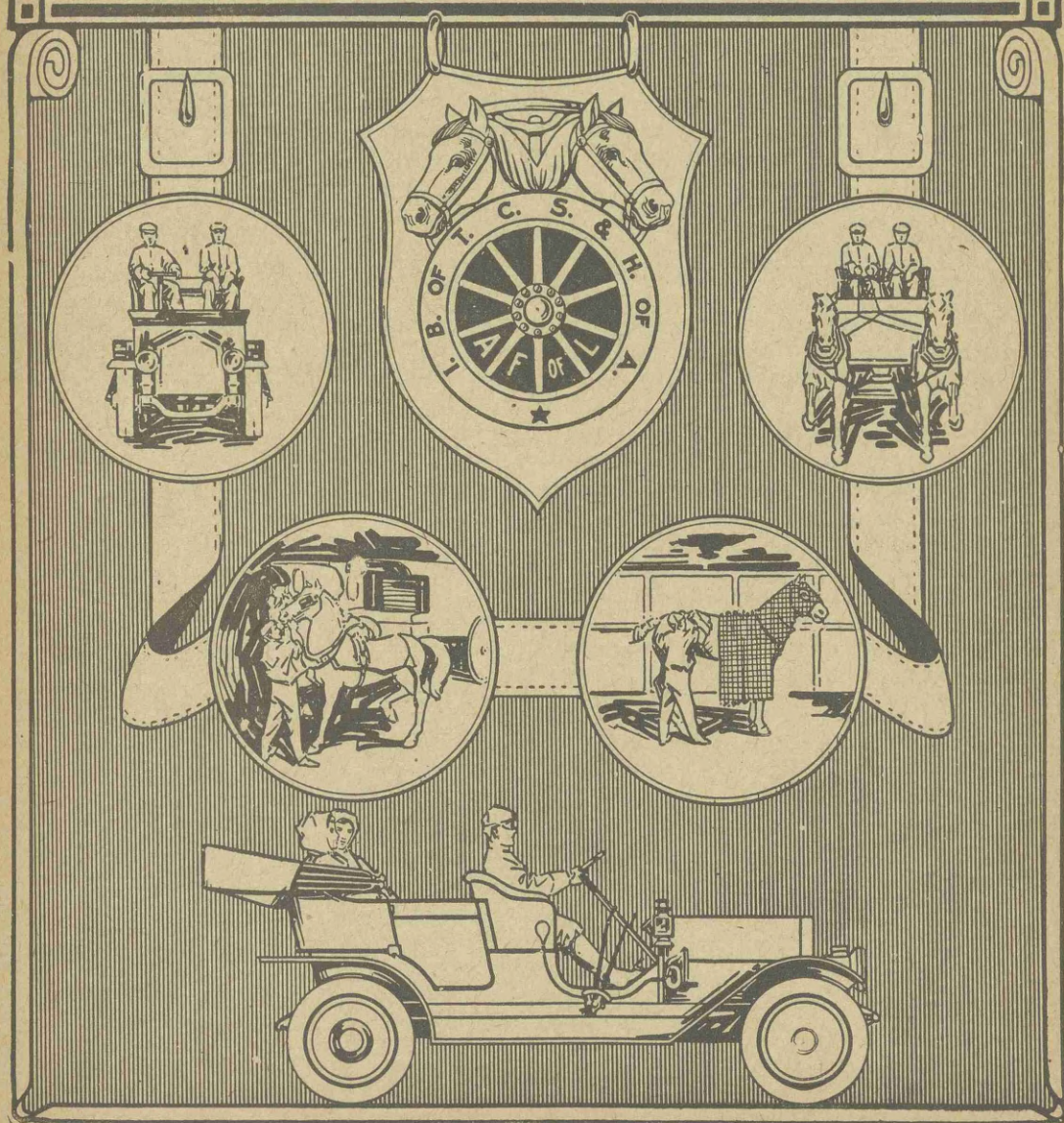
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FEBRUARY, 1922

# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA





Frank Noschang, for twenty years General President of the Barbers International Union, passed away Thursday, January 5, 1922.

Have you brought a new member into the union during the past sixty days, or, have you encouraged some fellow who has been falling behind in his dues to pay up his indebtedness to his local union? How long ago is it since you solicited and was successful in getting a new member into the union? If you have not done this, if you have just plugged along, paying your dues and growling when on the outside, you are not the right kind of a union man. Leaving all the work to the officers is not fair. Remember, the union is yours as much as it is the officers'. Remember, if the union goes out of business you will be the one to suffer. The employers have some trouble in reducing the wages of their employes when organized. They are not always successful in doing so. But amongst unorganized men and women, they are not even consulted about a reduction and reductions are put into effect every ninety days without the least consideration as to the needs of the workers.

The Joint Council of Chicago is to have a banquet and reception for its officers and their close relatives, such as wives, sisters and mothers, some time around February 18th for the purpose of having a real get-together meeting so that greater harmony and good will might prevail, and that by the officers and their families meeting in social session greater good for our movement in general in Chicago and vicinity will result. The General President and General Secretary have been invited to attend the banquet and they will undoubtedly be present.

The coal teamsters of New York, New Jersey and vicinity signed up an agreement with their employers for the coming year. There was no change in the working conditions over last year.

As has often happened before, the disturbing element in Local No. 584, Milk Wagon Drivers of New York, are trying to take advantage of the disorganization existing, resulting from the strike and are endeavoring to create dissensions and jealousies amongst the rank and file of the membership. Instead of trying to help and all pull together, those who only desire office and power for their own personal good are endeavoring to destroy the confidence of the membership. If there is any time when men need to pull together it is during a strike, or during a period when employers are so solidly organized for the purpose of destroying the union.

Unsigned letters received in the General office are very seldom read and are always thrown in the waste basket. The fellow who sends a letter unsigned is a coward not worthy of consideration. Letters signed by individuals are not answered very often. Letters must contain seal of local.

Be a man—in honor, in truth, in all your actions. Respect your wife and children, honor and be true to your friends, defend the good name of those you know to be sincere, be ever mindful of your duties to protect and maintain your home. If you do all these things you will be the right kind of union man—the kind that we desire to have in the union, the kind that makes the union successful. The principal purpose of the union is to make life better for the workers, and to make men and women and children happier.



# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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## THE ECONOMIC REACTION



WASHINGTON, D.

C. — The reversal of a great process of moral education is seen by the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council in the present economic reaction, which it declares has attained so much momentum that the great Christian principle of the living wage is not only neglected in theory, but widely violated in practice.

A formal statement by the Department points out that before the war the principle of a living wage was gradually but steadily winning acceptance from all classes of people, and that during the war it was formally recognized and enforced by public authority through the United States Labor Board.

The statement issued by the Social Action Department is as follows:

"The present movement for wage reductions disregards almost entirely the question of justice. Sometimes the demand for lower wages is expressed in the brutal language of economic materialism: 'Labor must be liquidated.' Sometimes it is stated in terms that have a false appearance of fairness: 'Wages must go down with prices.' Scarcely ever is the question asked: 'Will the reduced



wages afford the workers and their families a decent livelihood?"

"It is now more than thirty years since Pope Leo XIII restated the great Christian principle of the living wage. 'When through necessity or the fear of a worse evil,' said the great Pontiff, 'the worker accepts less than a living wage, he is the victim of force and injustice.' Before the great war, this doctrine had been gradually but steadily winning acceptance among all classes of our people. During the war it was formally recognized and enforced by public authority through the National War Labor Board.

"Since the war we have seen a reversal of this great process of moral education. In the last few months the reaction has attained such momentum that the living wage principle is not only neglected in theory, but widely violated in practice. The remuneration of immense numbers of employees has been reduced to three dollars a day, and even less. Three dollars a day is not now a living wage for the father of a family. In 1914 no competent authority placed the cost of maintaining a man and wife and three small children at less than two and one-half dollars per day. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics informs us that the cost of living was, in September, 1921, seventy six and one-half per cent. higher than in 1914. The National Industrial Conference Board, a bureau conducted by employer's associations, estimates the increase in living costs during the same period as sixty three and one-tenth per cent.

"The Department maintains, that the lowered rates of pay should safeguard the right of the worker to maintain himself and his family in reasonable comfort. We believe that this rule is not only morally right but economically expedient. In this time of industrial depression, these words of

the Catholic Bishops' Program of Social Reconstruction are peculiarly pertinent. 'The large demand for goods which is created and maintained by high rates of wages and high purchasing power is the surest guarantee of a continuous operation in industrial establishments.'

\* \* \*

At its annual meeting in Chicago, December 16th, the Catholic Welfare Council adopted a declaration of ideals and a policy "looking toward a warless world." Significant sentences from this declaration follow:

"We rejoice in the splendid achievements of the conference already secured. They are, however, but the first steps toward a warless world. War itself must be outlawed. We believe there is one way and only one way to outlaw war. We must first establish a peace system. Methods must be found by which to assure full security, equal justice and fair economic opportunity for all nations and all peoples alike. The United States has moral obligations to the nations of Europe. Adequate protection can be given to nations only by effective international guarantees. The government of the United States should associate itself promptly with the other nations of the world to establish permanent institutions for the formation of international law, for the effective operation of the International Court of Justice and boards of arbitration and conciliation." It declares for an economic conference, for aid to Austria, for fraternal relations with Germany, and for organization by denominations and by cities for peace.

#### ✓ A NEW REVENUE BILL

Senator La Follette, at the request of the Peoples' Reconstruction League, has just introduced a bill (Senate 2901) to levy a rapidly



progressive tax upon all estates with an exemption of \$50,000, and with maximum rate of 50% upon all estates over \$30,000,000, and it is to provide that the same rates of taxes shall apply to all gifts made within five years before death. This bill should raise at least \$1,500,000,000 a year.

"Commerce and Finance," a conservative Wall Street Journal, estimated that there were, in 1918, 22,686 possessors of fortunes from \$1,000,000 to \$125,000,000, and 10 possessors of fortunes of over \$125,000,000, their total wealth being over \$68,000,000,000. The wealth of these 1918 millionaires is at least today \$100,000,000,000.

Prof. David Friday, noted economist, has recently shown that the capital accumulated during 1921 amounts to close to \$9,000,000,000, most of which was secured by a relatively few people.

The inheritance or estate tax is one of the surest ways to reach big fortunes, because it will reach the tax-exempt investments. Senator La Follette's bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

### NOTES AND NEWS

Charges that the Ship Owners Association of the Pacific Coast are employing I. W. W. members in preference to trade union seamen; that the I. W. W. propaganda is being rapidly spread among Pacific sea-faring men and that there are appearances of co-operation between the I. W. W. and the ship owners, were made last week by Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union upon his departure from San Francisco.—San Francisco Post-Call, Dec. 15.

According to a formal statement issued by the Social Action Committee of the National Catholic Welfare Counsel, "the present movement of wage reduction disregards justice almost entirely.

Scarcely ever is the question asked: 'Will the reduced wages afford the earners and their families a decent livelihood?' "—Washington News, December 20.

The number of idle cars in the United States because of current business conditions was 528,158 on December 8, an increase of 72,000 compared with December 1st, when the total was 450,000, according to figures of the car division of the American Railway Association, based upon reports from the railroads.—New York Times, Dec. 20.

Announcement was made today by Senator La Follette that after Congress reconvenes in January, he will "present" to the Senate and to the country, data showing that railroad labor's wages are less today than at the beginning of the present century. He believes he will be able to show that a further reduction in wages of any or all labor would injure the productiveness of industry.—New York Times, Dec. 23.

The militarist party of France, now in power, persists on the strength of two fictions: First, that a great army is necessary as a safeguard against Germany; and secondly, that "Germany will pay". The facts are that Germany will not pay and that for security to France the army is a hindrance and not a help. Her troops on the Rhine, which include 40,000 colonial troops, are a constant source of friction and are the main reliance of the Ludendorff party for ultimate recovery of power. The outrages which occur are circulated by them as propaganda against the French all over Germany. When the French people learn the truth, the cost of the present policy will overthrow it and France will join the other great powers in eager economy on armaments. She is now headed toward bankruptcy.

Employment in Cleveland industrial establishments is at a low ebb.



and will remain so until further improvement takes place in iron and steel and their related industries. Records maintained by this bank indicate that 50 Cleveland establishments which employed 50,000 workers in the spring and summer of 1920 have now only 21,000 on their payrolls. Fortunately future prospects now look better than they have for a long time past. It now appears probable that the low point in industrial employment has been reached in Cleveland and that the early months of the year will bring expanding payrolls.—Cleveland Trust Company.

If the cost of living is represented as 100 in 1914, the records show that it increased until it reached 205 in July of 1920. From that point it fell for a year until it stood at 162 in July, 1921. This was a drop of 21 per cent. Since July it has remained almost unchanged. It is still more than 60 per cent. above its pre-war level and appears to be temporarily stabilized, for it has not moved more than a point or two in either direction for eight months. One fortunate development is that rents have begun to fall, although their decline is still slight and their rate of reduction is slow.—Cleveland Trust Company.

Three times as many firms failed in Cleveland in 1921 as during 1920, and their liabilities were more than six times as great.

### COAL OPERATORS' TACTICS

"Starvation is the instrument that is being used by coal operators in the New River field of West Virginia to torture the union miners into submission to a wholesale reduction in their wages and destruction of the union," Lawrence Dwyer, of Beckley, W. Va., told the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, meeting in Indianap-

olis; Dwyer is the member of the board from that field. The board was hearing reports of conditions in the various coal mining districts of the country when Dwyer made his statement. From practically every section of the country there came heart-rending tales of the deplorable condition of coal miners and their families, due to the long-continued wave of unemployment and the determined effort of coal operators to reduce wages and wipe out the United Mine Workers of America. But the story told by Dwyer was, perhaps, the most harrowing of all.

"People who live in other parts of the country do not know the actual conditions under which coal miners and their families live in some parts of West Virginia," Dwyer said. "We have the finest soft coal in the world. It sells for a higher price than any other coal, and, usually, it has a steady market. But for a year past there has been little or no work in the mines of the New River field. Some mines have not operated a single day in 1921. Others have been idle for four, six or eight months. We have a loyal lot of union miners in that district, men who have fought hard for years to sustain the union against the interest that would kill it. The union has helped them to improve their working and living conditions and to obtain better wages. But it is apparent that the operators have decided that they are going to destroy the union in that district and reduce the miners' wages to the old-time low level, which will not afford a living for the miner and his family.

"These operators are taking advantage of the terrible depression to carry out this plan. Our men have been out of work so long that they have used every cent that they had earned and they are in debt as deeply as they can go. Hun-



dreds, I may say thousands, of families of coal miners are without a cent and without food. How they exist God only knows. Company stores have refused to supply them with more food. There is no other place for them to find employment. This situation gives the operator his opportunity. Coal companies, some of the largest, richest and most powerful in the country, are telling their employes that if they will accept a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent. in their wages and withdraw from the union they will give them some work, but they do not promise steady work. With their families actually starving, many a man is tempted to accept the offer.

"Only a few days ago, two small children in school in Fayette county fainted, and physicians said it was due to their weakness because of lack of food. They were children of a coal miner. And this is not an isolated case.

"At 3 o'clock one morning recently a woman, living in the coal camp at Wickham, called at my home in Beckley. She carried a coal oil can. This poor woman asked me if I would let her have a little oil. She said the family had spent the night in a dark room, and that her baby had died at midnight. The family had no money with which to buy coal oil to light the hovel home in which her baby lay dead.

"The manager of one coal company that is attempting to starve its employes into acceptance of a wage reduction told the men recently that he was acting solely in their behalf in offering them work if they would take lower wages and withdraw from the union. He said he knew their families were suffering for food and that he wanted to do everything he could for them. The next day a miner whose family was without food went to the store of that company

and asked the store manager to give him credit for a small sack of flour, promising that he would pay for it out of the first money he earned when he got back to work. But the store manager refused to let him have the flour unless he gave some kind of security for the debt. All that the man had was the few pieces of furniture in his house, and the store manager told him to bring a dresser to the store and leave it as security. The miner went home, and he and his son carried the dresser to the store and left it as security for the price of a 12-pound sack of flour. This incident shows the extremity to which the miners are reduced in the New River districts, and it is this condition that the coal companies are utilizing to starve and beat the men into submission.—United Mine Worker.

### OF GENERAL INTEREST

A bitter fight in Congress over the proposed plan to improve the St. Lawrence river to provide a channel for ocean-going vessels through the Great Lakes was forecast January 17 by activities in the house after the report of the International Joint Commission which investigated the project.—Baltimore American.

The Soviet government of Russia, through a carefully organized election system, is able to control the entire vote of the people, first by making it practically impossible for any one but a member of their own party to be elected and second by gagging that representative and rendering him powerless after his election.—New York World, January 16.

The building trades unions of St. Louis, Mo., voted unanimously January 19 to reject the 20 per cent. wage reduction offered by the Master Builders' Association.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

THE national executive heads of the American Legion are meeting in the City of Indianapolis at this writing. Yesterday I appeared before their national legislative committee asking their assistance on certain legislation in Washington. I was representing the American Federation of Labor. They agreed to go along and help the Federation on the particular matter I laid before them. In the evening I was invited to attend a banquet at which over three hundred of their officers were present. The banquet was held in the Lincoln Hotel at Indianapolis. I addressed the officers and their ladies attending that banquet and put forth as strongly as I possibly could the position of the trade union movement, and I desire to say that my remarks on the trade union movement as I explained its position, were received with enthusiasm and pleasure, and I had several assurances from the officers at the banquet that the American Legion intended to be friendly and go along with Labor in every way possible. It is not a political institution, and they asked that they be not held responsible for the actions of their individual members or individual posts that sometimes go to extremes, similar to the actions sometimes of the radical and extreme individuals in the trade union movement. The second ranking officer of the American Legion is George Berry, President of the International Pressmen's Union, and he has done a good deal of splendid work on the inside. Mr. MacNider, the National Commander, is engaged in the banking business in Iowa, and judging from his conversation with me, there is not one particle of antagonism in his system against the Trade Union Movement. This is a great organization of nearly one million members, and with the Ladies Auxiliary, now with a membership of one hundred fifty thousand, it is safe to say that the organization will increase numerically as it grows older. In the membership of the American Legion there are thousands of trade unionists. In my judgment, it should be our duty to cultivate the friendship of this institution, which will wield such an influence in American life as the years go by. I was somewhat prejudiced against this organization at the beginning. I have carefully watched its actions. I have carefully followed its leadership in conventions, listened to their addresses at the dinner. I have read the proceedings of their convention and the deliberations and expressions of their delegates, and in no place can I find one utterance antagonistic to the general labor movement. Do not misunderstand this statement. This does not apply to individuals or to isolated posts. It applies only to the national organization and the movement they are handling, and the resolutions and expressions of their conventions. One of the subjects upon which I asked for the assistance of the American Legion is the question dealing with the importation of Chinese or coolie labor into Hawaii. A bill is now pending in Congress asking that the bars of the immigration laws be laid down and that 50,000 coolies be admitted to Hawaii for the purpose of working on the sugar plantations. The American Federation of Labor has opposed the admission, in any form, of coolie labor into the United States or its territories. Hawaii is under the protection of the United States. There are now on the island about 120,000 Jap-



anese. As a result of certain influences in Hawaii several posts of the Legion there favor admitting coolie labor, and sent a representative to Indianapolis to plead their cause, or to endeavor to get the National Executive Board and its Legislative Committee in Washington to favor this bill. I am pleased to say that after I explained the danger of this legislation, that it was undoubtedly an entering wedge to bring coolies, in time, into other possessions of the United States, or perhaps into the States proper—as the sugar planters in the States say that if they have to compete with Chinese labor in Hawaii they will also ask for the admission of coolies to work in the plantations and beet fields of the United States—the National Legion refused to listen to the pleadings of their posts in Hawaii or to their representative, who made a very able statement before the general legislative committee, and further agreed that their Legion agents in Washington would notify the committee in Congress having charge of this bill that the American Legion was opposed to such legislation. This is only one of the many things in which the Legion's national officers decided to be helpful to the Trade Union movement. I pledged the support of the American Labor movement to the Bonus Bill for the men who offered their lives in the services of their country during the late war, but I made it very plain also that should a sales tax be added on or attached to the Bonus Bill the Labor Movement would fight the sales tax, because it did not believe that it would be right or just to the masses of the people, as a result of the sales tax, to be compelled to pay the entire amount of the bonus when the rich and immensely wealthy would be allowed to escape almost free. There are many ways in which the government can obtain this money for the ex-service men without laying it on the shoulders of the masses of the people in the form of a sales tax. You understand that on the sales tax proposition every dollar that you spend will be taxed. We do not believe in allowing large incomes of \$50,000 and upwards to escape or have their taxes reduced and then increase the taxes on the general masses. The Legion very thoroughly understands our position, and while it is not their policy to suggest to the government in what way it should obtain this money, some of the officers individually expressed themselves as somewhat in sympathy with our position on the sales tax question. I am very glad to have had this opportunity of addressing the National Officers and the general National Committee of the Legion, numbering about three hundred. It gave me the opportunity I had been looking for for some time. I got a real understanding of their aspirations and their hopes for the future, and a thoroughly clear understanding as to their position on Organized Labor, and I am very well satisfied with results, as I believe it is not the intention of the American Legion, as an organization, to in any way interfere with the legitimate trade union movement of our country, but, on the contrary, they desire to be helpful. I think our membership should cultivate their friendship in the districts in which they are, even though sometimes a few radicals within the Legion give expression to statements that are not friendly to Labor or in the best interest of the American Legion.

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**T**HERE is a break in the membership of the Cabinet. One of the Cabinet members, as you have no doubt noticed from the papers recently, has resigned to take a job as a motion picture directing adviser. The papers claim that in his new position his salary will be



\$150,000 a year. I refer to the Postmaster-General, Will Hays. Surely the wheels of fortune have been turning favorably for "little Will" in the last few years. Only a short time ago he was endeavoring to eke out a scanty living by practicing law, and it is safe to say that he had a hard time trying to make both ends meet. He comes from Indiana and has lived most of the time in Indianapolis; genial, popular, somewhat likable to talk with, but of all the big men of our country we do not hesitate to say that he is the most over-estimated, over-paid man in public life that we know of. He was an accident, pure and simple, from the very beginning. At the time of the split in the Republican party in Indiana as a result of the formation of the Bull Moose party, the Democrats swept the state—they had no trouble in doing so—and thirteen Democratic congressmen were elected from Indiana. There are now representing the State thirteen Republican congressmen and two Republican senators. At that time, looking around the country and being unable to find any real big man for chairman (no one wanting the job) and fearing that the State was going entirely for the Democrats, they spotted Will Hays, who had been somewhat of a slight success as a local man in Republican politics in Marion County. After the Republicans healed up the breach, that is, when the Bull Moose party went out of existence, Will Hays was chosen state chairman of Indiana to take hold of affairs, the State went back to the regular Republican column. But had a dummy or a wooden man been put in his place as State chairman, the same results would have obtained. The National Republican Committee, believing that Will Hays was responsible for having put Indiana back into the Republican column, thought that he would be just the man for National Chairman, and he was so selected. They wanted to overcome Wilson Democracy and were willing to do anything in order to get back into power nationally, so Will Hays was again accidentally selected as National Chairman. You who read, and know what conditions were in 1920, fully realize that again any dummy who was national chairman would have accomplished the same results. Nothing could have stopped the whole country from going Republican. There was a feeling existing everywhere that Wilson Democracy should be gotten rid of. All classes voted the Republican ticket. The Germans, the Irish, the bankers, every one wanted a change in administration, but, again, little William was given credit for the great victory of the Republican party and in return for his services he was created a member of the Cabinet at a salary of \$12,000 a year; and lo and behold, according to the papers, we find him resigning from the Cabinet and accepting a job at \$150,000 a year. Of course, we have no proof as to the amount of his salary except what we read in the newspapers. We do not blame Mr. Hays for accepting it. It is the chance of a lifetime for him to make a "little bundle" in order to keep him for the rest of his days, because the star of popularity does not for long soar over the head of an individual unless that individual is possessed of the real stuff—brains and ability. We have very few men who could keep before the public for a quarter of a century, as did Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan, and the chances are that within a short time Will Hays would have been entirely forgotten. Greater men in the battle of life than he have been forgotten very quickly. Can you imagine where the motion picture producers are able to find all of this money? Mr. Hays knows nothing at all about the business, has had no experience and, as a lawyer, he never set on fire the small town in Indiana



from which he came. What did they hire him for? It must be that they, too, like the Republican party, believe that he has something in him. The only thing they must be looking for is his personal influence with the Republican tariff committee in Washington. The motion picture producers in this country claim that they are in very bad shape financially; that European producers can produce and ship into this country pictures for about one-half what it would cost an American producer to put forth the same picture. They therefore need protection—high tariff walls—against the importation of pictures produced abroad. They can afford to pay enormous salaries to men like Will Hays and employ men like Arbuckle, Charley Chaplin and the rest of the over-night millionaires. Nearly all of the large producers in Los Angeles at this time are fighting organized labor. They cannot afford to continue to pay their present wage scale to the men and women in that employment working as laborers. They claim they must reduce the \$3.00 a day man to \$2.25 or go out of business. I have on my desk at this writing a circular asking me to advertise the fact that several of those large picture producing concerns that have just entered into a contract with Mr. Will Hays, are unfair to organized labor and that the mechanics working in those institutions in southern California are nearly all on strike, or have been locked out, because the companies claim, that, due to their poverty, they cannot afford to pay the wages that the workers have been receiving for the past two or three years. We are not at all jealous of Mr. Hays; we wish him success; but after all, there is a certain amount of dignity attached to the office of member of the President's Cabinet and there must be an uncomfortable feeling already existing in the official family in Washington because of one member leaving that family for a better job, or a job that pays more money.

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After the general election the Republican party was in debt almost two millions of dollars. But that little balance has been collected since then—of course contributed by the working people, Mr. Armour, Mr. Gary, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Schwab and a few other working men. The confusing point in our dull minds is: If they were that little trifle of two millions in debt, how much did it cost to put Harding over?

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**D**ID you notice from the papers, that the late Senator Penrose had nearly \$250,000 in a safety deposit vault in one of the banks in Washington? The government and public-spirited citizens sometimes condemn poor, ignorant foreigners for hiding away fifty, one hundred or two hundred dollars, as the case may be, but you will not see any of the papers of this country knocking or saying one word against the late senator for hiding away nearly one-quarter of a million cash. If every one put their money in some corner, hiding it away instead of depositing it in the banks, the business of the nation would suffer, because business and industry is carried on on borrowed money, loaned by the banks. In addition to this, money placed in a substantial, well-governed bank is in a much safer place than having it lying around the house. Of course, Senator Penrose did not keep his money at home; he had it in a safety deposit box in one of the banking institutions. I wonder if there is anything in the idea that the Senator, who was on the inside of all political affairs for years, was afraid of some terrible



catastrophe befalling our country. Did he think that the war was going to last two or three years longer than it did? Perhaps he had some reason for believing that it would be well for him to have a quarter of a million cash on hand. This incident proves that human nature is just the same, no matter how great or how small the individual may be. Senator Penrose was a Harvard graduate, a man of high education, knew more about the inside workings of our government than almost any other individual; still we find him possessed of the same frail, weak nature, in so far as protecting himself, as the most ignorant, illiterate foreigner. He left several millions of dollars. One wonders how he made all of this money. He has held political office for about half of his life and the highest salary he received while holding office during that time was \$7,500 a year. He paid out almost that amount in hotel expenses in Washington besides maintaining his home in Philadelphia and other personal expenses running into the thousands during the year. However, perhaps his money was made honestly. But anyway we are wondering and somewhat doubtful. Oh, well, what's the use of worrying? If Penrose had not got it someone else would.

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Pretty hard for a poor man to get elected to the United States Senate, when it took two hundred thousand to put over one of the senators in Michigan.

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**L**OCAL unions should try to get back to where we were before the war in so far as signing wage scales is concerned. All locals should endeavor to sign their scales for a term longer than one year. Employers should be educated to this. I have just received an agreement from Local No. 643 which their employers, the Coach Owners' Association, has signed with the local covering a period of three years, the first agreement I have received since the beginning of the war covering a term longer than one year. The great trouble with signing short-term or yearly agreements is that an agreement is hardly more than signed when negotiations have to be opened up again. A year slips by very quickly, and there is always the uncertainty, not only for the membership but the employers also, that there is going to be some disturbance in their business. Besides this we cannot expect to be changing the conditions in our employment every year. Changes should not be made except every two or three years. Raises in salaries ought to be stabilized for a term longer than one year. All of this should be taken into consideration and an effort made to get back to where we were at one time before everything was disturbed as a result of the war. A yearly agreement is not a good thing for either the employer or the membership.

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**I**F there are any local unions that have not a section in their by-laws or a motion on their books dealing with disturbances in their local union meetings, they should immediately proceed to enact the following motion or amendment to their by-laws:

"Any member causing any disturbance during a meeting of the local union; any member refusing to obey the order of the chair when requested to do so; any member of the local attending a meeting of



the local in an intoxicated condition, shall be fined not less than \$5.00 for the first offense, for the second offense shall be fined \$15.00 and upon being found guilty of the third offense shall be suspended from the local union."

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**Y**OU hear so much said and so much is written today about the living wage, but very few are attempting to give an interpretation of what a living wage really means. The average business man and most of the writers and men in public affairs believe that a living wage is a wage which is just sufficient for a man to live on, and when you sometimes point out to those people that the workers in many employments are not even getting enough to live on from week to week, they say, "Well, the working men and women of today are living too extravagantly. Why do they not live like their mothers and fathers used to live forty or fifty years ago?" If you ask one of those persons this question: "Are you living as your father and mother did forty years ago?" his answer will be faltering, shaky, and he will endeavor to dodge the issue, because he well knows that life has changed; world conditions have changed; the education of the people has changed; the whole world and those who live in it have changed within the last forty years, as it has changed in every preceding half century since time began. We have better housing conditions, because in order to protect health and life it was necessary to have better housing and sanitary conditions, but there are some things that we are now enjoying that are not as good as they used to be forty years ago. Our food-stuffs are nearly all adulterated and we are using thousands of substitutes for which we pay high prices, whereas forty years ago families had fresh, wholesome food. The same is true of clothing, and while styles have changed with the advanced condition of life, the materials that we now pay high prices for are much inferior in quality to what they were forty or fifty years ago. To be brief, everything has changed, and we cannot go back, we must go forward, so that the charges made against the workers that they are unnecessarily and wilfully extravagant is not a statement of fact. My interpretation of a living wage is that a worker should receive a wage sufficient not only to maintain his family and himself in a decent home, with proper clothing, but that the worker should have sufficient wages to procure for himself and his family moderate and wholesome entertainment. In addition to that, the worker should receive a wage sufficient to provide for himself in his old age or to provide for a member of his family that might be stricken with sickness. His wages should be sufficient to enable him to set aside at least 10 to 25 per cent. of the salary he receives, for his protection in days of sickness, disability or old age. The average man or woman has but about twenty-five or thirty years in which they may be considered able to work. A man may live for several years after that, but may not be considered able to keep up the pace, or he may not be able to keep in the race required today in our high-speed industrial institutions. The remaining years of his life in which he cannot work, or in which he may not be allowed to work, or during which he will not be continued in the employment because he cannot keep up with the younger individuals, will have to be provided for and he should have sufficient funds set aside to protect him. This is what is meant by a trade unionist or labor man when talking about a living wage. The average employer's interpretation of a living wage is that



a human being should receive only enough to keep him fighting for a miserable existence from week to week, and that is entirely wrong. The cutting down of wages as is now being attempted by a great many of the employers, giving the workers barely enough to live on, is absolutely wrong and cannot continue, and the trade union movement will fight against such serfdom and slavery, because a man cannot give the best there is in him when living in constant fear one week that he may be thrown out of work and face hunger and starvation the following week. The labor organizations of the country have not only been successful in bettering the working conditions of their membership, but have been successful in bringing up to their standard many of the unorganized who reap the benefit of the struggle made by the trade unionists. There is somewhat of a depression today in the trade union movement, and industry is also very much demoralized, but there is no question as to the continuance and strength of the labor unions of our country. They are the only institutions that are fighting for a living wage as interpreted above. Therefore, for the protection of the workers, each and every individual working for a living must fight to maintain that institution which is striving to obtain for us, and undoubtedly will be successful, a living wage.

I HAVE for many years refrained from dealing, through the columns of our Journal, in any way, shape or manner with the prohibition movement or the liquor question. You have never seen very much from me in the Journal on that important question. I have left the matter entirely with our local unions or the members to deal with as they so desired. I am not now going to discuss whether or not prohibition has been a good thing or a bad thing for the country, but I want to call to the attention of our membership the dangers surrounding our country at the present time as a result of the poisons that are being manufactured and sold to the workingmen of the country and called intoxicating liquor. In the city of New York, as a result of the holiday festivities, over twenty persons lost their lives from drinking this poisoned booze. All of them were workingmen. Very few of the rich or wealthy class have occasion to buy this poisonous liquor, because they had their storehouses well stocked before prohibition went into effect. Our membership generally is a hard-working, healthy class. A few of our members have not yet got to the point where they know that they are taking a chance of losing their lives when indulging in this "red-eye" poison. The United States government, a few days ago, made a raid in Chicago, and found several thousand government revenue stamps, and labels of all of the famous brands of whiskey, which goes to show that this absolutely poisonous stuff is being manufactured and labeled as popular brands of whiskey, stamped with government stamps and sold in the large cities throughout the country. I was in Washington during the inauguration of the President. I did not, however, attend the inauguration ceremony, as I was busy at something else; but I read in the papers a day or two afterwards where a government chemist stated that he had analyzed the liquors that were procured in a raid of two or three of the leading hotels in Washington, where it was being sold at \$20 a bottle, and he said he could not understand how any human being could live after taking two or three drinks of the deadly concoction contained in those bottles. The suppression of the manufacture of liquor in distilleries has made it possible to sell



to unthinking, innocent, unfortunate individuals anything called whiskey. Ex-rum sellers and barkeepers—now called bootleggers—have, many of them, made large fortunes since the prohibition amendment went into effect. They are willing to take a chance at being caught and have a fine imposed upon them, because they are making enormous profits. They make this so-called whiskey at a cost to them of about 50 cents a bottle and sell it from \$10 to \$25 a bottle, depending on the amount of money their customer may have. In addition to this there is prevalent in many places home distilleries, making what the gang call "hootch," which is nothing more or less than cheap, poisonous alcohol, and many doctors will testify that a man who drinks this stuff will in a very short time be confronted with hardening of the arteries, high blood pressure and a general disorganization of the organic system. In addition to destroying the health and strength of the average individual, it has a tendency to drive men crazy, making madmen out of normal human beings. This poison has a different effect altogether on the human system from what the old stuff used to have. I attended a meeting of one of our local unions on New Year's day where there were perhaps 1200 members present. They had under discussion a very serious question—a report on their wage scale by a committee coming back from the employers, which perhaps meant the life or death of the local union. The membership had already at a previous meeting voted to go on strike, so you can imagine how serious it was. Of those 1200 men, 1195 were strictly, scrupulously sober. There were, however, four or five of those crazed madmen—Jakey-hounds—present who practically disrupted the meeting, two of them walking up and down the aisle threatening the chairman, not knowing what they were doing. I have known the membership of this union for a great many years; am thoroughly conversant with the lawful manner in which they have conducted their meetings; have seen large numbers in attendance, but in all of its history of twenty years I have never known or heard of such a condition as existed on that day, brought about by those four or five madmen who were filled with this poison. The president, after hurriedly trying to go over the business of the meeting, was compelled before the business was entirely finished to adjourn the meeting, to the disgust of every one present. I merely mention this fact—and it has perhaps prompted me to write this article—in order to show to our membership the effect this poison is having on the very few individuals who are so foolish and senseless as to continue to drink it. Those who read this article I trust will take heed and will not be foolish enough to drink this stuff, no matter if the fellow who sells it does tell you that it is absolutely pure, because they all say that it is the finest ever made. If you do not die immediately, slow paralysis is bound to set in eventually. It paralyzes the lower limbs, destroys the heart and eventually stupefies the brain. Are you willing to take a chance of becoming one of the victims of this so-called 100 per cent. pure whiskey, which is now being sold everywhere in this country, but which is in reality the deadliest of all poisons?

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All honor to the dead, but we can not refrain from asking you if you had seen in the newspapers where the late Senator Penrose had over two hundred thousand dollars' worth of the finest booze stored away. He did not care whether or not prohibition became a law. He was considered amongst the gang as a "regular" fellow. Perhaps if he had not had so much he would be now arguing in the Senate.



# MISCELLANY



## PLUMB PLAN LEAGUE

(By Charles M. Kelley)

Washington, January 21.—Recognizing that liberal, democratic government for the United States is out of the question so long as a bare majority of reactionary members are permitted to override the will of the people as expressed in laws enacted by Congress, Representative J. J. McSwain of South Carolina has offered a bill requiring that at least seven of the nine justices of the court must concur in the opinion that the act of Congress or statute of a state legislature is unconstitutional.

Practically every recent important decision emanating from the Supreme Court has been by a five to four vote, the minority filing dissenting opinions severely criticising the tendency of the tribunal to set itself up as superior to Congress or the mandate of the electorate.

This one-man rule, declares Congressman McSwain, is becoming a serious question to the minds of the thinking people of the country.

"We hear," he says, "much about lawlessness, about the lack of respect by the people for laws and for the courts, and the criticisms are justified. But I call the attention of Congress and the country to the lack of respect by the majority of the court for the minority of the court.

"We will not convict a bootlegger without a unanimous verdict from the jury, but we permit the Supreme Court by a vote of five to four to declare null and void the supreme will of the whole American people speaking through Congress, consisting of 533 men, at least 50 per cent. of whom are lawyers."

Congressman McSwain lays particular emphasis on a recent decision of the court, given by a five to four vote, holding unconstitutional an act of Arizona permitting peaceful picketing by workers during strikes.

This decision has been widely commented. By the labor and liberal press it is regarded as notice to the workers that it is useless for them to seek to improve their condition through political effort.

While five members of the Supreme Court place property rights above human rights, as they have consistently done in every case that has been before that tribunal for the past two years, it is a waste of time and money to advocate the enactment of laws designed to correct unjust conditions affecting the welfare of workers or any other group of society.

The public has had a sorry experience in trying to protect itself from the extortion of monopolies and with every form of social legislation. Child labor laws, women's protective laws, antitrust laws and labor laws have fallen under the blight of the one lone individual of the court who makes up a bare majority.

Congressman McSwain declares that Congress has the power to correct this condition, and this bill to regulate the Supreme Court is the first step in that direction.

## TURNING INJUNCTION TABLES

Labor leaders received with mixed emotions the injunction decree issued by a New York court against an employers' association. They got grim satisfaction out of the fact that the favorite weapon of employers had been directed against them, seeing in this "poetic



justice." But the fundamental proposition of the use of legal processes in labor controversy appeals to them as of vastly greater importance, and their opinion on this matter has not changed in the slightest degree.

The only basis on which labor could accept the intervention of the court in their economic struggles would be that the courts were always fair and impartial—which they emphatically are not. For every judge who would hold the scales even and give the workers a fair shake, the employer would find a score who would close his eyes to the equities involved while rendering drastic and liberty-destroying injunctions making it difficult for labor to redress in the only way possible its grievances.

The use of injunctions by labor has been likened to the use of poison gas in warfare. If one side uses the damnable stuff, the other side must employ it in self-defense. But that does not change the atrocious nature of the gas. Two wrongs never made one right. Labor would forbid the use of the injunction by either side in an industrial controversy, just as it would outlaw the use of poison gas by either side in military operations.

#### WORKERS MAY RULE WHEN THEY WANT TO

If the workers of this nation are not in control of the political machinery it is the workers' own fault. That is a truth that can not be sidestepped or wiped out. Possessing, as they do, the economic power, the workers also have the political power. Who is to be blamed but workers themselves when they delegate both economic and political power to their enemies?

In recent political struggles where labor has taken an intelligent and determined stand, the result has never been in doubt. Possessing a majority of votes, labor

took the time and trouble to place them in the ballot box, and their candidates are now holding office. The extension of this gratifying system to all sections of the nation would work a transformation that would be as revolutionary as it unquestionably would be beneficent.

A striking demonstration of what workers can do along political lines when they organize for action was given in Manchester, Ga., recently. Manchester is a junction point on the Atlantic, Birmingham and Atlanta Railway. It is a hot-bed of anti-union cotton manufacturers. For ten months the railroad workers there have been on strike in protest against the attempt of the A. B. and A. to reduce wages in violation of orders of the United States Railroad Labor Board. They have been subjected to all kinds of annoyances by officials of Manchester, who are under the control of the railroad and the labor-hating cotton manufacturers.

To change this situation the workers, without newspaper support and with the solid business organization against them, went to the mat with their opponents in the recent election and captured the city government. The mayor and four city councilmen elected were nominated by the workers.

#### THE COAL SITUATION

The latest report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor reports that in five cities in which a survey was made it was found that the price of coal today is higher than at the peak of wartime profiteering. There has been a steady increase in the cost to the consumer since last May.

At the same time the production has dropped to the lowest point in the history of the industry. Thousands of miners and their families are actually starving. Many of them have not been permitted to do a day's work for nearly a year.



West of the Mississippi farmers are burning corn as fuel, because they are unable to meet the high price demanded for coal.

This, baldly, is an outline of the coal situation. Miners starve because they are not producing; farmers burning food because it is cheaper than coal, and the operator starving the worker and freezing the farmer, is taking his profits in diminished production.

The country is about to be deluged with propaganda favoring a wage cut for workers, the argument being that this is necessary to increase production and lower costs. The public will fall for this stuff, no doubt; but if the facts were known the coal barons would not get far with their campaign.

Mine labor costs are not higher than they were three years ago. Coal prices are much higher than they were three years ago. And three years ago the coal industry was proven to be enormously profitable. Some operators, according to official statistics, made more than 6,000 per cent. on their investment. Profits running from 100 to 1,000 per cent. were comparatively common. Railroads today are paying for coal just about half the price charged consumers. It would be fatuous to assume that the operators are handling this business at a loss.

What the coal barons desire is still higher profits and to that end they intend, if they can, to further impoverish their workers. Even should wages be reduced there is no assurance that the public will get the benefit. The operators will see to that, for their past record proves that there is no limit to their rapacity.

Provisional agreement was reached January 17 by railway executives and heads of the four railroad brotherhoods meeting at the instance of Secretary Herbert

Hoover, to submit wage and working questions affecting train service employes to regional conferences for adjustment if possible without contest before the Railroad Labor Board.—New York Tribune.

The strike of the St. Louis union printers which began May 22 had cost up to January 15 in strike benefits distributed \$189,000, of which about \$140,000 has been raised by the strike assessment upon all employed union printers in St. Louis, which was 10 per cent. of earnings up to December 1 and is now 7 per cent. The balance came out of the assessments elsewhere.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

If the United Mine Workers strike against wage reductions on April 1 the non-unionized coal fields can increase their output to supply the actual needs of the country, W. R. Thurmond, president of the local operators' association, said recently.—New York World.

The mine workers in convention at Shamokin, Pa., have asked the Department of Labor to make an impartial investigation of the entire anthracite coal industry. The action followed an announcement by the operators that the present market conditions will not permit a continuation of the present wage scale at the expiration of the contract March 31.—Washington Herald.

The recent needle strike in New York City cost both sides \$41,000,000. The employers, it was said, lost approximately \$20,000,000 during the first two weeks; their losses for the seven succeeding weeks were estimated at \$15,000,000, making a total of \$35,000,000. The strikers, it was estimated, lost about \$6,000,000.—New York World.



The unemployment conditions throughout the country remain about the same. There is a general tendency on the part of the employers to still cut down expenses by either giving men less time or by laying men off entirely. The Department of Labor has just issued a bulletin stating that unemployment in December was greater than for any time previous.

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There is nothing that discourages a real union man more than to have some fellow who was forced into the union after conditions had been obtained, arise in the meeting and find fault with everything that has been done by the officers or by the organization in general. One of those fellows who parts with a dollar for union dues as though he was parting with his right eye and then continually kicks because, in his opinion, his money is being misspent or he is not getting sufficient returns on his investment. It is only a waste of time to tell that kind of a man that the conditions of the drivers and chauffeurs have been improved more than any other class of workers in the short time they have been organized. It is a waste of time to tell him that at one time, not many years ago, we worked for any kind of wages for any number of hours, including Sundays, and had no power to render effective objection until we became organized. The rank and file should guard against this kind of a chronic kicker and ignore him on every occasion that he raises his voice in protest because he does not get more for his one dollar a month that he pays into the union.

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There are two great industries, viz., the railroad workers and the mine workers that will eventually have to fight for their existence. They will be compelled to bring about a stoppage of work, at the proper time, in order to impress upon the minds of the government officials and, of course, to impress the United States Supreme Court, that the masses of the workers have some rights and are entitled to some semblance of justice and freedom. All recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, in which Labor was involved, have been against Labor. The vote has usually been 3 to 5 without the Chief Justice voting, or 4 to 4 with Chief Justice Taft voting against us. Labor has a more dangerous enemy than even the House of Congress in the present makeup of the Supreme Court. Reactionary tendencies are expressed in recent decisions. I am somewhat of the opinion that the conservative policy of the average International Union will have to be changed within the next few years. I have always been advocating careful, well-thought-out actions as against impulsiveness, but when one looks over the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in which it has declared against peaceful picketing and has granted to an employer damages for injury done or loss of trade from picketing, it is pretty hard to continue to be a conservative leader, and the average conservative leaders are forced to grind their teeth to hold themselves from becoming radicals.

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Our general membership is holding up pretty well considering the unemployment existing throughout the country. Of course we have lost quite a few members as a result of the general depression, but considering everything we are going along as well as could be expected. We expect that every member who is working and paying his dues will endeavor to pull up to his level the other fellow who is working but forgetting to pay his dues. Each of us must help just now or we cannot continue to be as successful in the future as we have been in the past. Remember that the strength of our chain of unions depends upon its weakest link.



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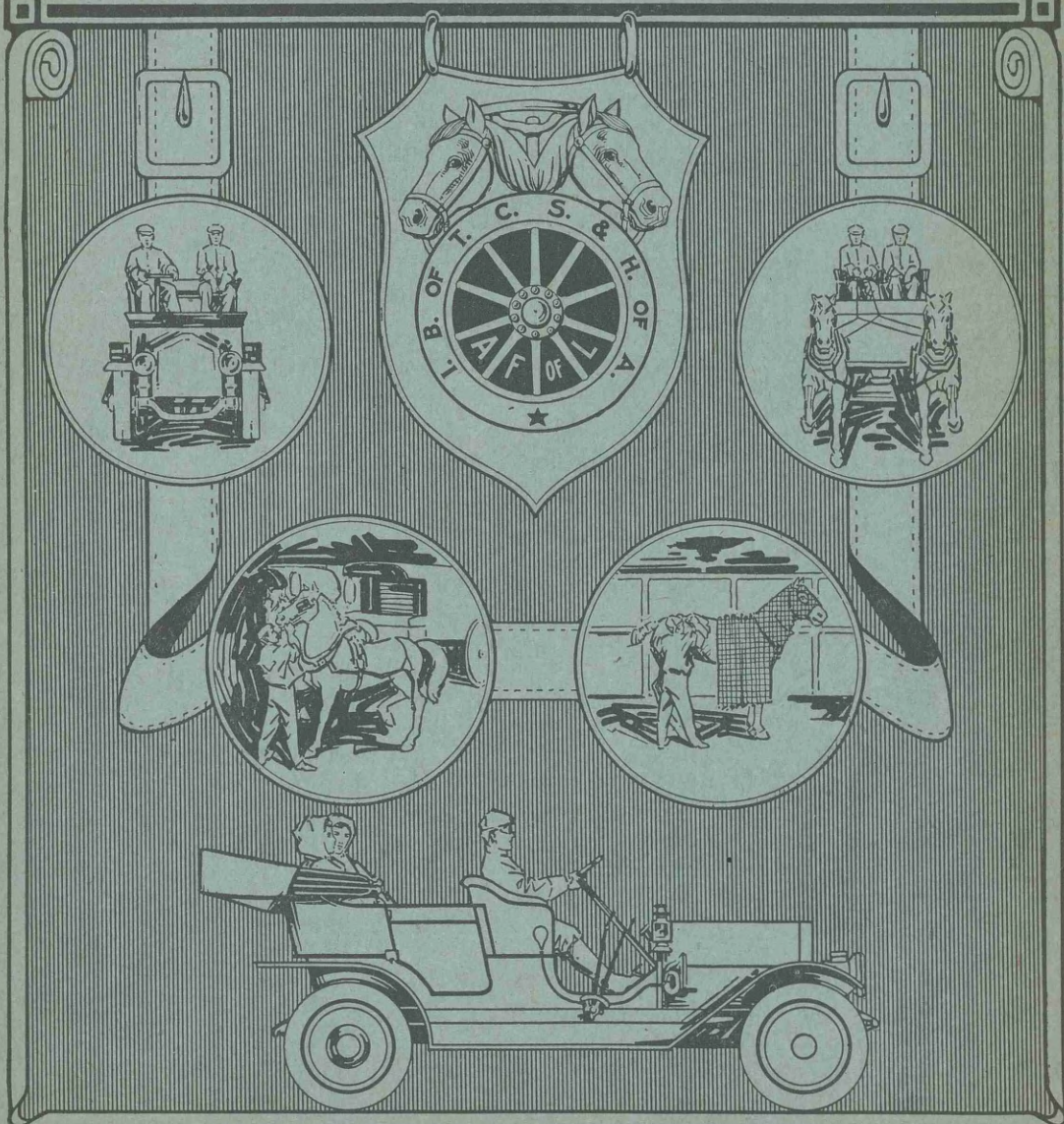
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**Indianapolis, Indiana**



MARCH, 1922

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





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Did you attend the last meeting of your local union? If not, why not? Did you get acquainted with the officers and business agent? Did you find out how much money the local has in the treasury and how your bills are being paid?

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By inquiring of members of other labor organizations for information as to the amount of dues they are paying to their union, you will no doubt learn that they are paying much more in dues to their union than you are paying to yours.

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How do you expect your union to succeed when you lend no aid or assistance towards making it successful? You attend meetings only when there is some serious controversy on which may perhaps involve the union in a strike, or when something else of great importance is about to take place.

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A man who attends the meetings of his local union but once or twice a year should not expect to be given a respectful hearing on the questions he asks because usually he is not acquainted with conditions within the organization and because of his ignorance the questions he puts forth are usually embarrassing to the members who attend regularly.

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Abe Martin says, "We will know when times get better without the newspapers telling us about it." There is indeed truth in the logic of the Indiana philosopher, as there seems to be an organized effort on the part of the press of the country to compel the workers to believe that industrial conditions are better and that there is no suffering or unemployment that amounts to anything.

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Nature has endowed men with different qualities and beliefs, fulfilling the old saying, "There are many men of many minds," but the worker, the laboring man, who believes that he can get along without his trade union and better his working conditions, is an extremist of a type that it is hard to find an excuse for his continuing to exist. The only institution that has ever raised us up, that has made us somewhat independent and that has given us a semblance of freedom, is our union. Men who refuse to see this are certainly blind to their own needs and are, without a doubt, an injury to themselves and their fellow men.

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## THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE



THE little comedy, "Fooling the Farmers," staged by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, had its short run and is taken off the boards. The pur-

poses of publicity have been served, the Big Interests have for the time being sidestepped a threatened danger, and the farmer will continue to suffer. The situation couldn't be otherwise. Anybody who expected anything helpful to come out of the conference on agriculture has forgotten the futility of the conference on unemployment.

Each of these conferences was a mere gesture. They were conceived in the thought that they would induce the workers and the farmers to believe that their interests are receiving earnest consideration in high places. It was never the purpose of those who engineered these gatherings that any constructive measures should be applied to a hopeless economic situation. And the reason why nothing was proposed is that, to effect a cure it would be necessary to overhaul a social system that works most efficiently for the big fellows while it grinds down the little ones.

It isn't possible to relieve the distress of the farmers and the



workers without taking from the special, privileged interests some of the advantages they now enjoy, and anybody who is simple enough to believe that any such thought lurks in the official mind should not be permitted to be at large without a guardian.

In opening the farm conference President Harding truthfully declared that a social system that treated its farmers so badly was indefensible. Yet in the five-day conference no attempt was made to change this indefensible system, if the protests of a few liberal delegates are eliminated. The good old way, the same old bunk, were good enough for Secretary Wallace and it must be good enough for the farmers, until they weary of talk and demand definite, concrete, constructive action.

The statement was made in conference that the sole purpose of the conference was to discredit and destroy the so-called agricultural bloc in Congress. Color was given this charge when President Harding in his opening speech took a pot shot at this group. Whether the effort will succeed, however, the future will alone determine. If the farmers are so easily weaned from offensive political tactics, they will doubtless have to suffer yet awhile.

Despite the fact that a number of fake liberals have crawled upon the farmer bandwagon, hoping thereby to be hauled into office when they again aspire for the suffrage of their constituents, its moral effect has been highly beneficial. It has the Old Guard scared still, for this uprising is the germ of a still greater rebellion when the underlying discontent in this nation becomes vocal during the Congressional contests of the present year.

If the packers, the fertilizer trust, the railroads and the whole

long, long list of predatory middlemen standing between the farmers and the workers are to continue safe in the preferred political and economical position they now occupy, the status quo must be preserved. A political upheaval this year would presage the doom of entrenched privilege in 1924. Big Business knows this. It is safeguarding its hide when it launches its attacks against the outraged producing classes. There are distinct points of analogy between the unemployment conferences and the agricultural conference. Both were organized for the same purpose to soft-soap producers and persuade them into believing that a great deal of solicitude for their welfare exists in Washington.

Identical tactics were followed by Secretary Hoover and Secretary Wallace. They determined who should be invited to the conference, and in the hand-picked assortments there were precious few men and women who would be inclined to give trouble.

Before the conferences convened the programs were made up and the committees named. Only such topics as the secretaries wanted discussed were discussed. The program adopted had been predetermined a month before the delegates met.

The workers' problem was sent back to local communities for solution. The Conference came to the solemn and pious conclusion that unemployment was not the concern of the national government. In other words, if soup houses were needed, the local communities should set them up.

The farmers' treatment only slightly varied from this formula. They were told that they should help themselves. If they can get any comfort out of this, they are welcome to it.

CHAS. M. KELLY.



## A TORTURE INSTRUMENT

Injunctions are used in the United States while they have been discarded by the rest of the world. They are, in reality, a relic of the European imperialistic, autocratic world of a bygone age. American jurisprudence has gone, scavenger-like, through the archaic junk heap of European imperialism, picking up here a shackle, there a club, to weave into the fabric of the American writ of injunction.

The injunction is, in principle, the same as the ancient army of the baron. It is a revival of the "go thou" and the "do thou" and of the "thou shalt not" and the "verboden" of ignominious recent memory.

How many Americans know that in the recent British coal strike, lasting three months, there was not an injunction and not even an arrest? It is a fact.

The injunction as used in our industrial disputes is autocratic, despotic, ancient and out of harmony with modern thought and most modern practices.

Such a thing may persist for a time in free America, but its doom is certain. No judge whose mind lives the life of today will issue an injunction in a labor dispute where no such injunction would lie where such labor dispute did not exist. No judge who is capable of understanding the theory of modern society and modern democracy will issue such an injunction. The day is coming when no judge, unless he is a crooked judge, will issue such an injunction. The time is coming when judicial usurpation and tyranny will be no more.—American Federationist.

## ✓ FLIRTING WITH DEATH

Motorists are now being urged to devote some care to the manner in which they damage interurban cars and railroad trains at grade cross-

ings. A recent court decision awarded a railroad more than three hundred dollars for damages to a locomotive that came in contact with a truck at a grade crossing. At last the long suffering public utility has undertaken to defend its rights to operate across a highway by other means than force.

Incidentally, there is a humane side to the controversy which has been recognized by the Hoosier Motorist in an article in which J. N. Beggs tells how it feels to drive a locomotive and watch motorists flirt with the front end at crossings. Mr. Beggs says:

"Time after time, at many crossings on my line, I have been running at sixty-five to seventy miles an hour and after sounding the two long and two short blasts for the crossing I have seen as many as four automobiles pass across ahead of me from the left side of the track and there I was right on top of the crossing wondering how many more, if any, were trying to beat me to it," says the engineer. "Pulling a steel train of eight or ten coaches and at such speed, every sensible person knows that I could not stop or even slow down, while such drivers were taking such desperate chances.

"I have seen passengers jump from an automobile and leave the driver to his fate. I hit one car at Stockwell years ago; three men jumped to the ground and the driver continued on. It hit the rear part of the machine and threw that driver thirty feet in the air, but he was not fatally hurt. I have seen like cases where we came so close that I would catch my breath thinking we had hit the car sure. This is nearly an everyday occurrence.

"Potential death is no sporting proposition; you are flirting with death every time you take a chance in beating a train to a crossing."—Indianapolis Times.



**OPEN SHOP MEANS SERFDOM**

A resolution adopted by the stockholders of the Steel Trust said: "We are prepared to accept, regardless of the sacrifices necessary thereto, whatever losses may be sustained in maintaining the right of each American citizen to enter into his individual contract, should such be his desire, without hindrance from any other human being."

What a joke! Here are 50,000 organized stockholders of the Steel Trust, each snugly protected in his bargaining power with the laboring man by the greatest combination of capital on earth.

This combination of capital owns the mills, owns the towns where the mills are run, owns the houses in the towns wherein the single unorganized worker lives, owns the stores as well as the houses, owns the banks and the sources of credit where this "individual American citizen" lives, owns the politics of the town and the state where this independent American citizen lives.

And then they say stand up in your pride, you independent American citizens—one man at a time and bargain with us organized as employers, as landlords, as grocers, as bankers, as government.

You shall be protected in your royal American right to make the best individual bargain you can with us.

Is it ignorance or class malice that get by with the middle-class Americans?

If ever there was a conspiracy to put American laboring men into serfdom it is the so-called open shop.

Yet people who look and sometimes talk like sensible people gabble about the open shop as if it were not the cowardly subterfuge to oppress labor that it really is.—Metal Trades Bulletin.

**EXTRACT FROM SPEECH OF SENATOR LA FOLLETTE BEFORE THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 10, 1922**

When the workers are well paid and steadily employed, there is prosperity and a good market, not only for merchants but for farmers and manufacturers as well. When half the workers are on the streets seeking employment, and the other half are being paid wages insufficient to maintain a decent standard of living, there is commercial and agricultural stagnation and depression, which all the unemployment conferences and agricultural conferences in the world can not relieve or even appreciably alleviate.

This is the great economic truth which every statesman must realize. It is so self-evident that a child in grammar school can understand it. And yet it is ignored and violated every day by those who are now in control of the destinies of this Nation.

The masters of American finance and business devoted the year 1920 to "deflating" the farmers, using as their agency the Federal reserve system, the most powerful and ruthless financial instrument ever constructed by human ingenuity. Through their machinations the producers of corn, cotton, and wheat have been ruined, and despair fills the countryside in every agricultural district.

The year 1921 has been devoted by these same masters of business and credit to the infernal, but not less congenial, task of "deflating" labor and destroying their unions, which alone stand between them and serfdom. In this they have, thank God, not yet fully succeeded. Labor, unlike the farmers, was not so vulnerable to the weapon of concentrated credit control by which the agricultural producers were forced to throw their crops on the market at an enormous sacrifice.



Labor has been crushed by the slower but not less formidable processes of unemployment and wage cutting. So to-day five or six millions of toilers in the United States are out of work and their families are hungry, largely to the end that their spirit may be crushed and a new generation of serfs may be bred. The United States Supreme Court and the lower courts are depriving the workers of their weapons of defense one by one and seeking to bind them with chains, so that their masters may with impunity scourge them into submission.

This alliance of the Federal courts and the vested interests for the conquest of labor may succeed. I pray that it may not, but I sometimes fear that it may. No such powerful combination has ever been arrayed together for an evil purpose in the history of this country. In comparison with it the slave power, with its representatives sitting arrogantly in the Senate and House and with its spokesman as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court delivering the Dred Scott decision, pales into insignificance by the record that is being made by the Federal courts in our own time.

This effort to crush labor and reduce the free-born American workers to the condition of Russian serfs may succeed, although I still have such faith in the courage and the integrity of the American people that I believe they will finally achieve a glorious victory as overwhelming as that which crushed the slave power in 1865. But, in any event, success can be achieved by these sinister forces only after a period of strife and chaos which is too horrible to contemplate, and their success, however and whenever accomplished, will mark the downfall of the American Republic.

I thank Senators for their very patient attention and attendance during the delivery of this address.

## GERMANY IS DISARMED

Many will be surprised that our administration is asking France to make a drastic reduction in her army in the face of the German menace. The fact is that there is at present no "German menace." Germany is disarmed physically and morally.

1. Premier Briand said so in the French Chamber of Deputies just before he sailed for America: "There is no menace to the peace of Europe from Germany. The German people have fulfilled all the demands of the Peace Treaty of Versailles for disarmament, for the destruction of munitions and aeroplanes, for the reduction of military forces, and the dissolution of so-called units for home protection."

2. General Nollet, whose duty it has been to disarm Germany, made the report on which Premier Briand based his statement: "Germany has carried out the military terms imposed by the peace treaty and is disarmed."

3. The Quakers, who have been directing child-feeding for two years in all parts of the country, support without qualification the statements of Premier Briand and General Nollet. The Krupp works at Essen are open to visitors and are engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines, agricultural implements and other instruments of peace.

4. The completeness of German disarmament is the result of the terms in the peace treaty written for the purpose of making Germany safe to the world by agreement of the Allied Military Advisors under the leadership of Marshal Foch.

## GERMANY IS MORALLY DISARMED

The masses of Germany are sick of war. Like the workingmen of other countries they have found the burdens that the war has laid



upon their shoulders heavier than they can bear. Ludendorff is called "the Butcher" among them and they curse him as having occasioned the unnecessary sacrifice of German lives. The Kapp fiasco, when the monarchist army seized Berlin and after a fruitless week marched out again discomfited by the general strike of Berlin's masses, would be repeated with similar results today.

The fact is, contrary to common belief, the German people have suffered terribly from the war into which their government plunged them. The number of their dead surpasses that of any other country, except Russia. Starvation added, they believe, 800,000 to the toll of battle. Their children have not had enough to eat since 1915 and are from two to four years undersized. They lack vitality and slight causes carry them off.

The depreciation of their currency has brought work to the Germans but at a wage of 20 cents a day now for skilled labor, which makes impossible the purchase of necessities of life that are imported from countries with more valuable money. To buy garments is obviously unthinkable at this wage, since the raw materials come from America or England. While our warehouses and elevators are stuffed with things they need, they can not buy them, and curse the war which brought their misery upon them.

"WAR NEVER AGAIN!"

A great peace demonstration was held in various parts of Germany on July 31st, the anniversary of the declaration of war, in which 500,000 men and women took part under banners bearing the slogan, "Nie Wieder Krieg" (war never again). Referring to this demonstration, a month later, the "Petit Parisien," the Paris

paper with the largest circulation, compared it with a Monarchist demonstration that had taken place in Germany the preceding day and said: "After all, it is well to remember that ten times as many people participated in the peace demonstration July 31st as in the demonstration of yesterday."

Facts are "stubborn things." If Germany is disarmed it is well to know it. It enables France to disarm and "reap the true fruits of victory."

—Council for Reduction of Armaments.

### LABOR'S MARCH

From out the past these serried hosts

Have marched through ages long—

'Neath whip and scourge, with death's grim dirge,

Oppression, hate and wrong.

Sold like a chattel with the land,

Scorned by his brother's hand,

At last they rise and form new ties,

Find union in one band.

They front the future with a hope

The past has never known,

When brothers all they break the thrall

That bids them fight alone.

The past is gone—forever gone—

No more shall Labor pray,

But know its power, and in that hour

No man can say it nay.

—May Bertha Kerr.

### OLD STORIES

Two excuses with age are corroded,

Brains seem not in either to lurk;

One is, "Didn't know it was loaded,"

The other, "My brakes failed to work."



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

TWO or three years ago the cry was heard all over the country that the workers were slacking; that they were not doing an honest day's work; that there was under-production, etc. All the evils of the world were charged to the workers during the war and immediately after the war although every sane man and woman in our country and all employers and government officials, down in their hearts, know that the workers of our country and those in the other countries engaged in that conflict were instrumental materially in winning the war. What is the result today? The whole world is paralyzed industrially and it is not because of slacking on the part of the workers. With all of the other reasons already given there is this substantial fact confronting us, that the workers have over-produced, that is, that the country is over-producing, or turning out more than is necessary for consumption. Of course we understand that the consumers in this country can not use all of the materials produced, either in food stuffs, minerals or those manufactured. We understand that we must sell some of our productions to other countries, but the difficulty at the present time is that we can not sell because the workers in the several other countries are producing more than they can use or sell, consequently they have no money with which to buy our products. To be brief, in the whole matter, we are over-producing. It is not any longer a question of the workers slacking; they are no longer charged with "laying" down on the job—that old slogan is worn out. It was at all times a very unjust and cruel misstatement of facts, but it was used for a purpose, but that purpose has been dispensed with, and we are now charged with the crime of being guilty of over-charging for our labor and a desperate battle has been made throughout the country for the past year to reduce the price of labor. Some startling facts were brought out the other day at the hearing in Washington before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce in the evidence given by Walker Hines who succeeded Mr. McAdoo as director-general of railroads. Walker Hines for twenty-five years was a high railroad official and was never charged with being friendly to government ownership. In other words, he was a high-salaried man working for the railroad corporations. His honesty and truthfulness were never questioned. The writer of this article dealt with Mr. Hines on the express employes case on more than one occasion and found him to be not only thoroughly fair insofar as the employes were concerned, but thoroughly honest in his decisions and a gentleman in every sense of the word in his treatment of every one who came before him during the time he held that all-important position. That could not be said for some of the members of the Cabinet at that time, especially Mr. Burleson and Mr. Gregory who was then attorney-general and a friend of corporations all the way through. Mr. Hines in his evidence the other day stated that the railroads were not run down when they were turned back to their owners; that they were in better condition than when the government took them over; that they were not taken over because the government was desirous of controlling them, but because the railroad companies were not doing the work as it should be done, and could not be continued



under private ownership if we were desirous of ending the war speedily. Mr. Hines further stated that the railroads were 18 per cent. more efficient in 1919, when they were turned back, than they were in 1915. Mr. McAdoo, who has the courage of his convictions, and who was director-general immediately after the railroads were taken over by the government, stated that it was false and wrong for any one to say that the government, or any representative of the government, dispensed with the services of practical men in the operation of the railroads. He proved that he retained, in every important position, the old, efficient officers of the roads and that he eliminated waste. He claims that the railroad workers were not over-paid. On the contrary, they were under-paid because industry in general was paying much higher wages than were being paid to the railroad employes in many departments. He stated that we do not owe the railroads the enormous amount of money that they claim. He produced facts and figures showing that we turned back to the railroad companies thousands of pieces of new equipment which the railroads did not have when they were taken over. The largest amount of traffic handled by the railroads at any time was handled immediately after they were turned back by the government and before this industrial slump came about. The above statements, made by two men who were important factors in the handling of the railroads during the war, both of them lawyers of ability, both of them corporation lawyers, one a very important railroad official for a number of years, proves conclusively that the propaganda going on in Washington, in order that the railroads may get enormous sums of money from the government, is nothing more than an organized movement to cheat and rob the government for the purpose of turning this money over to the stockholders of the railroads.

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**T**HE Coal Miners Union is holding a convention in this city at this writing. The miners are preparing a wage scale which is to be presented to the coal operators. The expectation is that the bituminous workers, who are the most numerous in the organization, will ask for the same working conditions and wages as they are now enjoying, but the anthracite, or hard coal workers, are going to ask for an increase. An expression of opinion here might not be inappropriate. To all appearances, at this writing, nothing can prevent a strike on April 1st. The miners have worked but very little during the past six or eight months, many of them working only two, three or four days, while thousands of them have not had any work at all. Industry being shattered to pieces, mills and factories shut down during the winter, with only half of the locomotives in our country operating, such conditions have caused a lighter consumption of coal than usual. The fact that the weather has been mild and that there are thousands of workers out of employment, with but very little money to pay for coal, has caused families everywhere to use coal very sparingly this winter. The miners' union, financially, is in bad shape, as it has been attacked by the courts, necessitating the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars in litigation. In addition, they have had large numbers of men on strike in many sections of the country, especially in West Virginia, Alabama and the state of Washington, consequently hundreds of dollars have been expended by the mine workers' union in trying to help the suffering members on strike. Another and more serious condition existing amongst



the miners is the internal disagreements and disturbances in their organization amongst the leaders and officers in the several districts. It is safe to say that there was never a time in the history of the mine workers' union when they were in such a condition as they are at the present time, and this is to be regretted, because of the fact that the mine workers' organization is composed of men who are real fighters, many of whom in other countries suffered and starved for a principle and for the right to live as free men. Another dangerous condition confronting them is the fact that the coal operators are determined to have a strike if they can possibly bring it about. There are millions of tons of coal lying at the mouth of the mines, which they will sell to the people of the United States after the first of April, at any price they desire, to ask for it, because generally, as soon as the masses of people begin to think that they can not get a certain commodity, or that that commodity is going to be scarce, they rush out and buy it paying any price they are asked to pay. The American people are all easily affected and those who have money, when they begin to fear that coal is going to be hard to get, will rush out and buy coal to the great delight of the coal barons or operators. A further reason why the operators desire a strike is the fact that there is a serious and determined agitation going on throughout the country to reduce the price of coal. There is no question but what the price of coal to the masses of people and to industry is too high, to the poor people especially the cost is a serious problem. At the end of two or three months when the operators have succeeded in getting rid of the surplus supply of coal and the poor miners are starving, our noble President of the United States, Mr. Harding, will then interfere and ask that the matter be referred to arbitration; that it is a crime against civilization to have those unnecessary misunderstandings or conflicts continuing; a commission will then be appointed by the Government, and the president of the United Mine Workers will be consulted—he is a staunch supporter of Mr. Harding and his administration. All decisions recently rendered by a government commission, where Labor has been involved, have not been very favorable to Labor. Of course, all of this may not come to pass—it is a bad thing to be a prophet, because he gets no credit if the prophecy comes true, and if it goes wrong he is censured, but, so that you may be informed and the workers may have some idea of conditions within this great organization, I make those statements for your information and instruction, and to advise you that after the strike takes place the first of April, or in May or June, do not become excited about buying your coal, buy as little as you need for use from time to time because the matter will be adjusted just as soon as the operators desire an adjustment, and after they have trampled on the workers by their prearranged, concocted, devilish schemes. If the miners had absolute harmony and strength amongst themselves they would have a hard time to win their fight. No labor organization of any size can win a strike at the present time. Witnessing conditions for the last two or three days as they prevail in the convention of the miners between the different factions, the bitterness existing, it is pitiable and hard to understand how men with common sense, with reason and understanding, who have been elected, or selected, by the rank and file, can carry on in such a manner, and then expect the public or the employers not to take advantage of the dissension and bitterness existing within the organization. The Labor Movement never needed harmony and unity more than it does at the present time, and I am proud to say,



generally speaking, we have that unity of action and solidarity within our organization so much needed in these trying times. If men want to destroy the Labor Movement they begin by creating dissensions, jealousies and disturbances within the organizations. It looks as though the employers and the enemies of Labor are endeavoring to bring about this condition in some of the labor unions and especially within the miners' organization. The average man might say: Well, what do we care if the miners go out on the streets and are wrangling amongst themselves, and if the employers are plotting and planning to destroy them? Some men might say, it is none of our business, we have our union. That is a mistake, because the defeat of one union directly affects the other unions. If the enemies of Labor and the unjust employers can overcome one strong and powerful labor organization, they can overcome another and another, and eventually destroy the chain of trade unions that has done so much for the workers. The reports that you see in the papers about a combination being formed between the railroad workers and the miners, means nothing. The railroad workers, or at least the four big brotherhoods, will work for themselves, as they have always done, taking care of their own organization, and they sometimes have serious misunderstandings within their own organizations. There is no danger of their entering into a combination with the mine workers. In the first place, the railroad organizations are governed by law and can not go on strike except for grievances existing amongst their own membership and as a result of unbearable conditions being imposed upon them. I speak now of the four big brotherhood organizations. The shop trades and railroad organizations are fighting men, good union men, sincere and honest, but they are handicapped as a result of unemployment and other serious conditions confronting the several organizations. It is true there was never a time in which Labor was confronted with such conditions as now face them from every side. You will remember at our Cleveland convention, in my report, I reminded you of those conditions and told you to prepare and beware. You have done as I told you and there is no complaint on the part of the International. There is no complaint on my part. Our local unions and our membership have acted with common sense and forethought, with judgment and wisdom and in some instances have taken slight setbacks, which I trust will be only temporary. I want you to continue this wise policy and carefulness, keeping your men at work until this cloud which is blinding the workers of the nation passes away. Another day is coming. It may not get here for a year or two, but it is surely coming and if we can weather the storm undoubtedly we will regain what little we have lost. The worst thing that can possibly happen a union at this time is to have something happen which might bring about a stoppage of work. Millions of men and women are out of work, walking the streets, willing to take any kind of work in order to get something to eat, many of them on the verge of starvation, so those of us who have jobs should realize that it is much better to put up with even disagreeable conditions rather than stop work. You will never know how hard it is to find work until you are confronted with the necessity of looking for a job. Therefore, beware! Hold on to your job, stick to your union, pay your dues, remember your only hope is in your union. We hope that the miners will emerge victoriously from the conflict. We will render them all moral and financial assistance within our power, but, as stated above, it looks very bad for the miners. This is a time to try men's souls. With every



kind of industrial combination grasping at the throat of organized labor, aided and assisted by the press of the nation, backed up by the courts of our country, and strengthened and encouraged by our federal government. Surely it needs courage and strength, with force of energy, backed up with brains, to steer the Labor Movement away from the rocks of destruction.

ON Tuesday evening, February 14th, the Teamsters Joint Council of Chicago and vicinity held or tendered a banquet to the delegates to the Council, the officers and business agents of the unions and their wives, sisters and daughters. To say the least, it was a splendid success, a wonderful gathering of between three and four hundred members of our union and their families. It was a lesson in itself to look over the happy faces of those in attendance. The manner in which the guests conducted themselves was something to be proud of. Brother William Neer, President of the Council, presided over the banquet, acting as toastmaster, and was assisted by several of the delegates, among them Brother DeVries of the Bakery Wagon Drivers and Brother Jerry Donovan of the Soda and Mineral Water Wagon Drivers, also several others. The General President was in attendance and addressed those at the banquet; spoke of the work being done by our movement; referred to the history of the Chicago Joint Council; called to mind the fact that those who had remained loyal to their obligation, and true to the principles of trade unionism, and faithful to the rank and file who elected them to office, were still with the Council working for the movement, while those leaders in the past who had betrayed the confidence of their fellowmen who had trusted them, were eliminated. The dinner was splendid—could not be better, the entertainment was high class, several musical and vocal numbers being rendered by professional artists. The affair lasted from 8 o'clock in the evening until 12:30. The management of the Morrison hotel stated that they serve banquets every evening to all classes of people, from the highest in society to the average business element, but that no cleaner or nicer gathering had ever congregated in the banquet room of the Morrison hotel than the gathering representing the teamsters and their friends. It was indeed a very high compliment to our membership, but every word of it is the truth. The gathering itself had a tendency to bring about greater harmony. It made the men and women better acquainted and they will understand each other more thoroughly, and there is no doubt but that splendid results will obtain as a result of the banquet. The entire expense of the affair was paid for by the Joint Council from its funds. It is the first of its kind ever given, but from conditions resulting, it is undoubtedly not going to be the last gathering of its kind that will be held in Chicago. Great credit is due the officers of the Council who managed and so successfully conducted this affair. No greater lesson, no better proof could possibly be put forth than to look into this gathering and witness the development and social improvement of our membership since the inception of our organization a few years ago.

WE are now confronted with a new slogan—the Open Shop, the American Plan—an organized attempt to get rid of labor unions. It is a crime that the workers do not realize that this is an attempt to destroy the only organization that has ever been of material



benefit to them. The workers should realize more and more the importance and necessity of fighting to maintain their unions; to bring into the fold those who are lagging behind; to remember it was the enemies of the masses of workers who accused us of slacking up on our work during the war and who are today calling us un-American; that the open shop drive, maintained and fostered by the Chambers of Commerce of our country and the Manufacturers' Associations, is advocated only for the purpose of destroying unions, so that our enemies may have an unchecked field in which to reduce the price of labor and increase their unholy profits. The workers of all classes, in every industry, should awake, arise, and be determined that they too shall issue a declaration and vow to carry out said declaration, and that the words of that declaration should be: We pledge ourselves to fight harder for our union than we have ever done before, and we further pledge and promise to encourage every one entitled to membership in our union to become a member at once, and that we will keep up this agitation and organizing campaign until substantial results have been obtained.

### A BANKER ON COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

✓ Mr. F. H. Goff of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland Trust Co., is a banker of national reputation. This makes his statements, published as an interview in the Cleveland Leader for January 1, concerning the "open shop" movement especially interesting and significant. His New Year's statement was in part as follows:

"Thousands of men have walked the streets day after day for more than a year, looking for any kind of a job that would provide even meager support for themselves and their families, and to their credit be it remembered that there has been no uprising and no tumult. Great fortunes have been swept away. Many industries which a year ago seemed sound and prosperous, have been forced into liquidation. In this crisis there is raised the cry of the open shop. Rightly or wrongly, it is interpreted by organized labor to mean, in practice, the shop closed to union men.

"I personally believe in collective bargaining and in the right and necessity of labor organizing for its betterment and protection. I am just as firmly persuaded that every man has a right to sell his

labor wherever and at whatever price he will, unrestrained by his fellow men. But notwithstanding my belief in these things, I question whether it is fair or will prove lastingly worth while to force the issue of the open shop, if that is to be translated in practice into an effort to subjugate or discriminate against unionized workingmen, at a time when labor is at such great disadvantage. We are taught as boys not to strike our enemies when they are down and I fear a lasting victory for democracy in labor cannot be won if the fight for the open shop, commonly viewed by those affected as a campaign against labor organizations, is pressed when men are begging for bread."

The report of the Committee on Political Reform of the Union League Club made public January 17 devotes discussion to port development and the proposed St. Lawrence River Canal, which will cost perhaps a billion dollars to complete. The St. Lawrence plan, executed according to the proposals, says the report, will cause New York the loss of a great part of its commerce and compel its citizens to pay a tax of \$50,000,000.—New York Tribune.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## CLEVELAND, OHIO

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—As per your telegram of instructions on January 6, I went to Albany, N. Y., and attended the Coal Teamsters' meeting and advised with their executive board on wage controversy; also met Truck Drivers' executive board and audited books of that local union. I left Albany for Cleveland, Ohio, on January 12th, and, acting under your orders, I immediately had cards printed and called meeting of American Railway Express Drivers and Chauffeurs Local No. 651, and was successful with the hearty co-operation of the officers in reorganizing and establishing that union on a firm foundation once more.

The books of the secretary-treasurer of our local unions in Cleveland were audited and found accurately kept, and all bills paid by cheque, and their accounts with our International Union in good shape.

The settlement through the City Council committee of the Milk Drivers' strike after seven weeks of stubborn resistance on both sides did not work out as satisfactorily as many of us had hopefully expected, although practically all Ice Cream Drivers and Wholesale and Retail Route Milk Drivers are wearing union buttons, and I confidently hope, after the bitterness of struggle has been obliterated, or mostly forgotten and forgiven, that harmony, co-operation and strictly union-shop conditions will obtain once more.

Our Ice and Coal Teamsters' Local No. 422 has signed wage scale

for 1922, and union-shop conditions were obtained through the diplomacy and good judgment exercised by their business agent and their secretary-treasurer, Walter Clem, and executive board during the negotiations with the ice companies.

Truck Drivers' Local No. 407 are in dispute with local iron workers over jurisdiction, but Secretary-Treasurer Thos. Flynn is handling the situation under instructions from General President Tobin in an orderly, patient and highly commendable manner, awaiting the decision of the committee of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

The Excavating and Grading Teamsters, under the leadership of Brother Rohrich, are planning for thorough organization when building operations resume.

The Laundry, Bakery and Taxi Chauffeurs' locals require some strong organization work, as they are small and their craft only partially unionized.

Our Van Drivers' Local No. 392, who were locked out on February 1, have been successful in signing strictly union-shop conditions with their employers, and the delicate situation was admirably handled by President Diedrich, Secretary Higgins and Business Agent O'Brien, and the best of good fellowship prevailed the night the agreement was signed on both sides.

The Sanitary Drivers & Chauffeurs Union No. 433 work for the City of Cleveland and are thoroughly organized and under the able guidance of Secretary Bro.



Chas. Robinson their future is an assured success.

Fraternally submitted,  
WM. H. ASHTON,  
Organizer.

### STANDARD OIL PROSPERS

Being "smashed" by the United States Supreme Court has not affected the prosperity of the Standard Oil trust. This corporation is now operating in units, which report a combined profit for the year 1920 of \$405,916,545, after all taxes have been paid and liberal deductions made for depreciation, etc. The combined earnings of 1912 were \$178,272,047. This increase for all companies of \$227,642,498 in 1920 represents a gain of 130 per cent.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey shows the biggest profits. It earned more than any other corporation, Standard Oil or otherwise, in 1920. Its profits of \$164,461,409 in 1920 were but \$14,000,000 less than the entire Standard Oil group in 1912. They were 370 per cent greater than the \$35,107,887 profits reported by the New Jersey unit in 1912.

Standard Oil of California was the second largest earner of the group in 1920. Its \$41,655,254, compared with \$7,106,156 in 1912, is an increase of over 480 per cent.

### HOW THEY HAPPEN!

The Linton Daily Citizen offers an explanation of some heretofore unexplained automobile accidents in the recitation of the following story:

"Two local sports were uncertainly flivvering their way home from Terre Haute. "Bill," said Henry, "I wancha to be very careful. Firs' thing y' know you'll have us in the ditch." "Me," said Bill, in astonishment. "Why, I thought you was drivin'."

### TODAY

Yesterday's gone—it was only a dream;

Of the past there is naught but remembrance.

To-morrow's a vision thrown on Hope's screen,

A will-o'-the-wisp, a mere semblance.

Why mourn and grieve over yesterday's ills

And paint memory's pictures with sorrow?

Why worry and fret—for worry-ing kills—

Over things that won't happen tomorrow?

Yesterday's gone—it has never returned—

Peace to its ashes, and calm;

Tomorrow no human has ever discerned,

Still hope, trust, and faith are its balm.

This moment is all that I have as my own,

To use well, or waste, as I may;

But I know that my future depends alone

On the way that I live today.

This moment my past and my future I form;

I may make them whatever I choose

By the deeds and the acts that I now perform,

By the words and the thoughts that I use.

So I fear not the future nor mourn o'er the past,

For I do all I'm able today,

Living each present moment as though 'twere my last;

Perhaps it is. Who knows? Who shall say?

—Thomas Carroll Howard,  
in Forbes Magazine.



# MISCELLANY



## **"COMPANY UNIONS" HEAD- ING FOR THE SCRAP PILE**

Washington.—Reports from various sections of the country indicate that those loose-jointed "societies" of labor which meet at the call of the employer president and graced by him with the title of "mutual benefit associations in industry," but commonly known as "company unions," which were originally designed to put "work" into the workers, are rapidly falling apart. With full steam ahead, they are plunging into that dark and nauseous reservation of uselessness called oblivion.

They are headed for the scrap pile because they have no steering gear; their rusted rudder chains have parted; their workers are taking to the life boats. There are no equitable principles to guide them. Only the employer's interests are served. He is the constitution and the by-laws, the final arbiter of all questions, from making the scale of wages to employment and discharge. The workers in the "company union" simply serve the purpose of scenery, merely a background for the employers' acting.

The "company union" thus is neither "mutually beneficial" nor even agreeable to the workers. They realize the money collected from them as dues is being used to increase their burdens instead of to lift them.

They have no defense funds; they are card-indexed in the company's office; they are reported on by their "brothers" to the company's agents at the executive committee meetings "when both workers and employers sit at the same table as equals"; they are constant-

ly being sought to sign petitions for wage reductions and "fair treatment for the company," to their own detriment.

In short, they know they are being pushed down the hill of life, with the "company union" operating the pusher.

The planners of the "company union" overlook two vital lines in their blue print designs—justice and democracy.

Workers understand both, and they refuse to be fed the shadow for the substance.

Prosperous industry must rest upon these principles. To insure their perpetuity the legitimate trade union must be accepted as the expression of the workers' ideals and the spokesman of labor in the industrial forum.

This is a fundamental truth because the legitimate trade union is the heart, the mind and the soul of the worker himself, and the worker will not be enslaved.—News Letter.

## **FEARS LEADERS' INACTION MORE THAN RADICAL FOES**

Boston.—Inactivity of "industrial leaders" is a greater danger to the country than radicals. That's what the newly-elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers is reported to have declared in a speech in this city delivered to manufacturers of the state. He said he was not concerned about the "radical elements." What he particularly desired was action "by the elements that have the power to overcome the effect of such forces," urging the need of a "national consciousness" among the "leaders in industry" as a means



successfully of fighting the conditions with which the world is faced. He realized also the knowledge of economic questions is needed to solve the problems of today. That is obvious.

But it is quite patent that a union-busting, "American planning," labor-spying, wage-slashing, contract-breaking policy isn't going to lead anywhere but to the field of industrial disaster. And the manufacturers' associations can prevent that by recognizing trade union principles in industry. —News Letter.

### ✓ "DETECTIVES" SUE FOR STRIKE BUSTING

Detroit, Mich. — The associated building employers and the R. J. Coach detective agency of Cleveland are at loggerheads over the cost of breaking strikes and slugging trade unionists. The Coach company has filed suit for the money, but the case will hardly come to trial, as neither side dare acknowledge their part in the unsavory mess.

Coach submits copies of an agreement with the employers, wherein the latter promise to pay one superintendent \$50 a day and operatives \$20 a day, with necessary expenses added.

In his plea to the court, Coach says: "Plaintiff agreed and contracted to and with the said defendants to alleviate, break up and put down certain labor agitation, disorders and strikes then existing and being waged against said defendants and its members in said city of Detroit and county of Wayne, and in which said labor disputes, disorders, and strikes defendants and its members were greatly concerned and interested."

These strikes were marked by brutal assaults on trade union officials and recall the following description by Coach of his methods:

"In their silent, secret, effective way, the industrial operatives uproot relentlessly the weeds of dishonesty, disloyalty and discontent. Through their efforts, unity of purpose is established between employer and employee. Our operatives soon end the reign of labor agitation in shop or factory. We do not care to say more on this subject."

The threatened suit reveals the extent which employers will shovel out money to these sluggers in an effort to break up trade unionism. —News Letter.

### AIRMEN FORM UNION

London. — British airplane operators and mechanics have formed a trade union to protect the interests and remedy the grievances of the aerial taxi drivers. The present pay of pilots is 12 pounds a week. —News Letter.

### ✓ HAS \$400,000 LABOR TEMPLE

Portland, Ore. — The \$400,000 labor temple dedicated to trade unionism in this city has been completed. It is said to be one of the finest structures of its kind in the country.

### ✓ MAIDS ALL ORGANIZED

Sacramento, Cal. — The hotel maids of this city have nearly a 100 per cent union. Practically all the large hotels employ union maids. —News Letter.

The Saginaw Federation of Women's Clubs of Saginaw, Mich., adopted resolutions today which will be sent to Congressman Fordney, protesting against the employment of children in sugar beet fields. Nearly 150 children entered the Gerome School November 1 or later, stating that they had been working in the beet field. —Detroit Free Press.



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It must be disgusting and discouraging to the millions of men out of work to pick up the newspapers and read reports from economic writers stating how much better conditions are now than they were a month ago whereas every man who is out looking for a job knows that conditions are much worse than they have been any time during the winter months.

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According to Bradstreet reports there were more business failures in the month of January this year than any time within the last six or seven years. Great industrial institutions have had to go into the hands of a receiver. Apparently strong financial institutions have also had to close their doors and the supposition amongst the bankers in the middle west is that this condition has not entirely passed over and we are going to have more failures.

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Most men found it somewhat of a pleasure to belong to a union during the two or three years in which the country was booming and when it was necessary for men to belong to a union in order to continue at work, but the real trade unionist is the fellow who sticks when adversity confronts the organized labor movement.

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Of course the business agent and salaried officers work hard at all times, but now that there are so many men out of work looking for jobs, old-time friends, many of them, the business agent is confronted each day with new requests for help towards getting jobs and sometimes for a little assistance financially, making his work a great deal harder than it was when times were booming, so, those of the rank and file who are working, should not forget that it is not always all smiles for the man on the road who is working for a labor organization and sometimes the only thing that holds him on the job is the fact that he realizes that he has been elected to office by the membership and because he is wrapped up, heart and soul, in the movement.

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*Official Magazine*  
of the  
**International Brotherhood  
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs  
Stablemen and Helpers  
of America**

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of  
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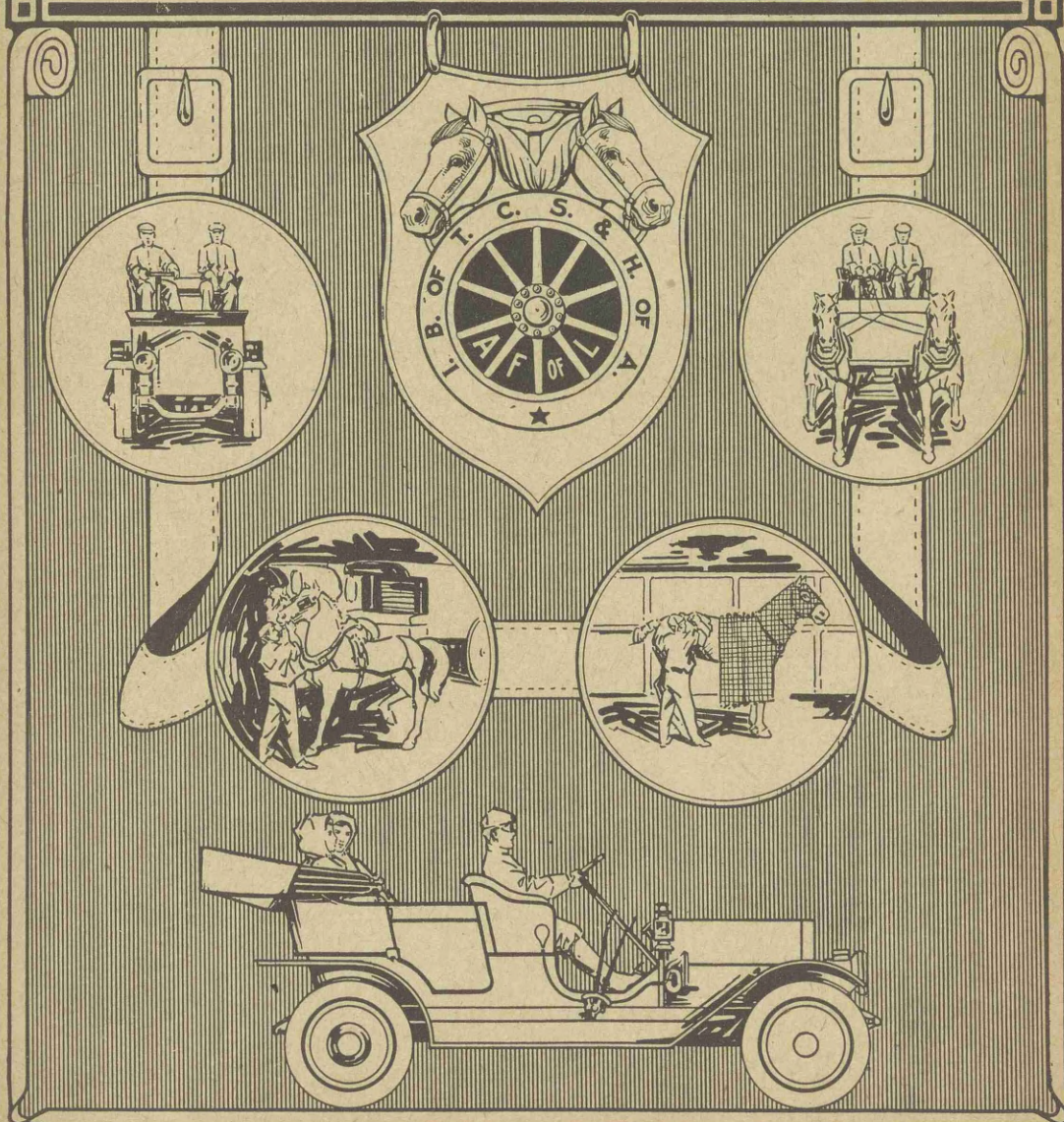
**222 East Michigan Street**

**Indianapolis, Indiana**



APRIL, 1922

# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA





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Every dollar in the treasury of a local union belongs to the membership. Officers of a local union should not spend any of the money in the local treasury without the consent of the membership. If some question arises between meetings which involves the expenditure of money, the Executive Board of the local union, which is the Board of Directors, has a right to meet and if possible reach a decision to make a recommendation to the next regular meeting of the local. This would not apply to the regular established expenses, such as salaries of officers, rent, per capita tax, etc.

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The first money that should be paid out of the treasury of a local union should be sent to the International Union for per capita tax. By this I mean that the per capita tax must be paid before even the salaries are paid to the officers or any other expenses of the local are paid. Why? Because, the local union is doing business in the name of the International Union. It has been given a charter or license to operate in its name. The local union is the child of the international and its first obligation is to the international organization.

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You will see on another page an article in which is given an account of the financial condition of the international. This financial condition has been built up by the careful investment of the funds entrusted to the International Officers; by the careful watching of the expenditure of that money, and by seeing to it that the International Organization is being run on a cold-blooded business basis.

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Men are elected to office in a local union because the members believe in them, and those officers should not betray the confidence placed in them. They should be more careful in handling the funds of the local than they would be in handling their own private funds. They should see that the laws are carried out to the letter. They should also advise you, when in their judgment, you need advice. They should also have the strength and courage to show up the unreasonable position of the radicals, a few of whom can be found in every union. In short, the officers of the local unions should be the guiding light within the organization and unless they can mentally, and in every other way, come up to that standard which would embrace and hold the respect and confidence of the membership they should not aspire to office.

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It was very easy to run an organization during the years of prosperity, but in times of adversity it takes men with nerve, strength of character and sound judgment to keep the local union running smoothly and save it from destruction. Any one can smile when he is winning in the game of life, but it takes a real man to smile and laugh and hide his troubles when he is losing in the same game.

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## TO GAG UNIONS



RADE union incorporation is demanded by modern feudalists and their retainers, who insist that as "capital" (they mean capitalists) is incorporated, trade unions should do likewise, that they "may be held responsible for their acts."

This reasoning indicates the low value greed places on the people's intellectual capacity.

Corporations are not formed for the purpose of being "held responsible." The purpose is to evade liability.

Under the partnership form of doing business each partner can contract debts in the name of the company and all other partners are liable for the full amount. The property in the partnership can be seized for debt, and if this is not sufficient the other property of each partner can be seized.

Under the corporation form of doing business this danger is removed. An officer of a corporation can contract debts in the name of the corporation, but only the property of the corporation is liable. The property of stockholders can not be seized, as in the case of partnerships.

In a partnership each partner has the fate of his associates in his hands. In a corporation the by-laws and constitution of the cor-



poration define the limits of officials.

Corporation stockholders invest what they are willing to lose and can not be held for other damages.

Business men are not compelled to incorporate but they do so because persons will invest money without being held responsible.

It is now proposed to compel trade unions to do what is optional with business men.

If trade unions were incorporated they would be constantly menaced by the receivership process whereby their property and treasury would be at the whim of hostile courts.

This danger to a corporation does not exist. Its activities are clearly defined in its charter.

The activities of a trade union can not be defined because it is a social institution. It can not be separated from the human beings who compose it. These human beings have memory, understanding and will, as distinguished from a commodity, in which corporations deal.

If a trade union were incorporated it could be thrown into court by any detective, spy or "company man" who is a member of the union, and a property-worshipping judge would decide that the union's activities are not sustained by its incorporation declarations.

With the changing of social viewpoints and the adoption of new methods to meet industrial situations, no militant trade union could function under this system of court espionage.

Aside from reasonable hours, wages and working conditions, which affect the national life, there are high moral reasons for the trade union. The reasons for the corporation are efficiency, profits and limited liability.

The trade union is inseparably linked with each individual mem-

ber of the union. The success of the union develops the intellectual and physical life of each member. The success of the corporation is judged by dividends.

If trade unions were incorporated national and international organizations would be under the jurisdiction of federal courts. This would permit injunction judges of the Anderson type to sit in judgment on a union's policies and ideals.

These are the reasons, rather than the professed purpose, why crafty feudalists and their defenders want trade unions incorporated.

They would have the unions controlled by judges whose property bias blinds them to an expanding, developing life, who are choked by their legalisms and who are without social vision.

Let no organized worker be lulled by the claim that trade union incorporators only desire unions to be held responsible.

Tyranny and wrong never makes direct attack. Its cards are never on the table face up. Its method is stealth, misrepresentation and flank attack. It says one thing and means another.

Organized labor does not shirk responsibility. And even if it did it can be reached by criminal, civil and common law.

Our opponents know this full well. What they are now aiming at is the heart of trade unionism. They would have their judicial tools pass on its activities, its purposes and aspirations.

They would kill the soul of the labor movement with their judicial dagger and wrap it in the dead parchment of court procedure, custom and judge-made law.—Granite Cutter.

### CHALLENGE IGNORED

In an editorial "The Nation" backs up Organized Labor's con-



tention that the press of the United States has been unfair to labor and still is. "The Nation" further claims that the American press is not a consistent partisan. It says:

"It is unfortunate but not surprising that the challenge issued by the Bureau of Industrial Research to the press of the United States to search its soul and its files and discover whether it has been fair and intelligent in its handling of labor news has been pretty generally ignored. Except for articles in the "New York World" and "Globe" and the "Christian Science Monitor," and a few sticks in other papers throughout the country, little notice has been given to this well-considered demand. Notoriously unjust in many labor controversies, the press has much to answer for to the workers of the country. Its attitude has bred in labor a corresponding attitude of hostility, and a vicious circle of suspicion and suppression has thus been created. Perhaps it is inevitable that in the last analysis papers controlled by big business or by big business men are going to deal unjustly with labor; during bitter revolutionary struggles the newspapers will shinny on their own side. But the American press is not a consistent partisan. It aims, when too much is not at stake, to "give the news," and an increasing number of important newspapers are employing special labor editors and seeking to give reasonable prominence to the labor version of the facts. The workers' suspicion of the press is easy to understand, but it is bad tactics. Where labor leaders have known how to approach the newspapers through trained publicity men or on their own initiative; where they have put out facts in easily assimilable form, the newspapers have opened their columns with surprising hospitality. It is for the papers to get the news intelligently

and to print it fairly; it is for labor to help them."

When a paper as prominent as "The Nation," takes up the gauntlet it is time for Big Business to look to the error of its ways.—F. Duffy.

### UNIONS TRUE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY

Rt. Rev. Michael J. Curley, who succeeded the late Cardinal Gibbons as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore, was one of the principal speakers before the convention of the Maryland State Federation of Labor last week.

"The Catholic Church declares the right of labor to organize," said the archbishop, "to demand a living wage, a wage which will support workmen and their families frugally, to strike in an orderly manner without resorting to the destruction of life or property, to uphold the dignity of labor, and to regard the open shop as a closed shop—closed against the members of union labor.

"What has organized labor done? Union labor is altogether responsible for the better conditions under which work is done today.

"Union labor has brought about the reforms in regard to child labor and woman labor. Unions are true friends of humanity, and not menaces, as they have been called. They have rendered splendid and effective service for the betterment of mankind.

"What has unorganized labor done? Absolutely nothing.

"If you say a word for the rights of labor today you are immediately called a Socialist. I am no Socialist, and I do not believe that radical socialism will ever bring happiness and prosperity to anyone.

"In fact, the Catholic Church and the American Federation of Labor are the strongest forces combating the spread of socialism in America."



### A NATURAL RIGHT

The strike is a natural right; it is man's natural defense; it existed prior to the state itself and is a right which no society can annul, said Cardinal O'Connell, of Boston, in a pastoral letter.

The reasoning of this church man is a contrast with the claim of "can't-strike" advocates, that strikes should be outlawed when they inconvenience the public—or, in other words, that a right can be set aside when it discommodates society; and that the state, created by man, can deny rights inherent in man.

"It is a natural right of man to give or withhold his labor," said the cardinal. "It is man's defense against injury and oppression. Man's right to strike is then a natural right.

"A strike is not war, save figuratively, but like war it should be considered a last resort.

"The state has the right to suppress a civil war, but a strike should never be a civil war. Sometimes incidental to a strike, but not at all necessary, and greatly to be deplored by true friends of labor, are intimidation, disorder, riot and violence. A strike of itself does not imply any disturbance of the peace.

"Strikes are called more frequently on account of failure to pay a just wage than for any other reason. If employers would recognize man's right to a just wage, another great mile stone of progress toward industrial peace would be passed.

"There is plenty to go round in this rich country of ours.

"The state should always maintain discipline, but the state has no right to prohibit a just strike.

"The evils and abuses of the present industrial system can not be too strongly deplored. The aloofness of the employer from the worker, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, the

oppression of the worker are abuses which, while not universal, are altogether too common. Stories of excessive profits and low wages, of heartless dismissals, or inhuman disregard of labor, are a disgrace to our democratic state.

"We must not look upon labor as merely the expenditure of muscle or intellectual energy or as a commodity to be bought and sold. There is a moral element which must be considered. Man is not an irresponsible machine."

### PLAYING SQUARE WITH ALL MEN

"Play square." It is a small phrase with a large meaning. That phrase should be imbedded in every adult mind. Were we all intimately acquainted with the beauty of the phrase 'twould be a better world for all to live in. There wouldn't be so much trouble around the corner for human beings. There wouldn't be so many men getting old before their time. Life wouldn't be deprived of its beauty and joy and happiness.

The employer must learn to "play square" with those who are part of his organization. It means greater advance for the employer and his organization.

The employe must learn to "play square" with the employer and the organization. He must not jockey on the job. He must at all times be on the level. He must play the part of a man in all emergencies for honor of himself and his job and the organization. An employe without a sense of pride is like a ship minus the steering apparatus.

To "play square" is the only way success is going to crown the effort of either the boss or the workman. One needs the other. There is a community of interest in every problem that enters the plant. The loss of the employer is the loss of the man in jeans. The success of the employer means success for the



employee. Both want to live. Each is more or less dependent on each other. Neither can be wholly for himself.

In playing square a man usually lays his cards on the table face up and works on the merit system. That's the manner in which each side to the industrial controversy can get anywhere. The way things are going is not encouraging. Square and honest dealings make for square and honest prosperity.

Co-operation and square playing make for good times and peace and desirable conditions. Under such line of action there is a chance to cut the Gordian knot of industry and hard times.

Radicalism never got a man much. It is dramatic and full of play-acting, but the curtain goes down on the act and soon the performance is forgotten. Sometimes it is a disastrous pastime. Most often it merely muddles up the waters of industry.

The world has had enough strife for years and years. We are all more or less in a rut. We must get out. How? By each pulling in varied directions? We'll never get anywhere by such means. After all, the experiences of life prove that honesty is the best policy. It is the only safe remedy for our industrial ills. Strife and radicalism are productive of untold evils.  
—United Garment Worker.

### GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS ON ARMY EXPENDITURES

It is profitable to delve from time to time in that remarkable collection of words profitable and unprofitable, the Congressional Record. We often find there frank utterances which men could not make in public addresses. Turning back to January 12th, 1921, we find the following exchange of question and answer at a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs:

Questioner: "Do you entertain the hope that if a satisfactory agreement can be reached, it would not cost this nation more than \$150,000,000 a year to maintain its military establishment?"

General Tasker H. Bliss: "I think that it is very possible for its land military establishment."

In the Record of the day previous Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said: "The only wise course is to end competitive navy building, not for one year or five years, and not by a few nations, but for all time, by all nations."

### —Council for Reduction of Armaments.

While the private manufacture of munitions cannot justly be called a cause of war, it is unquestionably of all contributory factors to the waging of war the most important. This is particularly true with regard to revolutions and the wars of the smaller nations. We all read in the papers this week of the shipload of American munitions destined for use by Abyssinians, perhaps against the French, which the French would have liked to keep from reaching their destination, but had no legal right to do so.

Munition manufacturers recognize no nationality in their dealings. Moral considerations have no weight in their business. It has not infrequently happened that they have manufactured guns and shells which were used against their own countrymen. They sell, if they can, to both sides in a war. "Business is business."

The concentration of the manufacture of munitions under government control would be easy except for the opposition of the interests concerned, and it would be a momentous step toward world peace. The League of Nations has already made recommendations on this point, and it is high time that every



nation should consider them. If anybody can see an argument against such a measure, we should be glad to know it. First, nationalization of munition manufacture and then internationalization of control are logical steps toward the maintenance of peace on lines of common sense.

—Council for Reduction of Armaments.

### ✓ "FORGET"—BUT DON'T FORGET

"Forget the slander you have heard,

Forget the hasty, unkind word,  
Forget the quarrel and the cause,  
Forget the whole affair, because,  
Forgetting is the only way.

Forget the storm of yesterday;  
Forget the chap whose sour face  
Forgets to smile in any place;  
Forget the trials you have had,  
Forget the weather, if it's bad."

"Forget the knocker—he's a freak,  
Forget him seven days a week;  
Forget that you're not a million-  
aire

Forget the gray streaks in your  
hair.

Forget the coffee when it's cold.  
Forget to kick, forget to scold,  
Forget the plumber's awful  
charge,

Forget the iceman's bill is large,  
Forget the coal man and his ways,  
Forget, wherever you may roam.  
Forget the man who wrote this  
poem,

Forget that he in social bliss

Forgot himself when he wrote  
this.

Forget that you ever had the  
blues—

*But don't forget to pay your dues."*

### BE CAREFUL WHO YOU STOP FOR

The great majority of automobile owners are law abiding citizens and have been found in the past to be most liberal in the mat-

ter of giving a pedestrian a helping hand when one is encountered on the country highway. But in view of the many holdups and robberies being committed, we wish to sound a warning to our readers to be careful who they stop for or pick up on the roads.

There have been several instances of late where motorists have been signalled by strangers who asked that they be permitted to ride to a certain destination along the route. The request has been granted and upon reaching some lonesome spot on the highway, far from any inhabited section, the motorist has turned, upon receiving a sharp demand from his passenger to stop the car, to find a gun levelled at his head.

It is to be regretted that such conditions prevail and that motorists are obliged to cultivate a reputation for discourtesy, but it is a big gamble for motorists to take today and there is no other alternative but to disregard all requests for a ride from strangers met on our highways.—The Automobilist.

### STANDING BY YOUR COLORS

Within our memory, at no time have trade unions ever been put to such tests as at the present time.

The war that is being waged against trade unions from every influential point, by the combination of manufacturers, and every influence that they are able to bring to their assistance, lawyers, judges and the press are knocking against it with all their might, but with little or no results; only to make the true and tried union men stand more firmly together, determined that they shall have their just rights as union men.

There is no such thing as putting the unions out of business so long as they are true to the principles of the organization with which they are connected and true to themselves.



If good judgment and common sense is applied in carrying on the business of the various unions, then there can be no such a thing as failure.

Too many people join trade unions with the expectation of accomplishing great things in a short time, and because results are not just as they expected, they think the organization is worthless, and become dissatisfied because of the few dollars, and because such investment did not bring them fortune immediately.

Let the war go on, as it is bound to. The labor movement is not a revolutionary one but an evolutionary one. We will emerge from the struggle a great deal stronger than we have ever been. Think and work, and work and think. Stand ready at all times to make sacrifices, if necessary. Attend your meetings; encourage the disheartened ones; show them the worth of your organization; what it has done, and what it intends to do, to make the lives of its members happier, better, more prosperous and by doing this we lighten the burdens of the many toilers.—Carpenter.

### WHICH CLASS ARE YOU IN?

Most motorists seem to have a strange feeling about blowing their auto horns when overtaking another vehicle. They can be put into three classes:

First—Those who consider the blowing of their horns under such circumstances as entirely beneath them, and in fact almost a reflection upon their skill as drivers. This class predominates.

Second—Those who would like to obey the rules and in so doing secure protection for themselves, but hesitate on account of the feeling that the driver in front will construe their action as a discourteous notice that he is hogging the

road, and should instantly remove himself to the extreme right hand side.

Third—Those who wisely comply with the rule, taking it for granted and in most cases with reason, that the driver they are overtaking will consider their horn signal a courteous notice given in the only possible way; and that he would much prefer a notice of this sort rather than be startled by the sudden rush of a car coming from behind, with no other warning than the possible purr of the engine.

With so many cars on the road, there must necessarily be all sorts of people driving them, but it would be fine for all who are not in the third class to immediately join it, and lessen the annoyance and danger so often incurred by the deliberate refusal to properly use the horn.

To sound the horn is cheaper than to pay damages. A man may be a horn nuisance on the road, but for every one who sins in this manner there are ten who sin by the non-use of this simple protector. Use your horn and save money and perhaps life.—Automobilist.

Suppose the trade and labor unions of America could be crushed and driven out of existence by legislation and court decrees; what then? Is it not true that each worker would become an irresponsible man without association with his fellows, without opportunity for consultation, and without the restraining as well as the constructive influence which open and voluntary organization gives? Then would the workers seek their own redress in their own individual way. Is such a condition desirable or tolerable to the normal, rational, intelligent, peaceful organizations of labor of our day?—Am. Federationist.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

I SUPPOSE it is only fair that we should inform our general membership, who read the Journal, as to the exact inside condition of our International. The writer, as General President and Editor, has always endeavored to explain to the rank and file just exactly what is going on in the International Union. Our books are open for inspection at all times to any member of the International Union, or to any person who has a right to look into the affairs of our institution. At the present time our membership is lower than it has been for any time within the last five years. Our general membership dropped down for the month of February to somewhere around 75,000. This is due mainly to the unemployment conditions prevailing everywhere, because when there is no business drivers and chauffeurs are not hauling material or merchandise, consequently when men are out of work they are not in a position to pay their dues, with the result that our general membership is reduced. Of course we have also suffered very substantially as a result of the unfortunate milk wagon drivers strike in New York. There were about twelve thousand of our members in that strike, involving four local unions, and the greater part of them have fallen away, or are out of employment. The strike has not yet been officially called off by the men on strike. If this strike had not taken place our membership would be somewhere around 87,000, and this would have made a first class showing, when it is taken into consideration that there are millions of men out of employment. Our financial condition, however, is quite healthy, and although we have been paying strike benefits in many districts to the amount of \$10 per week to each man on strike, we have been able not only to hold up our balance but also to increase that balance or reserve fund, during the last six months. The International Trustees have just gone over our books and audited our accounts. Amongst the many items of expense we have had since the last audit in September, 1921, is that of \$35,000 paid out in strike benefits to the milk wagon drivers local union No. 449 of Cleveland. We have also paid out other large sums, but in the face of all that, we have increased our treasury in the last six months. The total assets of our organization at the present time are slightly over \$700,000, so that although we have lost in membership we have gained financially. I would much prefer could I have so arranged it that our books would show a gain in membership with even a reduction in our funds, but, our wishes cannot always be obtained. Our condition is such that we have no real reason for being discouraged, and we will not be discouraged, but are quite hopeful for the future. The action of the convention in increasing the strike benefit was indeed healthy and necessary legislation, because the increase was much needed by the men on strike. The hope, however, of obtaining strike benefits should never enter into the question of strike if possible. A strike is the worst thing that could possibly happen during this dull period, and it is very little satisfaction to a man, or a number of men, to know that although strike benefits are being paid that the strike will be lost in the end. Of course it is somewhat helpful to think the International is able to finance a strike, but this fact should not give men false encouragement or prompt



them to take speedy action towards bringing about a strike. Spring is opening up and we are expecting that conditions will not be as bad during the spring and summer as they have been during the winter months, but industrial conditions are still in fearful shape. Although unemployment is no worse than it was a month ago, we cannot say that it is improving. If building operations start up, as we expect they will, the unemployment situation will be somewhat relieved. Our organization is getting along very well, taking everything into consideration. We are just as sure as we can possibly be of anything, that our membership is coming back as soon as employment starts up. We will get back to the one hundred thousand mark—where we were before—and we will do it in a very short time after this industrial depression passes away. I have here given our membership a clear statement of facts. You are a part of this organization and in order to bring about the desired results, we must have your undivided support and assistance in the future as we have had it in the past. I therefore ask you to help me and the other members of the General Executive Board in trying to get into our union every member that we possibly can who is entitled to membership. Say a word of encouragement to the man who is slipping behind, and help to keep your organization running smoothly by watching carefully everything that is going on inside of your union. If you will do this undoubtedly we will succeed and after all it is your duty to help us and by helping us, remember, you are helping yourself and your fellow members.

**T**HE new influences being brought against the Labor Movement are many. One of the greatest and most powerful influences exercised against the Labor Movement today is that which is being brought out in the higher grades of the public schools and by the teachers and professors in the higher branches of education in colleges and universities of our country. A great many of our universities are maintained by endowments. Gifts of large sums of money are given to them by millionaires who pose as great philanthropic human beings, presumably, with the intention of spreading higher education, but the real purpose is that those individuals or corporations that contribute vast sums of money to educational institutions, may have some say in the management of said institutions; something to do with the personnel of the faculty, which makes up the Board of Directors, they usually control everything within the institution. Of course, nothing openly condemning Labor will be found in the books used or adopted by the faculty, but every now and then can be found, professors and teachers who in their everyday discussions before the students and pupils make slanderous insinuations and say things discreditable to Labor and to Labor Officials, and who take advantage of every opportunity to inject their poison into the minds of the students. We seldom hear of any of those professors who are not friendly to Labor being removed, but every now and then we hear of some professor or teacher, whose leanings or expressions were favorable to Labor being forced to resign. The University of Chicago has received millions in gifts from the Rockefeller family. This institution, by those who do not know, is considered rather liberal and every once in a while we hear of a teacher or professor there who has the courage to say something favorable to Labor, but in between the lines in a great many of its departments, a poison is very carefully injected against the masses, or against the trade union



movement. The University of Chicago would not last one year if it openly attacked Labor, or continued to openly attack it, because it is located in a center where the workers have obtained substantial results from their labor organizations, and in a center where the masses of the people do a great deal of thinking for themselves. Not so with the University of Pennsylvania. That institution is continually attacking the Labor Movement and its leadership and while we have no time to go into the work done by the radical teachings in educational institutions by extremists who favor Bolshevism, at the same time if one kind of extreme teaching should be condemned, then the other extremist who is continually knocking Labor, should be removed or condemned. With all of the endowments and gifts given by rich men to the institutions for higher education, it is becoming more difficult each year for the average working man, or middle class man, to send his children to the colleges and universities of our country. Today no ordinary working man can afford to send his boys to either Harvard or Yale. Those two institutions are continually raising the tuition fee, the price of books, etc., making it impossible for even the middle class of people to educate their children in those institutions. The so-called leading institutions and colleges today are exclusive, that is, they are established for the rich, and a working man's son cannot obtain a university education. The intent and purpose of all of this is to confine higher education to the sons of the wealthy and near wealthy. In addition to this, the few young men representing the workers who sacrifice everything in order to get into the high educational institutions are continually confronted with a class and caste element, making it almost impossible for them to put in their four years—which is the regular course—in order that they may graduate. At every turn of the road they are confronted with sneers and insults and they have to listen to lectures by professors who are always striking home, with their poisonous fangs, the principles for which their fathers' are striving, that is, the right of the workers to a square deal in all things confronting society. It would be well for fathers and mothers to inquire of their children as to their teachers. They should make it a point to take special interest especially where the boys and girls are growing up by asking them as to the kind of teachers they have in school and inquire as to whether or not poison against all labor organizations is not being injected into their minds. If you can afford to send your boy to college be sure and keep in touch with him as to the kind of treatment he is receiving in the college and the doctrines that are being instilled into his young mind. Do not become discouraged, because the boy, in his young years, leads you to believe that he knows a great deal more than you do, because you did not get a high school education. Keep right on the job, and he will reach an age in later years, when he will realize that after all you knew what was good for him, and that although he has received a better and higher education than you did, your experience in life is worth much more than he understood. The highest aim of every father and mother should be to give their children all the education possible and the next thing to that is to see that the kind of education they receive is not of a poisonous nature. Years ago, it was the custom to instill into the minds of the pupils and students religious bigotry. As time rolled on and the workers came into their own and were successful in uprooting religious bigotry and prejudice in 95 per cent. of the educational institutions of the country, only to be confronted with the fact that in place of the



religious bigotry of former days, there is now being substituted bigotry against the Labor Movement. Those of us who can remember a few years back will recall how we fought and struggled to rid public educational institutions of religious bigotry, and today we must watch, wait and struggle to eliminate that unjust, ignorant union bigotry, and the vile insinuations and practices that are continually being put forth in a great many of the educational institutions of the nation. One of the most solemn and binding duties of parents is to see that their children are properly educated, but you are not fully complying with your duties by sending them to school and college, you must watch carefully and find out for yourself the kind of teaching they are receiving. To become a member of the Teachers Union, in some of our large cities means immediate dismissal.

THE old game, the company union, is being started again amongst the milk wagon drivers of New York by the Borden Company and the Sheffield Farms Company, who are calling meetings of their men for the purpose of starting company unions. They are telling the new men they are hiring all about the wonderful things they can and will do for them. It is unfortunate that working men do not seem to understand that the only use the employers have for them, is to get all they possibly can out of them. No Company Union in this or any other country has ever been a success in so far as the employees are concerned. The Company Union is only started for the purpose of trying to cheat the men out of their legitimate earnings or to prevent them from forming a legitimate union so that they might actually better their working conditions. We know what the Borden Company did before with their Company Union in New York. They held the men in absolute slavery until eventually the men rebelled and formed local union No. 584 and got some of the real things to which they were entitled. There will be no hope for the men working in the milk industry if they decide to get in under the clutches of a Company Union. The only hope for the men in New York and New Jersey who were employed in that industry and went out on strike, who have returned to work, is to pay their dues and keep up their union. The companies cannot run their business as it is now being operated, and some day—not in the very remote future—if the men will stick to their union and pay their dues, they can give the companies another run for their money, and it is a safe bet the companies will not fight the second time. No business institution that has ever gone through a strike and suffered losses not only in money but also through demoralization of their business is ever desirous of entering into another conflict. I am not blaming the milk companies in New York for the strike taking place, but I do blame them for placing their backs to the wall and saying they would not enter into any kind of negotiations that might bring about a settlement. Again, I advise the men who were members of the union to pay up their dues and for their own sake to save the union. It is their only hope and because it is the only means of helping the individual driver the milk companies are very anxious to destroy it. If the men want to be free men, they should pay their dues, hold to their union, even if they have to do so under cover, and there is no question but what some day they will come back and be more influential and powerful than they ever were before.

Milk Drivers of New York and New Jersey, stick to your union and in one year we will again be doing business with the milk com-



panies. No business concern that ever had a real strike on their hands, are ever desirous of having a second one. The Companies must have a union of some kind to hold their men.

THE influence of the moving picture industry of our country is almost impossible to measure. The motion picture industry has grown to be one of the greatest industries of this and every other nation. The motion picture reaches millions in every country and the power of transmitting messages through the screen cannot be fully estimated. Watch carefully each moving picture and see to it that there is nothing detrimental to labor in it. Whenever there is a scene depicting Labor, showing the business representative of the trade union movement as a big, bulldozing, brazen-faced individual calling upon the employer, leading a lot of innocent men and women on to slaughter and destruction, refuse to patronize that picture house and tell them that it is an absolute misrepresentation of facts and get the masses of the people to protest against it, for after all the workers, the great mass of toilers, are the ones who support and patronize the picture shows. Whenever Labor has done anything good you never see it depicted on the screen. They do not show the conditions of the teamsters and chauffeurs twenty years ago and the conditions they are enjoying today where organized. You will not see reproduced on the screen a picture of the entertainment and dinner given by Local No. 85 of San Francisco each year around Thanksgiving for the members of that local and their families. They will not produce a picture of the wonderful banquet given by the officers and business agents of the Chicago Joint Council recently in the Morrison Hotel, which was attended by the officers, their families and friends. They will not show the good things that Labor has done, but they will produce a picture of any little thing that happens to go wrong, or of the criminal, which I am sorry to say we have with us once in a great while. They never produce on the screen a picture of the thousands of men who are struggling continuously to uplift their fellow workers, or show where Labor has been successful in making the homes of the workers brighter and better. A short time ago in one of the issues of *The Dearborn Independent* an editorial appeared in which it was shown that a certain group of bankers in New York dictated the policy of the motion picture producers. Because of the fact that it costs so much to produce the up-to-date picture, the picture producers have to go to the banks for the money, therefore, the bankers lay down their terms—not only the rate of interest, but the policy to be adopted in the picture. They look it over very carefully and if there is one word favorable to Labor, that part is stricken out. As stated above, the motion picture industry is one of the new instruments or influences that is gradually going to be used against Labor, especially in unorganized districts. Therefore, whenever there is a scene in a picture, which, although carefully produced, yet misrepresents Labor, be sure and have your labor organizations take action against it. We might just as well start in now and fight. They are using the legislative bodies against us; they are using the judiciary against us; they are using the schools against us; they are using the picture industry against us, and they are using the banks against us. Labor must fight them all. We are going to fight, and in the end, because our cause is just, we are bound to be successful.



# MISCELLANY



## WAGES

Determination of wages is of tremendous social importance because of its effect upon the lives of wage earners, those dependent upon them and the whole social structure. It is of economic importance because wage determination reflects the whole government of productive industry. It is of human importance because wages express a valuation of human creative power. The desire to create is the highest human instinct. The determination of wages and the organization of industry may check, repress or release the creative ability and determine the progress of society.

Appreciative of the far-reaching effects of wage determination, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. incorporated the following statement in their report to the Denver Convention:

The American trade union movement believes that the lives of the working people should be made better with each passing day and year. The practice of fixing wages solely on a basis of the cost of living is a violation of the whole philosophy in progress and civilization and, furthermore, is a violation of sound economic theory and is utterly without logic or scientific support of any kind. What we find as a result of practice, so far as it has gone, is that there is a constant tendency under it to classify human beings and to standardize classes, each class having a presumptive right to a given quantity of various commodities. It is not difficult to understand that the ultimate development of such a policy must be ridiculous and fantastic; in fact, it already has become so in many cases.

We are not prepared at this time to lay down in definite form of a policy which we believe proper as a basis of wage measurement, but we are firmly convinced of the necessity of research and study, in order that a principle may be found which will be scientifically sound and to which, therefore, our industrial life will naturally adjust itself. American industrial development has reached a point where it must give to the workers a consideration that goes beyond the bare essentials of sustaining life. Hunger of the workers for those things which satisfy the diversified needs of human beings has in the United States in the main been satisfied, so far as the elements of physical existence are concerned. There is beyond that point, however, a hunger which can only be described as one which demands opportunity for a broadening sphere of mental and spiritual life.

To measure the life possibilities of a highly civilized people in terms of yearly allowance, or so many pounds and yards of commodities, is a conception which the American labor movement can not tolerate and which it must remove from the realm of practice. We realize fully that to substitute the present unscientific, unsound and unjust practice with one which shall meet all tests, requires deep study and much consultation. There must be laid down a principle that will endure. We must face the facts as they are and carefully develop a scientific procedure insofar as that is humanly possible.

Ultimately, we feel, there must be found some method of relating standard of living to social usefulness or production service, though under present industrial manage-



ment this has not yet been found possible on any just basis.

Unquestionably the welfare of any people as a whole is directly related to the productivity of that people. The difficulty is encountered when it is attempted to apportion returns on the basis of individual productivity. Some of the blame for this is because of the lack of control by individuals over their own life work and by the practice of employers of pitting workman against workman, as well as the advantage which employers take in imposing speed efforts which it is possible to maintain for short periods only.

However, progress that has been made in some cases in the development of the science of industrial management shows that it is possible to look forward along this line with some hope of results that will afford justice to the workers and to society at the same time.

There are but two avenues leading to permanent higher standards of living for our people as a whole. One of these is the elimination of waste, either in the form of mismanagement or of undue exploitation and profiteering. The other is increased productivity. Both must be traveled simultaneously.

The necessity and desirability of constantly improving standards of life and living compel labor to manifest a deep and intelligent interest in management, to the end that the reward for more effective effort may not be diverted into non-productive channels, or in other words, into the pockets of those who contribute nothing toward production.

We merely set down these fundamentals as an indication of what we believe to be a necessary avenue of thought leading to possibilities of greater justice for the workers and a sounder basis for our social life as a whole. And, looking in this direction, as we believe we must, we are driven to the conclusion that those who contend for the

fixation of wages on the basis of the cost of living are wrong. In that direction lies death through the perpetuation of a static condition. We draw no further conclusions at this time, because we realize fully the magnitude of the problem and the complexities which it presents.

We recommend therefore that the convention authorize the Executive Council to conduct an investigation, leaving to the judgment of the council whether it should name a special committee for that purpose or conduct the investigation itself. We recommend that this investigation be prosecuted with diligence in order that it may be possible to report to the next convention a policy to serve as a guide for the labor movement of America.

### FARMERS ARE DEFLATED

Washington. — How control of money affects the lives of the people is shown by A. D. Zander in a letter to Governor Hart of Washington and which has been inserted in the Congressional Record by Senator Jones of Washington. Mr. Zander is chairman of the executive committee national non-partisan league of Washington. He writes to Governor Hart:

"The war finance board opened an office in Spokane, October 10. Up to the present time (December 14) they have made but one loan, because the banks refused to cooperate with them; thousands of our farmers who have good security can not get money to carry on their farming operations, and a great many farms will be foreclosed.

"One of our largest and best wheat and stock farms in the state was foreclosed last week; as there were no buyers it was bid in by the mortgage company at \$7 per acre. Live stock and machinery would practically bring nothing, if put



up at foreclosure sale at the present time.

"Millions of people in the United States are suffering for want of food, and food products are far below the cost of production. Farmers say if money can be deflated to make interest rates high, farm crops can also be deflated to make higher prices. This is the only hope they see. This will cause a great deal more unemployment and a great deal more misery and suffering."

Mr. Zander recommends that the national government loan its war finance money through county treasurers and county commissioners, rather than banks.—News Letter.

### SAME CONDITIONS

Newport, Ky. — Pennsylvania staged the first Homestead strike in 1892, Thirty years later Kentucky is now staging the second Homestead strike at this place against the same union, for the same causes and under the same conditions.

In 1892 Carnegie & Co. started a war against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The Newport rolling mill company and the Andrews Steel Company are behind the second Homestead.

The first Homestead was featured by Pinkertons, militia, and martial law. The second Homestead is being waged along modern lines. The militia, martial law, and prohibition of meetings are augmented by injunctions and "baby" armored tanks that assisted in making the world safe for democracy. The militia has its headquarters in company offices.

The employers have been blocked in their attempt to divide the workers, who have refused an offer that the skilled workers be recognized and the unskilled be given a company "union."

The militia has arrested the mayor, chief of police and county judge because of their sympathies with the strikers. The mayor headed a delegation of 1,000 citizens who called on the militia to leave the city. Since then these officials were arrested.

The community has been terrorized by the gun men since last July, when the strike started. The turmoil can be traced directly to the steel companies' demand for the anti-union shop.

### MORE GARAGES THAN HOUSES

Secretary of Labor Davis recently made public the astonishing fact that during 1921, 196 American cities built 81,000 dwellings and 93,000 garages.

At first reading of these figures one is inclined to ask, "Is the country going to the dogs?" Is the strength of the nation we have believed was founded upon the substantial foundation of the American home, now disintegrating in such a propensity for luxury as that which brought about the fall of Rome? Or would we rather have a Ford than a fireside, or a Buick than a cottage?

The figures would seem to indicate that trend, but a careful study of the situation will convince all that the country is by no means going to ruin. There is no reason for alarm, for the fact that there were more garages than houses built last year is a good sign.

It means that more people are getting acquainted with our country and our roads and are improving their health by getting out doors. Nothing will improve a person's health and give them a wider knowledge of our country and its wonderful scenery and good roads than motoring.

The great majority of car owners do their own driving and make most of the repairs on their cars.



Changing a tire on a hot day will reduce the waist line, and changing the scene from a hot flat to the open country increases the vitality and efficiency of the entire family.

So there are two ways of looking at the garage increase, we can become alarmed and mourn, or we can see some light and be glad. The building of garages is to be encouraged, for it means more automobiles are being used and that is an indication of better times both from the viewpoint of health and finances.

### OPPOSE THE "OPEN SHOP"

The report of the committee on industrial relations of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, in which employers are cautioned to avoid "anti-union coercion," to steer clear of the various "open shop" movements, and to co-operate with the workers in every possible way, has received some favorable editorial comment from the press of the country. The report was written after a careful survey extending over a period of nine months.

It is pointed out that there are three roads open to employers. One is the road of constructive achievement within the shop; another is that of constructive co-operation between the organizations of employers and those of workmen, and the third is that of the "open shop." This last movement, in the opinion of the committee, is "undermining the confidence of labor in employers and ruining the foundation for co-operation between them." It is further declared that "the road to anti-union coercion appears to us to be dangerous. It ought by all means to be avoided."

It is probably true that there are now few who do not penetrate the thin disguise of the terms "open shop" and "American plan" and see in it the determination of forcibly "deunionizing" the workmen.

There is not the least doubt that the plan will fail in the present movement just as it has failed in the past. There are none so blind as those who will not see, but we are of the opinion that there are many sensible employers in this country who realize the disastrous results to the eventual prosperity of all of us—employer and employee alike—if the union-smashing interests are successful in their present widespread propaganda.

### FRATERNITY

If I could write one little word  
Upon the hearts of men,  
I'd dip into the font of love  
And write with golden pen  
One little word, and only one,  
And feel life's work on earth well  
done;  
For every heart would speak to me  
The one sweet word—"Fraternity."

The angel throng would sing a  
song,  
The sweetest ever heard,  
If they could read in human hearts  
That precious little word.  
The kindly thoughts, the kindly  
deeds  
And treasures more than crowns  
and creeds;  
In these the angel hosts would see  
The children of Fraternity.  
—Anon.

### DISAPPOINTED HOPES

"I thought you told me you were going to buy a Rolls-Royce in the fall, old fellow."

"So I was, but in the fall of the stock market my plan fell through and—by the way, dear boy, lend me a dime will you?"

The retail meat dealers in Chicago declare that the credit and delivery system and the desire for the choicest meats by some customers are responsible for the high food prices.—Chicago Daily News.



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There is no difference between the man who belongs to the union but will not pay his dues until forced to do so by the business agent, and the individual who will work for a concern and take the good conditions gained from that concern by the union but will not belong to the union because it is impossible to compel him to belong. The man who pretends to be a union man but who has to be coaxed and begged by the business agent to pay his dues, is usually very little good to either the organization or himself, and if you will look him up you will very often find that he is a poor asset to his employer.

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Pay your dues promptly, as soon as you can after the first of the month, or pay in advance if you can do so. Do not wait until the business agent comes around and nags you to death. It is not very pleasant for the officer of a union to have to do this, and it is not in accordance with the spirit of the organization to compel them to do so. However, I suppose we will always have a few "Crums" of this kind in our organization. They are to be found every place, even in the church.

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Sometimes when we are depressed or discouraged one of the pleasant things in the organization is to meet some of the men who are officers or members; men who say a cheery word; men who are always looking on the bright side of things no matter how black conditions appear; men who are as sincere in their trade unionism as they are loyal to their homes and families; men who have struggled and fought and even lost. Such men are a great help in offsetting the discouraging individuals and conditions which seem in recent times to be continually surrounding us.

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A word of advice to some of our local unions, especially those in rural districts, or small cities and towns: If you have an agreement at the present time and it expires in the near future and you think you can improve your conditions. Let me say to you, that I do not think any local union can get a betterment of conditions this year. Do not worry if you do not get your agreement signed up immediately. These are bad times and the signing of an agreement amounts to very little and just as long as you are able to maintain your conditions do not go out looking for trouble. Times cannot be any worse than they are at present, so do not bring about any trouble over the signing of your agreement, if it can possibly be avoided.

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*Official Magazine*  
of the  
**International Brotherhood  
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs  
Stablemen and Helpers  
of America**

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of  
**OUR ORGANIZATION**

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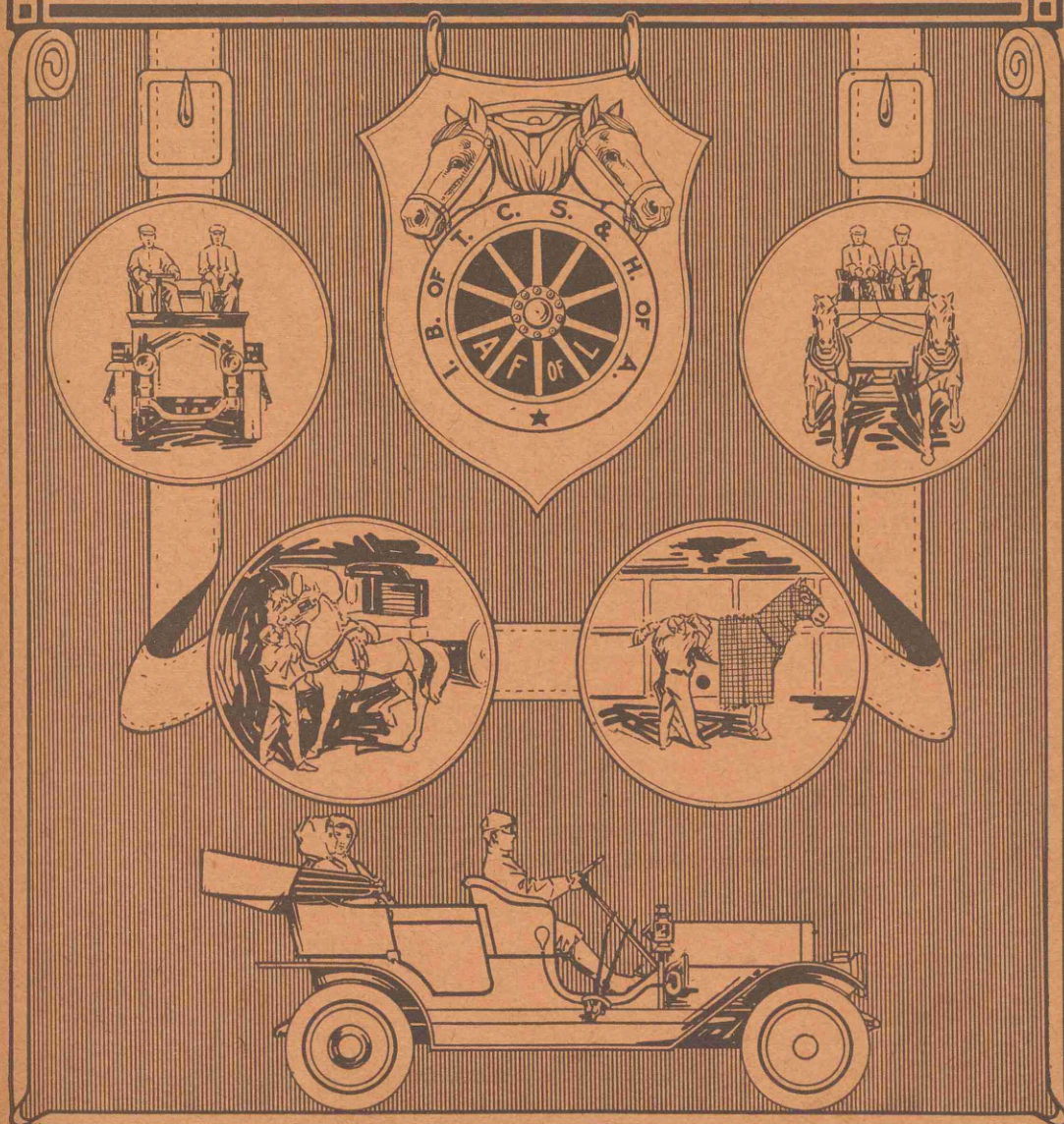
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MAY, 1922

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





United States forbids compulsory labor except for crime, here and there bills have been presented in Congress and various legislatures having for their purpose the compelling of wage earners to work against their will.

Economy is the watchword of most new administrations. It is useless as a watchword when ignored in practice, or when the practice results in removing the burdens from the rich and predatory and placing them on the shoulders of the wage earners. We are in the midst of an amazing kind of muddling with tax and tariff questions where little regard is had for the interests of the great masses of our people. Not a genuine constructive measure has been enacted by Congress since March 4, 1919. Every means used to secure legislation that will aid in relieving unemployment has been met with rebuff.

The present deplorable condition of our country, artificially made, and in which labor and the farmers have been deflated until it hurts, has been ignored by Congress. Only appeals for subsidies for ship-owners, railroads and other interests find listeners. To all legislation in the interest of the people Congress is deaf.

The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at its meeting held February 21, 1922, directed that a vigorous campaign in the interest of labor and the people generally shall be planned and conducted. Members of unions, their friends and sympathizers, are urged to go to the polls primary day and vote only for those candidates for the Senate and the House, the state legislatures or any other public office who have shown a fairness to labor and the people in order to defeat those who openly or covertly aim to throttle the normal activities of the toilers.

Wherever necessary labor should

place candidates in the field. This should be done where the candidates on both dominant party tickets are unfriendly to our cause. The records of the members of Congress will be furnished to the non-partisan political campaign committees and all interested friends for the purpose of obtaining as great publicity as possible.

The campaign should not be among the organized workers alone but should be extended so that the truth will be known to all just-minded citizens of our beloved country.

Since the armistice the most flagrant and malignant denunciation of the hopes and aspirations of the masses of our people has been made.

The present campaign in the primaries and in the fall elections offers opportunities which may not come again in a decade to redress wrongs and attain justice. It is, therefore, important and necessary that not a moment should be lost in launching a most active campaign that will bring about the election of men and women who will restore to our people the rights taken from them since fighting ceased in the great war. Therefore, all are urged to be up and doing.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

FRANK MORRISON,

JAS. O'CONNELL,

Executive Committee.

### WILSON MEMORIAL

Mr. Daniel J. Tobin, Treasurer,  
222 E. Michigan Street,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Tobin:—The Woodrow Wilson Foundation is seeking to raise \$1,000,000 or more as the endowment of the Woodrow Wilson Awards for distinguished public service through which may be perpetuated the ideals of former President Wilson.

Contributions have already come



from many members of labor organizations, and in some cases the organizations themselves have made contributions. These gifts have been entirely voluntary, no special appeal having been made to labor groups. But we are aware that among Mr. Wilson's foremost supporters are labor men; and, in view of Mr. Gompers' endorsement of the movement to honor Mr. Wilson, we are taking the liberty of asking the co-operation of you and your organization in raising this fund. We should appreciate it if you personally or your organization felt free to make a contribution or to call the movement to the attention of the individual members, and to make your approval of the plan known through the official journals and labor press wherever possible to do so.

We enclose a clipping from the New York World which tells of Mr. Gompers' feeling with regard to the Foundation. Our largest contribution from a labor group came from the National Conference Committee, consisting of Divisions One, Two and Three, Mechanical Section, and the Executive Council of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, who gave \$1,000. Smaller local labor groups and individual leaders have given from ten to fifty dollars to the fund.

To each individual or group contributing will be given a certificate naming the contributor a founder of the Awards. May we have your support?

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT;  
Chairman, National Committee.  
HAMILTON HOLT,

Executive Director.

N. B. Checks should be made payable to the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

"I am anxious for the completion of the fund to honor Mr. Wilson," said Mr. Gompers, "and disap-

pointed that Wilson admirers have not already oversubscribed the million dollar total sought.

"The American people, and particularly the working people, owe it to the country to see to it that this honor to Woodrow Wilson shall be successful. If there has ever been a man in responsible office in this country who understood labor's rights, it was Woodrow Wilson."

As instances of the fundamental principle of the idealism of Mr. Wilson's efforts toward bettering the condition of the laboring man, Mr. Gompers named the Seaman's and the Clayton Anti-Trust Laws. "The former," he said, "has raised the sailor from the galley slave to the modern seaman of the United States.

"But probably the splendid idealism of Mr. Wilson is nowhere in labor legislation better illustrated than in the Clayton Anti-Trust Law. That bill declared that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Every act of Wilson during his Presidency was prompted by the highest motives in the interest not only of labor but of all people."

#### CAN WAR GOUGERS ESCAPE BY CRYING: "LESS WAGES"?

Is the great problem: "How many cotton hose are necessary every year for a working girl?" to be replaced by this query: "When will the grafting war contractors and influential citizens who shielded them be punished?"

Congressman Woodruff, a world war veteran, wants the war grafters punished, and has introduced a resolution providing for the creation of a committee to investigate all war contracts.

He shows that 87 clerks in the war department have audited 15,000 of the 100,000 war contracts and has secured information upon which to base suits for the recov-



ery of \$46,000,000. The audited contracts do not include the larger war contracts.

In his speech urging the adoption of his resolution Congressman Woodruff made some astounding assertions and presented documentary evidence of monumental graft.

It was shown that during the 19 months of war with Germany Congress voted more than \$1,000,000,000 for signal corps and aviation purposes, but not one battle plane and not a single bombing plane of American manufacture, either of American or foreign design, was placed upon the battle front.

"The Hughes investigating committee, as well as the Senate Thomas committee and the House Graham committee," said the congressman, "all developed facts and leads which clearly indicated that hundreds of men are guilty of criminal conspiracy in handling these aircraft and other war contracts.

The Lincoln motor company received large contracts during the war, and was actually overpaid \$9,188,561.96. This concern has since been thrown into the hands of a receiver who sold the property for \$8,000,000. This money is now held by the receiver and Congressman Woodruff declared that if the attorney general does not look fully to the interests of the government in this case "I shall consider him guilty of misfeasance in office and shall move his impeachment upon these grounds."

Another scandal was unearthed in the case of the Bosch Magneto company, a German corporation, which was seized two months after the armistice by Alien Property Custodian Palmer. The company's stock was sold for \$4,150,000 to one Martin E. Kern, a close personal friend and client of Palmer. It is stated that Kern has been convicted of felony and is not an American citizen, which makes the

sale a violation of the trading-with-the-enemy act. One of the chief actors in the transactions was the firm of Hornblower & Weeks, New York and Boston brokers, who realized over \$1,000,000 profits from the sale.

"I have laid sufficient facts before Congress today to startle the nation, and I believe if there is an unwillingness or inability on the part of the department of justice to function in the manner in which it should function that public sentiment should and will compel a change," said Congressman Woodruff.—News Letter.

### **"NECESSITIES" FOR THE MINER BUT "RIGHTS" FOR THE DOLLAR**

Thomas H. Watkins, president of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, and spokesman for a group of coal owners in central Pennsylvania, makes this comment on the miners' strike:

"I believe a new industrial era will grow out of this present conflict; not only must the necessities of the worker be recognized, but the rights of the investor and the consumer must be equally well safeguarded."

It will be noticed that this coal owner talks of "necessities" for the man who digs coal, and "rights" of the man who only risks his dollars.

There is no reference to "rights" as far as the miners are concerned. Their "necessities" is the one thing to be considered—how much do they need to be physically fit and mentally alert when they risk their lives every day to dig coal for the profit of the investor and the convenience of the consumer?

Mr. Watkins' philosophy is as old as history. It has been—and is—the basis of every tyranny and every wrong. Yet the public is informed that this slave theory will be the basis for "a new industrial era."—News Letter.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

FOR some time past there has been a general disturbance or unrest in the banking industry of our country. Unsatisfactory conditions have been existing especially amongst the smaller banks. One of the most important duties of officers of labor unions is the duty of seeing that the moneys of the union are safely invested or deposited in banks that are established and of sound reputation. There has been organized lately several kinds of so-called workingmen's banks, or banks that will do this, that and the other thing for the workers; banks that say, "We are not going to loan your money to the enemies of Labor, but we are going to invest your money, if you entrust it to us, with those who are your friends." So-called Farmer and Labor banks have been started here and there, and within a few days a Farmers Agricultural Bank has been started in Indiana, where they claim that if the workers will deposit their money in this so-called farmers agricultural bank nothing but good for the workers and their friends can obtain. All over the country organizations have been started by so-called progressives and their friends within the labor movement, advocating the starting of Labor banks, etc., so that the money may be controlled by the workers themselves and all kinds of plausible arguments are put forth to substantiate the claims made by those voluntary saviors of the working people. Of course, we realize that it would be a splendid thing for Labor if we could so organize our people and educate the masses to see to it that all the money of the workers is collected into their own bank and loaned only to those who are absolutely friendly to the claims of the trade unions. We know, without a doubt, that the moneys deposited by the workers are sometimes loaned to business concerns and employers who are not very friendly to Labor, but we have not yet reached that state of perfection whereby we can make everything so wonderfully lovely and so thoroughly perfect that we can control the earning power, the profits and the expenditures of the masses of the people. Trying as we are to get reasonable wages and working hours—the purpose for which the Labor Movement was founded—we can not take our energies and our efforts from that direction and devote them, or part of them, to all of the other extreme measures or issues advocated by the Dreamers. We are continually confronted with the attempts that are being made by the enemies of Labor to legislate us out of existence. Part of our efforts must be directed towards preventing adverse legislation, and establish, or endeavor to have enacted, legislation favorable to us. One of the most delicate duties in connection with the handling of the affairs of a labor union is the honest handling of its funds and the proper investment of its moneys. Many of us who are holding office were taken from our daily manual labor—from the truck or team, the machine shop or the mine; from the factory and from the mill—and placed in responsible positions wherein we are expected as a result of our election to be able not only to handle wage scales and argue with the best brains that the employing classes can hire, but, in addition, we must have organizing ability sufficient to impress and instill confidence into the minds of the workers over whom we are placed; to be able to write letters and editorials of such an



educational nature, describing facts and conditions within our trade, that will pass the inspection not only of our membership but of the public in general; we must understand the financial world, so that the funds entrusted to our care and keeping will be invested safely and properly, so that the general membership paying its moneys monthly into either its locals or the International will feel safe, and know that when the day comes when assistance is needed that that fund will be there, maintained and preserved for their protection. Take our International Union—we have at the present time in money in our international treasury upwards of \$700,000. We are earning enough in interest on that money, as a result of safe investment, to pay almost the entire expense of the international headquarters. There is not a week in the year in which we are not solicited by some individual representing some financial institution for a deposit of some of our funds in his particular institution, which, according to his claims, is 100 per cent friendly to the trade union movement. We listen to and analyze the statements, and, after a thorough investigation, we usually find that our funds would not be entirely safe in the keeping of the individual or in the institution he represents. Since the industrial crisis came on there have been several bank failures. In some instances our locals have had their money tied up; in others it has been almost a total loss to the locals. A few days ago we received a check from Portland, Oregon, for per capita tax, but on sending the check to the bank it came back to us with the statement that the bank had been closed. The money of our local union is tied up in that institution, with a doubt as to whether or not any of the money will ever be recovered. The Night and Day Bank of St. Louis, which has also been closed, had the deposits of several trade unions in that city. Several banks in the Boston district, which were closed, held moneys of our local unions, and while the locals may not suffer a total loss they have been seriously inconvenienced and will experience some loss. The inside condition of many banks in our country today is dangerous. A bank is placed in this position: It has a large amount of money to loan; it has been loaning money to a certain manufacturing concern for a number of years and that manufacturing concern has been a safe investment; it has put up collateral as security for money obtained from the bank and the value of that collateral has dropped down. As an instance, a manufacturing concern during the war may have put up as collateral \$150,000 worth of sugar stock for a loan of \$75,000; the value of the sugar stock dropped down until it is worth less than 20 per cent of its original value. Paper of a similar type is being held by many of the banks of our country and if liquidation were to take place the banks would be up to their eyes in the hole. All of these statements are made for your information and guidance, so that it might help you invest your money or deposit it only in the safest and soundest banking institution in your locality. There are liable to be other bank failures before we get over this industrial slump. If men who have been trained in the banking profession from the time they left school until they have become old men are caught in a trap in the loaning out of money—professional bankers, who know the business interests and have made it a study all their lives—if they, with all of their experience, become failures or become entangled financially, what chance would Labor men have of running a successful bank, especially in a disturbing period similar to what we are now passing through? All of the so-called, would-be protectors of the trade union movement who are now mildly entering into



the banking business, who pretend to have no other object in view except to help the workers, upon investigation it will be found that they are really trying to use Labor; that they are attempting to soft-soap Labor with their wonderful descriptions of what they can and will do, when really their only purpose is to help enrich themselves. It is unfortunate that those plausible statements sometimes have their effect on the minds of honest officers of labor unions, with the result that the funds of their unions are jeopardized by improper investments. I say to you who are the custodians of the funds of your membership, do not be carried away with the statements of those smooth individuals; do not pay too much attention to the ultra progressives who tell you of the mistakes that Labor has made in the past and who promise to do everything for you in the future. Deposit the money of your local union in a safe banking institution; one that has been established for some time and has a reputation for honesty, run by bankers who when loaning out money look for safe investments. Even those men are sometimes badly deceived. This is no time for experimenting with the funds of your organization, as to where you shall deposit your money, nor should the funds of the local be deposited with some new institution that has sprung up overnight. This is the policy that the International Union is trying to pursue, and although we are being subjected to criticism by a few of the fire eaters, still we believe that the membership that has elected us and have placed their money in our charge and keeping expect us to protect that money by investing it, or depositing it, in institutions that are safe and sound so that when the day of strike or strife comes that money will be there for their help and their use.

**E**VEN the non-union employers sometimes disagree amongst themselves. Henry Ford has started the five-day week amongst his thousands of employees in Detroit. He claims that eight hours a day for five days in a week is enough for any man to work. He also claims that he can get as much work out of men eight hours in a day for five days in a week as he formerly got out of them in ten hours a day six days per week. This is a very important and comprehensive statement. Judge Gary claims that large industries can not be operated successfully if men work less than ten hours per day for six days a week. Which of those two men are we to believe? Naturally, we are prejudiced in favor of the statement made by Mr. Ford, because, as workers, we are human and look with favor on the short work-day and the short work-week, but setting aside our prejudices, let us look at the two men. Mr. Gary was a lawyer, practicing law at one time, but he never made very much money at his practice, and through influential friends, because of his antagonism to the workers, he was made president of the U. S. Steel Corporation. He never worked a day in his life in the steel mills. He knew nothing about the industry when elected president. He was a very small stockholder at the time he was elected president, and was made president by the board of directors because they knew he was opposed to the trade union movement, and that he would, for a stated salary, carry out to the letter the instructions of the directors. He knew enough about law to be able to manipulate conditions which would bring about certain results within the steel industry that would enhance the value of the stock and by stifling competition increase the profits of that vast corporation. Those were his qualifications and apparently he has made good in so far as fulfilling the above mentioned necessary require-



ments. Judge Gary did not know anything about steel, its manufacture and the blood and sweat necessary to be used up in the several mills of that corporation was all a mystery to him. Judge Gary did not know any more about steel than Will Hays knows about the motion picture industry, but Will Hays got a contract with a salary of somewhere between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year in order that he might use his influence to create a better feeling amongst the Republican leaders of the country and thereby prevent having enacted in Washington legislation adverse to that industry. Let us look further into the expressions of both Ford and Gary. Gary is a salaried employe, working for someone else, and although the U. S. Steel Corporation was operating many years before the Ford industry became important, we find Gary still working for a salary while Ford is reputed to be worth (and to have made it by his brains and aggressiveness) five hundred million dollars, and most of it has been made on an eight-hour day, while the steel mills worked their employes twelve hours a day for many years, and many of their employes are at present working the twelve-hour day, and, in many instances, seven days a week. We are very anxious to know—although we have been unable to get any definite information on this point—whether or not Henry Ford intends to pay his factory employes the regular weekly wage for the five-day week. There is a minimum wage in the Ford factories of \$6 per day. That is the lowest wage paid any one in his employ. The claim is made by the representatives of the metal trades that while Henry Ford has never very seriously advocated labor unions, he has taken up and put into practice some of the things that labor unions have been contending; that is, a living wage and a reasonable work-day. He believes in giving his employes time for relaxation and enjoyment so they may return to their employment fully refreshed and ready to do a good day's work. The representatives of the metal trades claim that men who work for Ford are not mechanics, that they are only pieces of machinery; that there is such a condition of specializing work in operation in the Ford factories that an employe can have no initiative, no chance to exercise his skill; that he simply stands in an immovable position doing the same certain little thing every day that he works. In other words, that men are placed in long rows, each man doing a certain kind of work, which he does hundreds of times over and over each day; that if he leaves his place in the row the work is tied up and can not be passed on to the man next to him; that a man can not leave his place at the bench, for any purpose, without special permission; that this speed-up or specialization system makes men nothing more than cogs in a wheel, doing the same thing continuously every day in the week and every week in the year. However, the writer, were he compelled to seek employment in either of the two places, would much prefer to work for Henry Ford than for Judge Gary.

**T**HE Labor Movement of our country is staggering under the blows that it has been receiving from the many influences that are opposed to it. Nearly every international union is feeling the effects of the struggle, and our international is no exception. We have been forced to accept slight reductions here and there in order to preserve our local unions in many districts. I have the highest regard for the judgment and sincerity of the membership of those local unions who realized that it was the best course to pursue. The strike now going on in the union of the United Mine Workers, which involves nearly one-half mil-



lion men, has been contemplated by the coal operators for over a year. The strike was expected and has been prepared for and there was no possible chance for the miners to reach a settlement with the operators no matter how anxious they were to do so. The same is true of all unions at the present time, with but very few exceptions, so the committees having charge of wage scales that have brains enough to reach an agreement, thereby preventing a stoppage of work, should be supported by the general membership of the local union, because those are the men who count during those disturbed days of unemployment and unrest. Union men may expect very little assistance from the politicians either locally or nationally. If you get into trouble they are with the employers and those that have courage enough to open their mouths in favor of the workers are so few that their influence amounts to nothing. I want you to notice the men in Washington who are asking for an investigation of the coal mining industry, and you will see that no attention has been paid to them by either the majority in congress or by the administration. There is very little hope for the workers to win the wages to which they are entitled except through a thoroughly one hundred per cent. organization. If you have a real organization, then you can make the politicians sit up, but just now with unemployment prevailing everywhere, all employers, or at least a majority of them, can sit defiantly on their seats and tell you to go ahead. A few days ago, I was in Cincinnati where the Municipal Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers are thoroughly organized and have been for several years. Their wages were just reduced. Under their schedule they work eight hours a day for five days and four hours on Saturday, a total of 44 hours. In order to still further reduce their wages they have made arrangements whereby the drivers are to work but seven hours a day for five days and five hours on Saturday and they dock the men for all hours less than the full week's work, thus making the wages received by the men employed by the City in the Street and Sanitary Department lower than what they were receiving in 1915 when the cost of living was not as high as it is now. When our International Organizer called on the head of the department at the City Hall the big chief said: "There are thousands of men in this city who would be only too glad to get this work for much less than what we are paying now. If you want to take your men out on strike you may do so. We can fill their places in a short time, making many friends for the administration." Of course, many of the men doing municipal work are old and it is hard for them to find other employment, but when you consider the justice of it, you can see how inhuman and how wrong those master politicians are who divide amongst themselves hundreds of thousands of dollars in high salaries, and there is all kinds of grafting in their different departments, because in so far as patriotism is concerned there is no such thing amongst the politicians of today. They do not enter office for the good of the people or to represent the people, but do so to get all the money they can—right or wrong—while in office. This is true of politicians in cities and states, and of course you know it is true of those in the national government. If a man spends from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars, in order to be elected to the United States Senate, you understand he is not spending it from a patriotic standpoint. The pitiable part of the whole situation is that some individuals who claim to be labor men are found during the election supporting the worst political crooks in their district; men who have never done anything except oppose the rights of Labor. Of course, this type of Labor man is



scarce, but we have a few of them with us, who seem to still hold sufficient power within their own organizations to be elected to office. We are hoping that from this industrial crisis we are now passing through when the workers are suffering, when their rights are being trampled on, we will obtain at least this beneficial result, that they will realize and understand that the power of the ballot must be used to elect to office men who are thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the toilers.

**A**N attempt to establish a new organization within the trade union movement is secretly under way. The name of the new organization is to be the Trade Union Educational League. Mr. William Z. Foster, is the secret organizer, address 118 North La Salle st., Chicago. This gentleman has just recently returned from Russia, where he had conferences with Lenine and Trotzky, and he is filled up with their doctrines and beliefs. Apparently, he has plenty of funds since he returned from Russia. The course to be pursued by this League is to get active radical workers within the unions to form branches of this League, which branches, in turn, are to work actively against the present system of trade unionism, boring from within. None but trade unionists can be members of this Educational League. The object is to establish league branches and then introduce radical policies against the present system of trade unionism. Mr. Foster gained considerable notoriety as a result of his participation in the steel strike, which, you will remember, came to a very unsatisfactory ending, Mr. Foster resigning when he found the strike slipping. Considerable dissatisfaction amongst the other members of the steel strike committee existed against Foster. His history prior to the steel strike was of the I. W. W. character. We are not fearful of this new organization, but it is well for us to be on our guard and if during your quiet and orderly meetings, within the next year or two, you find some great spokesman standing up and denouncing the conservative policy of the trade union movement, which, in the past has done so much for the rank and file of its membership, you had better start your brains working and trace this fellow, and it may be possible that you will find him to be one of the members of this new Educational League. Those men usually start out by denouncing the officers of unions, both the local and national, and winding up in a tirade of mean sarcasm and filth against the American Federation of Labor. The policy of those radical, un-American, would-be leaders at the present time is, "bore from within the unions; create unrest and discontent, and we will soon destroy the unions." The men who have led and fought for the unions for years past, men and women who have established the trade union movement—the first institution that ever gave us liberty—will not be overcome by this new form of destruction which comes to us as a wolf in sheep's clothing.

**E**VERY now and then we receive letters from local unions asking for the endorsement of a strike. The endorsement of a strike is looked upon by the members of the local as a matter of little consequence. In the eyes of the International officers, it is a serious affair, because when the International endorses a strike, by its endorsement, it guarantees to stand back of the men when they go on strike with the whole force of the International, until the strike is either won or lost, and every lost strike is considered a serious setback from an International standpoint, especially where the strike has been endorsed by the International. Not only is there an important money consideration involved, but there



is also involved the prestige, power and force of the International, and of the labor movement in general. Sometimes a local officer writes in saying, "We have not ended negotiations, but we are asking for the endorsement believing it will strengthen us and so we will have it in case we need it. We are almost sure that we will not use the endorsement, but if the bosses know that we have the endorsement to strike, it may help to bring them to their senses." No position could be more unreasonable, because in such cases the local officers only consider themselves and have no consideration for the laws that govern the International officers. The International, according to the constitution, cannot grant the endorsement to strike until all negotiations have ended and then only when in its judgment there is a chance for the union to win the strike. Nor, can the endorsement be obtained in twenty-four hours. The members of the International Executive Board, who are scattered all over the country, have to vote on every request for strike endorsement. It takes a majority to decide the question. The general president must place all the information he possibly can before them in order that they may vote intelligently. When the letter or lengthy telegram reaches the member's home or office, that individual may be on the road working for the organization, so you understand the International must wait until an answer in the affirmative or negative is received from a majority of the members of the board. The local union seems to think that an endorsement can be granted just as soon as it is requested or at the winking of an eye. The local seems to think that its case is the only one involved, when the truth of the matter is we have between 700 and 800 local unions and each local union is entitled to the same consideration. The laws are made by all of the local unions and are handed over to the International Executive Board to carry out and enforce and there is no alternative except to put into effect the laws as contained in the constitution. Another statement made by some local unions when asking for the endorsement to strike is: "We want the endorsement of the International to strike, but we do not think we will need it, because the strike will not last longer than a day or two if it takes place." This is another very dangerous statement. Never go out on strike believing that it will end in one or two days, or in one or two weeks. Always be prepared when you enter a strike to stay out for months if necessary. As I have written on other occasions, it is easy to bring about a strike, but almost impossible to bring about a settlement. I wish local unions would take the position of the International into consideration when the question of a strike comes up in the local and endeavor to obey the laws. You should understand that we here in headquarters have some rights in the premises, and that in order to run this institution of ours successfully it must be run and considered from a purely cold-blooded business standpoint. In no other way can the International be successful and local unions will not be successful unless they are run on a purely business basis because the careless handling of the money of the local union will in a short time bring about the destruction of the union and the membership.

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**L**OCAL unions that have salaried officers and those that do not, should educate themselves to handle their own affairs, and not be imploring and begging the International to send a man into their district every time some little thing happens or goes wrong. The International, when it issues a charter, does not guarantee to send an organizer



or salaried officer to take care of your trouble, except in extreme cases and only when possible for us to do so. Every year some locals write in for an International man just as soon as their wage scale comes up. They think it is the duty of the International to have a man right on the job the very moment the wage question is mentioned. That is a serious mistake and the unions should develop sufficient brain power within their membership to be able to handle their own affairs and rely on themselves. It should be considered one of their duties to be able to run their own institution without having to crawl on their hands or beg some one to come to help them out when sometimes it is nothing more than a dispute between two members. Organizers and salaried officers of the International have their special duties to take care of and the only time that we should be expected to go in on a job, is when all negotiations between the local and employers have ceased, or, in other words, when there seems to be no chance to go further without the aid of some outside influence. All local grievances should be handled by the membership. If an agreement cannot be reached, the local should write in giving a clear account of the situation so that the International may be able to decide what should be done. You must realize that railroad fares and hotel expenses are very high and every time you compel us to send a man into your district, or he makes a special trip, you are thereby depleting or helping to reduce the moneys that should be saved for defense purposes or for the legitimate necessary expenses of the International Union. Do not misunderstand this statement. It is made only for your good and for your education. When on an important case we can do you any good or when absolutely necessary, we will gladly send a man to your district and the International office will help as much as possible when we believe the local itself has gone the limit.

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**L**OCAL unions that are back in their per capita tax for over one month are doing their membership a serious injustice, because in these days, you can never tell when you are liable to be confronted with trouble and you will not be entitled to benefits of any kind if your per capita tax is not paid promptly. Local unions that have salaried officers should see to it that the per capita tax is paid before the salaries of officers. Your local union is chartered by the International, thereby giving you license to function and operate in the name of the International and the American Federation of Labor, and for that right the laws of the organization require that you pay so much per month per member, otherwise the money that is being collected from the membership is being received under a false pretense. The local union that holds for some other purpose the money that should be paid to the International for per capita tax, is practically guilty of embezzlement of the money that the membership pay in for that purpose. Local unions that do not pay on their honest membership are also cheating and stealing money that belongs to the International, or that belongs to the general membership, for which the International is established so that said membership may be protected in case of difficulty. Always bear in mind that the money paid to the International belongs to the general membership and is only being held in trust for them; that part of that money is paid to the American Federation of Labor so that the great work of the labor movement may be carried on. Every now and then we have one of those smooth, slick articles acting as business agent or secretary-treasurer, who thinks he is putting something over on the International.



but the International has on its books the record of each local in black and white and also the record of the officers that are in charge of the locals, and although we sometimes say but very little we know the men who are right and those who are wrong and none of those crooked officials will get away with anything in the end. They may run along and get away with it for a little while, but finally they are caught as are all crooks and wrong-doers no matter where they are, and when caught they are disgraced, discredited and expelled from the organization and they and their families are held in utter contempt in the neighborhoods in which they live. The lowest and most contemptible thief in the whole world is the fellow who has been elected to office by the working men and women who betrays that trust by stealing the funds entrusted to his care. He is more contemptible even than the fellow who robs the begging box of a Salvation Army collector.

THE expense for the publication of our Journal for the last year is \$20,132.73, and none of this money was spent for editorial work, for the management of the Journal, or for the time taken up or expended by the General President and his assistants in his office. Although the Editor has full power to employ any individual he desires to write special articles, and is continually receiving articles on labor matters which the writers would like to have appear in the Journal, not one cent has ever been paid to any writer for any article that has appeared in the Journal in the last fifteen years. Many trade union magazines have special editors, or, if one of the principal officers is managing editor, he is very often empowered to hire a special man as editor and this man has full charge of the publication, and the officer of the union is really editor in name only and quite often never writes a line for the official publication. There are also several labor magazines that have special writers who write articles for publication in said magazines each month for pay. In many cases the cost of those special articles is covered by paid advertisements carried in the magazine. In other instances, the journal or magazine is supported from a special fund by an assessment placed on the membership in the form of a per capita tax each month. There are few International Unions that send the Journal each month, without cost, to the homes of its individual members, especially a magazine such as ours, that refuses to accept or publish paid advertisements in its columns.

Protests against the high cost of milk distribution in Ohio have resulted in the speeding of plans by one farmers' organization to distribute the milk produced by its members. The Dairymen's Milk Corporation, having a present membership of seventy-five dairymen, will start distributing milk produced by its members in Cleveland on February 15.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The proposal of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for a reduction in the wages of its firemen and oilers will

be submitted to the United States Railroad Labor Board, it was announced January 18 by William Scott, general chairman of the committee representing the employes, who declared that the men had refused to accept a reduction in wages and had submitted a counter proposal calling for an increase.—New York Tribune.

In order to aid a thousand jobless sailors in Philadelphia, a soup kitchen will be opened next week by the Seamen's Church Institute.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## CROOKEDNESS OF STRIKE BREAKERS

I am printing below, copy of a letter which I received some time ago from a friend of mine in New York, a man of high reputation, who is friendly to the trade union movement, yet is not a union man himself. This letter was written by the owner of a strike breaking agency; a man who has made money from strike breaking; a man who at one time was one of the workers and knows and understands New York and the strike-breaking business from the top to the bottom. The substance of this letter is not new to us, because we know every statement contained therein is a statement of fact. Every instance mentioned of crookedness and degeneracy, of thievery and thuggery, we have experienced in the handling of strikes. To our New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo membership, however, the names of the agencies and their locations may be of some interest. With reference to strike breakers pilfering and stealing everything, we know it to be a fact. In the teamsters strike in Boston, the beautiful silks of Brown, Durell & Company, were being worn as aprons by the dope fiend strike breakers imported from the slums of Philadelphia and New York. It was nothing unusual to see fancy patent leather shoes and silk socks—which had been taken out of the crates—on the feet of degenerates working as strike breakers. During the teamsters strike in Chicago in 1905, it was common rumor that the policemen in Chicago had the most expensive table linens and silver service handed over to them by the

strike breakers. As stated above, this stuff is not new to us. You will notice the statement made wherein it is claimed that some salaried individuals within the unions and those who advocate the One Big Union, are, in many instances, working under the direction of those agencies. The letter is as follows:

New York, March 27, 1922.

Dear Mr. —:

Since our conversation the other day about the coming strike in the coal industry, I have felt that it would be better to put my ideas in writing. Therefore, this letter.

During the past week I have read in one of the New York dailies that Mr. Lewis intends leaving a number of men at the various mining properties for the purpose of guarding them.

This is the first time that I have noticed an effort on the part of the Labor leaders to take some of the thunder from the employers. As you know public sympathy is an important factor in the labor disputes. One of the most important items claimed by the employers in their pleas for support from the general public is that the striking employes damage the property of their employers. This plea is used to justify the importation of so-called "Guards" who are used, ostensibly to protect property, but in reality to intimidate the unfortunates who are on strike.

More than 95 per cent of the men employed as guards are loafers who would not take permanent work if it was offered to them, to use their own expression, "they do not want to take a straight job." I am talking from personal experience, and what I am about to say, I can say



without fear of successful contradiction.

A large percentage of the strike guards are ex-convicts, dope fiends, thieves and pimps. I can name over two hundred who make their headquarters in the City of New York, and prove that their records are as above. "Marble Hall," as the Mills Hotel at 7th Avenue and 37th Street is known, is where they congregate. Another place is the old Post Office Building below the City Hall. Pool rooms on Broadway from 34th Street to 50th Street are also headquarters for this class of men.

When the unions decide to protect, or offer to protect the property of the employers, then there will be no valid reason to import those thugs. So-called "Detective Agencies" which are nothing else but strike-breaking agencies, have made enormous profits from strikes during the past twenty years. They receive for each guard from eight to ten dollars per eight hour day, and pay the guards from five to six dollars per day. Then there are the costs for boarding the men. I know of one strike where the agency in seventeen days made eighty thousand dollars with less than three hundred men employed. This was the non-union strike of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company in 1919. Not a man belonged to an organization.

I hope that Mr. Lewis will persist in his determination to furnish protection to the properties of the coal mines and thus prevent the use of thugs. This could apply to other industries as well. There are many employers who are misled into the hiring of "busters," who, if they were told the truth would give them a wide berth. Selling out to the other side while in the employ of others is an old trick among the "busters." During the strike on the street railway in Albany and Troy a year ago, thou-

sands of dollars worth of property was stolen and destroyed by the strike breakers. I know of one strike breaker who runs a restaurant in a New England city, who ships cases of eatables, tubs of butter, sacks of potatoes, hams and bacon, and sometimes, quarters of beef, to his wife for use in the restaurant. Sheets, pillow cases, blankets and cots are scattered in the homes of many throughout the country, having been taken from the stores of companies who purchased them for use during strikes.

It seems to me that employers as well as employes would change their systems if the truth was made known to them.

There is a hall in New York where striking unions make their headquarters. One of the men employed at this hall by the unions is interested in the receipts of a strike-breaking agency.

Take a list of the strike breaking agencies in this country, such as Al Cohen, Bush, Bowen, Silverman, Hecker, Schultz, and others of New York, Carey and Logan of Philadelphia, Goldberg and Robinson of Cleveland and Spike Hennessy of Buffalo, and have the internal revenue make a complete investigation of their incomes during the past five years, first having collected the data as to the number of strikes and the names of the employers hiring them. This will show better than anything else what has been done to kill unionism in this country. The records will show that a number of the leaders of the "One Big Union" idea are interested in fomenting strikes for their own profit.

Do you know that — own and operate one of the largest strike breaking agencies in the United States? They make a specialty of street railway strikes, Richmond (Virginia), Albany, Boston and B. R. T. being among them. Over



2,500 of their men are doing "inside" work.

I do not know and have never met the writer of this letter, it was forwarded to me by a friend as stated above.—Editor.

### JUST THE KIND

Said Jones: "Your wife doesn't drive the car,

I never see her at the wheel;  
I thought she'd be just the kind to like  
To run an automobile."

"She always drives the car," replied Smith,

In tones with bitterness replete,  
"And you wouldn't see her at the wheel,

For she drives from the rear seat."

—Ida M. Thomas.

### ANOTHER CUT

(By Frank C. Greene)

We'd just began to catch our breath  
and sit back with content,  
For we had bought a ton of coal,  
and paid last August's rent.

Yes, even Christmas Day just  
passed, it's most beyond belief.  
To celebrate the glad event we'd  
bought a chunk of beef.

The Christmas spirit swelled within,  
we felt like nabobs when  
We bought toys for the kiddies (at  
the Woolworth five and ten).  
By skimping and by saving we'd  
almost pulled from the rut,  
And things looked bright and rosy,  
when—Ye Gods, another cut!

Not satisfied with twenty-two per  
cent a year ago,  
They took away our bonus, which  
was twelve per cent or so;  
And now there comes another cut,  
and winter just begun,

We soon will owe them money  
when our hard day's work is  
done.

Competition in the market ('tis  
the same old gag of yore),  
Why, the cotton market's better  
than it ever was before.

But our nose is on the grindstone,  
it is worn clean to the bone,

And have you ever stopped to  
think? Great God, we turn the  
stone!

We might submit more peacefully,  
without a thought of strife  
If they would but lower prices on  
necessities of life.

For untold misery they have  
caused, can the Lord above  
forgive?

Must we pay the bloated capitalist  
for the privilege to live?

Must we see our loved ones suffer  
—must we live the life of dogs,  
Just to overflow the coffers of the  
profiteering hogs.

May this last cut be a lesson, may  
it open wide your eyes,  
Shout "Hurrah for Union Labor!"  
Get together! Organize!

It is ridiculous that newspapers  
should give anywhere from one to  
four pages to the news of sports,  
from a half-page to a page to the  
news of fashions, sometimes columns  
to the gossip and comings  
and goings of the unemployed rich,  
and never a serious thought to the  
great news of the industrial world,  
upon which our whole civilization  
rests. It is either a tragedy or a  
joke, as one cares to look at it. If  
it is a joke, it is too old to be any  
longer amusing and if it is a  
tragedy, it is equally undesirable.  
There must be improvement and,  
ultimately, there must be remedy.  
In any case where there is a great  
wrong in existence, there is either  
nothing to be done about it, or  
there is something constructive  
that can be done to rectify the  
situation.



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Organizer Casey has been working in Portland, Ore., Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane, Wash. At this writing he reports that he has been successful in getting agreements signed up or settled in Portland and Seattle. In each case the locals were compelled to accept a slight reduction.

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Again I implore our unions that wherever it is possible to do so that you sign your agreements for a longer period than one year. There will be no upward trend in wages for three or four years to come. Our fight will have to be made to retain present wages. Regardless of what the optimists who write for newspapers say, when they try to tell us that industrial conditions are improving; conditions are not improving to such an extent that it will be possible for us to increase wages in the near future. You may think that this is rather a premature statement on my part and that I have no right to discourage men towards looking upward and onward. The intention is not to discourage, but through the columns of our magazine, which is the only medium I have by which I can reach our membership, it is my duty to advise our membership throughout the country, the exact industrial conditions prevailing everywhere, so that I might prevent them making any mistakes which might lead to their own personal financial injury and the destruction of their union. The time is coming when wages will be increased and conditions improved, but it is not coming very quickly. The fight that should now be made is to maintain our unions, to build them up to the highest standard of efficiency and organization, with the hope and intent of making a fight for better conditions when the proper time arrives. During this industrial crisis, were it not for the fact that men were organized, wages would have been slashed to practically one-half what we are receiving. With well-protected, thoroughly organized unions we have had all we could do to prevent enormous reductions in wages. We did prevent such action in many places and in others we settled up by accepting temporarily slight reductions. All that is necessary to prove this statement is for you to look around amongst the unorganized masses and you will see what they are up against—every month or two a reduction in wages—and where they did not receive several reductions in wages they are being laid off two and three days each week.

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If you never attend your meetings you deserve to have your wages cut down. You are only half a union man. So get busy now and do your share of the work; don't leave it all to the other fellow. Try and get the backslider to pay up his dues; be a real union man, a live wire.

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Official Magazine  
of the  
International Brotherhood  
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs  
Stablemen and Helpers  
of America

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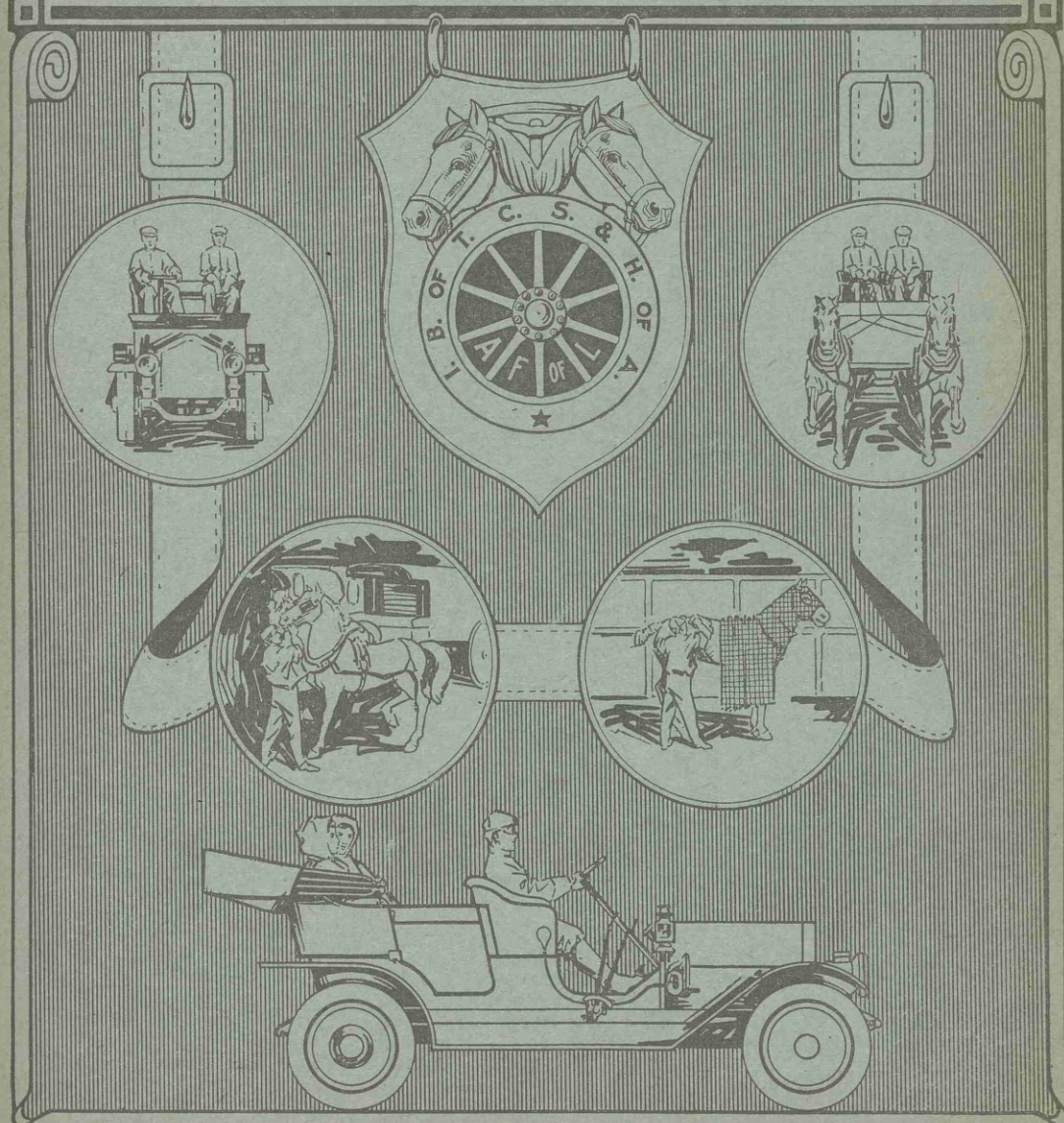
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THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary  
222 East Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana



JUNE, 1922

# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA





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Auditor Briggs is no longer acting as Receiver for Local Union No. 584, Milk Wagon Drivers of New York City. He has been instructed by the General President to proceed with his regular auditing work, and therefore, has nothing more to do with the affairs of the milk drivers.

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By the time you receive this Journal the convention of the American Federation of Labor will be in progress in the city of Cincinnati. Some of the most important and perplexing problems that have ever confronted Labor will be considered by the convention. Our organization will be represented by the six delegates elected by our convention held in Cleveland. We will do the best we can to represent our membership and will strive to obtain for our organization the privileges and rights that we are entitled to under our charter. The General President and General Secretary will be absent from headquarters about three weeks in the month of June, so if you do not receive a prompt reply to your message, you will understand the reason for the delay, although the routine work of the organization will be carried on by our employees in headquarters.

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Keep on striving to build up your organization. Do not become discouraged or disheartened. The tougher the fight, the sweeter the results. Stick to the principles of your union, because it is the same, and has the same power to do for you in the future what it has done in the past. Prove you are a real fighting man by influencing some fellow to become a member. Someone who is getting the benefits of your Union and paying nothing for it.

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## TREASON IN WEST VIRGINIA



SEVEN hundred and fifty miners and union officials are on trial in West Virginia for treason, conspiracy, murder and other

charges growing out of the attempted march through Logan county into Mingo last September. The indictments were prepared in Logan county, but it was obvious that no miner could get anything resembling justice in a county owned from top to bottom by the operators, and, therefore, the defendants were granted a change of venue which transferred the cases to Jefferson county, at the eastern tip of the state.

Jefferson county is largely populated by farmers; the juries will be farmer juries. Let us hope they will see the humor of indictments for treason and conspiracy drawn up against the miners by the operators of a county which those operators govern like a feudal earldom in the years before King John. The men who overthrew the Republican form of government in Logan county, who control the sheriff of the county and pay his deputies, who habitually employ intimidation and violence to prevent the spread of unionism, who have wiped out freedom of speech and of assembly in their territory, and who frankly admit these facts on the witness stand, are charging treason against



the miners who tried to march across Logan in protest against the tyranny that existed and still exists there.

While they are on the subject of treason, the courts of West Virginia should ask who was first guilty in Logan county of treason against the state and federal government and to the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees liberties abrogated in that county by the operators. The operators have taken over government throughout the county; they are the government. If there has been treason on the part of the miners, it was treason against the operators. If there has been rebellion, it was rebellion against the usurpation and the autocracy of corporations whose gunmen are no less gunmen for wearing the deputy sheriff's shield.—New York World.

### ✓ ARE WAGES TOO HIGH?

Deflation of wages is a term that is almost worn threadbare, but the pity of it is that so many people have been convinced without reasoning out the matter in their own minds. As a matter of fact the earnings of many families are no more than the cost of running the federal, state and local governments, which for the year 1921 averaged \$420 for a family of six.

The bureau of the census reports that in 1910 about 12,161,000 persons ten years of age or over were engaged in the extraction of minerals, manufacturing, and land transportation. The National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., reports that in 1918 the total wages and salaries paid those employes in mines, factories and transportation was in round figures \$17,472,000,000. The number engaged in mines, factories and land transportation in 1918 must have been at least 12,770,000. The average compensation received in these three great industries in that year of relatively high wages was, therefore, only \$1,368,

including the hundreds of millions of dollars paid in salaries to officials, ranging from \$5,000 to \$100,000 or more.

The average earnings of union mine workers in bituminous coal fields was in 1921 only approximately \$700; in several districts they were as low as \$500.

The census bureau reports that in 1919 the average earnings of wage-earners in factories was only \$1,159, and the average salary of salaried employes was just under \$2,000, while about \$2,200 was the least upon which a man and wife and three dependent children could maintain an American standard of living in most cities. Wages have gone down materially in many of these industries, during the past year.

The average earnings of branches of the building trades in Philadelphia in 1920, ranged from \$1,555 for skilled electrical workers to \$1,165 for painters. These are typical of wages in the building trades throughout the country.

For the first six months of 1921 the average annual earnings of all railroad employes was \$1,790, for the last six months of 1921 they were \$1,575, which was just about equivalent in purchasing power to their wages in 1900. Scores of thousands of railroad employes were actually receiving money wages in 1921 of under \$900, which was much less in purchasing power than their wages in 1900.

During the year 1921, the union mine workers in the bituminous coal fields of the country received approximately \$700 per man, or less than \$13.50 a week, although the basic wage rate for mine workers is \$7.50 a day. Congressman Bland, of Indiana, a conservative Republican, asserted on the floor of the house recently, that miners in the several districts received in 1921 an average wage of only \$500. No miner's family can maintain itself on \$700 a year—or on less



than \$1,200. J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, of which thousands of coal operators are members, testified recently before the Interstate Commerce Commission that the average retail selling price of bituminous coal throughout the United States in October, 1921, was \$10.41 a ton, and that the average wage paid to the miners for producing this coal was \$1.97.

The figures quoted here are found in government statistics, and show absolutely that the "deflaters" are not honest in their stand when they assert that lower wages are the only panacea for present business conditions. — Typographical Journal.

### HOW "COMPANY UNIONS" STRIP THE WORKERS

Constitutions, by-laws and agreements of "Company unions" are usually drafted by a corporation attorney, stressing with legal seriousness the hocus pocus of "workers' rights" and the elaborate method of electing representatives to consider industrial relations with the "president and officers of the company," and giving in minute detail directions for preparing the ballot and voting, to "insure absolute secrecy," as if to guard against the ridiculous contingency of the company "stuffing the box."

The hollow pretense of democratic government suggested by the regulations for voting is forcefully exposed when placed beside "the right to hire and discharge shall be vested exclusively in the company and shall not be abridged by anything contained herein." That section is the key to the economic door which locks out all the high-sounding blarney about workers' rights, fair elections for representatives and power to negotiate wage scales. Considered in conjunction with the usual provisions that the company shall bear all expenses of joint

meetings, traveling expenses of workers' representatives and pay for time lost attending joint meetings, the sham is complete.

These are the outstanding facts in the "company union" which expose its vicious hypocrisy:

The company does the firing absolutely.

The company has equal representation with the workers in all steps leading to a change in the wage scale governing the workers, and no change can be made except upon the vote of at least one company man.

There is no defense fund and can be none.

The "company union," therefore, by defining the workers' "rights" and administering them, renders him economically helpless.—Clerks' Journal.

### A WRITER FOR A FINANCIAL PUBLICATION SAYS LABOR JOURNALS ARE EFFECTIVE

Often we find that labor's critics and detractors furnish the most weighty evidence of the effectiveness of organized labor in its efforts to protect the interests of its members, and especially so when they are giving utterance to opinions in private, or in such a way that it will not likely come to the notice of the members of organized labor. The same thing holds good in reference to their opinions on labor's publications.

A case of this kind occurred recently; a writer in the *Annalist*, a financial magazine, credited the opposition of the railroad employees to the roads' reduction of pay, conditions, etc., to the official publications of their organizations. This opinion was of course intended for the benefit of the financiers. He said: "The several unions of the 2,000,000 railway workers publish newspapers resembling what are called 'house organs' or trade papers or bank circulars. They have



only a limited circulation, but they make votes that are reliable on election day, which is more than can be said for more widely circulated journals appealing to more variegated tastes and not able to control the suffrages of their leaders. If any one wishes to know why railway workers are so stubborn in their anti-railway views it is necessary to make some little journeys into some of the union publications." Of course, this writer, catering to the views of the financiers, calls it "stubbornness in their anti-railway views," instead of saying more accurately, united in opposition to the railroads' present policy of unfairness toward their employees. It is well that they have these champions of their rights, few in number though they are in comparison with the thousands of newspapers and magazines feeding anti-union propaganda to the public.

Labor needs more and still more of its own publications, to defend its interests and inform its members of the problems confronting them as well as informing the public of the justness of their cause and their hopes and aspirations for the future. In addition to increasing and strengthening the classes of publications we now have, we believe the time is near when it will not only be found desirable but possible to start daily papers in many of our large cities, if these are started on an economical but efficient basis, and serve their readers with the unbiased news of the day, in an effective, reliable way, and with a broad constructive labor policy they should prove successful and fill a long felt want. In the meantime we should zealously support all of the publications we have at present.—Garment Worker.

### CONSTITUTIONAL

If the ownership of free men is vested in them and in them alone they have not only the right to

withhold their labor power, but to induce others to make common cause with them, and to withhold theirs that the greatest advantage may accrue to all. It further follows that if free men may avail themselves of the lawful right of withholding their labor power, they have the right to do all lawful things in pursuit of that lawful purpose. And neither courts, injunctions nor other processes have any proper application to deny to free men these lawful, constitutional, natural and inherent rights.

### CRY OF "THEY WON'T STICK" OF OPEN SHOPPERS USELESS —NEVER HAS BEEN SUCH SOLIDARITY

"They won't stick," loudly proclaims the exploiters in discussing Labor and its struggles. "They won't stick," echoes all the haters down the line.

"Them's my sentiments," says the luke-warm unionist.

But listen!

For nearly three months textile workers of New England have been striking against a threatened wage cut. Employers have scoured the country in vain for strikebreakers—the mills remain idle.

When union workers were locked out by mine owners no attempt was made to bring in strikebreakers, for the simple reason that they were not obtainable. On the other hand, many thousands of non-union miners are going out in sympathy with their union brethren.

Secretary Hunt, of the local chamber of commerce and the management of the Western Maryland have been unable to obtain men to take the places of employees who are striking against cost-plus contracts made with a dummy agent.

These are just a few instances of the hollowness of a charge frequently made that the "workers won't stick."

They are sticking as they never



stuck before. Veterans in the Labor movement declare that in all its history there has never been such solidarity between those who toil.

Millions of men have been idle for months. Unemployed thousands are suffering acute distress.

Yet they prefer starvation to scabbing.

Which proves that the labor-deflating employer made a serious miscalculation when he counted upon unemployment as an ally in his campaign for reducing wages and lengthening hours.

### WASTE

Necessities, luxuries, all that we have, represents labor and is measured in labor cost. Waste of labor, the worst waste of all, means that we have less of necessities, less of luxuries and less of all desirable things.

For the past two years there has been on an average of 5,000,000,000 idle workers. Multiply this by 600, the average working days in the two years, and you have the enormous total of three thousand million days' labor wasted through the idleness of these workers.

This appalling loss is in no way chargeable to labor. It can, and should be, charged directly to capital and to management's wasteful system of production and distribution. Idle workers, idleness in the main, is the fault of the employer who of course as an individual is only a creature of the whole employing, producing and distributing system. Workers as a general rule are not only willing to work steadily but are insistent that steady work be provided them. In fact steady employment is necessary to maintain a decent progressively advancing standard of living.

In the face of the facts and the figures our government is quite calm, even indifferent about it. Despite this seeming indifference on the part of government and government officials this waste through

unemployment, idleness, is one of our greatest problems. It will, unless remedied, soon become our greatest menace. Are our representatives in governmental affairs going to continue to assume no more than the position of the careless onlooker at a raging conflagration?—Cigar Makers' Journal.

### SUPPOSE

Suppose the trade and labor unions of America could be crushed and driven out of existence by legislation and court decrees; what then? Is it not true that each worker would become an irresponsible man without association with his fellows, without opportunity for consultation, and without the restraining as well as the constructive influence which open and voluntary organization gives? Then would the workers seek their own redress in their own individual way. Is such a condition desirable, or tolerable to the normal, rational, intelligent, peaceful organization of labor of our day?

### THE COST OF THE A. F. OF L.

The enemies of organized labor are constantly writing and talking about the staggering sums that are "wrung" from the workers by the American Federation of Labor. Men who call themselves statesmen have solemnly declared on the floor of the House and Senate that Samuel Gompers had millions at his disposal which he expended in political, as well as industrial struggles.

We think it was that ever-bearing successor an Annanias, Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, who told a gathering of business men that there were 150,000 men and women on "Gompers' pay roll."

We are reminded of all this by announcement that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is meeting for the purpose of formulating its report to



annual convention which meets in Cincinnati in June. That report will show that the American Federation of Labor costs each affiliated worker just  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per month, or 18 cents per year. Out of that fund the federation meets the expenses incident to its many activities.

We question if any other institution in the country can show such results for such a modest charge per member.—Washington Labor.

### EQUITY

Equity in law is the same that the spirit is in religion — what everyone pleases to make it. Sometimes they go according to conscience; sometimes according to law; sometimes according to rule of court. . . . Equity is a roguish thing; for in law we have a measure and know what to trust to, equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor and, as that is longer or narrower, so is equity. 'Tis all one as if they should make the standard of measure the chancellor's foot. What an uncertain measure this would be; one chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot. It is the same thing with the chancellor's conscience.—John Seldon.

### COAL OWNERS DODGE PROBE; WANT PROFITS CONCEALED

New York.—Freight rates and profits seem to have not the slightest relation to wages and working conditions in anthracite mining, judging from the rejection by these coal owners of a federal survey, proposed by their employes, who are conferring with them on a new wage contract.

The miners suggested that anthracite freight rates be probed by the interstate commerce commission, with the end in view of ordering a reduction of such rates where found unreasonable. The miners

also proposed that the federal trade commission "should investigate all agencies which have been established for the handling and sale of anthracite coal, extending from the mines to the consumers, with the end in view of recommending measures of relief from unwarranted costs and profits."

In declining this proposal, the coal owners assumed a virtuous pose and indignantly charged that the workers were attempting to inject "foreign questions" into the conference.

As one man the coal owners stood against publicity of their profits.

Samuel D. Warriner, spokesman for the coal owners, insisted that the joint committee can only consider wages and working conditions. It is understood, of course, that this includes investigating living costs of miners. The profits of coal owners, however, is outside the jurisdiction of the conference.

Mr. Warriner is president of the Lehigh coal and navigation company. Only recently his company reported that last year's profits totaled \$5,394,224. This was outside of the numerous "side lines" which large coal owners operate, such as dummy middle men and dummy brokerage concerns.—News Letter.

If all the members of labor organizations would spend their earnings for goods bearing the union label they would in a very short time be able to obtain the conditions they desire without being forced to strike to secure justice.

The afternoon session of the National Association of Manufacturers' convention, now holding in New York, was devoted to committee reports including one on the "open shop." This precipitated a lively discussion in which everybody stood for the anti-union shop.—New York Times, May 9.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

**H**ERE in Indiana we have just got through with a primary election. During the past two months a most exciting contest has prevailed between ex-United States Senator Beveridge and United States Senator Harry New, for nomination for the place now held by Senator New. Beveridge was in the Senate for twelve years, but was defeated some years ago. He became a Progressive, espousing the cause of the Bull Moose party, lined up with Roosevelt, and got into ill repute with the Republicans throughout the country. During the campaign just ended he was charged with being pro-German during the war. He is an exceptional egotist, one of those men who it is claimed will not take dictation from any one—in other words, has a swelled head, but no one denies that he is not only the most able man in Indiana, but is also one of the cleverest and greatest of politicians, statesmen or writers in the country. One of his greatest master strokes in the literary line is his history of the life of John Marshall, in four volumes, which retails at twenty dollars in all of the leading bookstores. John Marshall in his day, and since he has passed away, was considered to have the greatest trained legal mind that this country ever produced. Beveridge's story of his life is a masterpiece and is not written entirely for the legal fraternity, but can be read with pleasure and understanding by laymen because of the simple, clear, intelligent and educational manner in which the work has been written by the ex-Senator. Mr. Beveridge is recognized as a great orator, and is dreaded and feared by the old-time Republican ring in Washington more than any other man in political life. If he is elected in November he is very liable to be important timber for the Republican presidential nomination. It is not customary for the writer to dwell on political affairs going on here in Indiana, and his only excuse for doing so at this time, is because of the national importance placed on this recent primary election for United States Senator. Indiana is normally Republican, although sometimes carried by Democrats, but only when a serious misunderstanding or split has occurred amongst the Republican leaders. The betting that Senator New would win the nomination over Mr. Beveridge was about two to one, but, to the great surprise of every one, Mr. Beveridge won the nomination by about 20,000. If the Republicans will loyally support Mr. Beveridge in November he is sure to be elected to the Senate, but there is this thought in the minds of the Democratic leaders that the Republican old-time machine, hating Beveridge so much, fearing him for his dominating tactics, despising him for his past Progressive ideas—which, by the way, he seemingly does not possess at this time—will trim him at the polls in November, and help elect the Democratic nominee, Samuel Ralston, ex-Governor of Indiana. There is no question but what a great many working men and women supported the candidacy of Beveridge more than they did Senator New, because of their discontent and dissatisfaction with the political ring in Washington as represented by Mr. Harding. Manufacturing interests in Indiana have been hit pretty hard through the industrial slump, especially the automobile industry, and Indiana is the second state in the country in the automobile business. Agricultural imple-



ments are also manufactured extensively in Indiana, and as the state is an agricultural state, the farmers have been impoverished as a result of the low prices prevailing and have been unable to purchase agricultural implements, or anything else, within the last year. The coal miners—50,000 of them also in the state—are now out on strike, a great many of them voting the Republican ticket, and they also feel rebellious against the “powers that be.” All those conditions had a tendency toward defeating Senator New, who was backed up by the national administration and by the state Republican administration; so, as stated above, Mr. Beveridge was successful in winning the nomination. At the present time Indiana has a Republican Governor and an overwhelmingly Republican legislature; both United States Senators and all thirteen Congressmen from the state are Republican. To those outside of Indiana it would seem as though it would be impossible for a Democrat to break in, but it is not impossible, and the consensus of opinion amongst the Democratic leaders at the present time is that Mr. Ralston, who made a splendid Governor, is liable to be elected because of the feeling against the Republican party. So far as Beveridge’s attitude toward Labor is concerned, in all of his speeches in the last year he has been as bitter against Labor as any representative of the Manufacturer’s Association, although when he served in the United States Senate before, he was recognized as being extremely progressive and was really the father of the federal child-labor law, which has since been declared unconstitutional. If a lesson is to be learned from what has taken place in Indiana, it should be a warning to the leaders who are now in power representing our government that the time has come for them to wake up and pull in the claws which they have had out trying to strangle Labor in the last year or two. If Senator Lodge is given a close run for his money in Massachusetts in his candidacy for re-election in November (and we understand that he is to have a very strong candidate against him, and there is a possibility of defeating him), it should be like the handwriting on the wall to the machine leaders in Washington. The writer feels that it is almost impossible to defeat Senator Lodge, because for forty years he has been very friendly with the people in Massachusetts. There are working families in Massachusetts that for two or three generations have received favors from the Senator. He is one of the shrewdest and most cold-blooded politicians that this country has ever produced. Of course he belongs to the old ring that represents the Manufacturer’s Association, but eliminating that, he is popular and well-liked by a great many Democrats in the state of Massachusetts, because, although a blueblood of the real type, he can get down to the common people and convince them that he is their friend. It will not be as easy to defeat Lodge in Massachusetts as it was to defeat New for nomination in Indiana, although in proportion to the population, Indiana is just as safe a state from the Republican standpoint, as is the state of Massachusetts. We are hopeful that the Republican government in Washington will understand that the masses of people, both Republicans and Democrats, are up in arms and demanding a square deal. If the Republican party, now in power, keeps up the merry clip that it has been going for the past year in its fight against the members of organized Labor, it will sure be driven out of office when the proper time comes, by the vote of the multitude. It will have to enact or help enact honest and favorable legislation for the workers and get away from the idea that the employers of this country control the votes.



IT is rumored that the Railroad Wage Board is preparing another wage scale which is to cover the railroad brotherhoods and become effective on July 1. At this time I am not certain that the wage scale now being prepared will apply to all the crafts working for the railroads, but from what information we have at this writing everything points to that conclusion. The four big brotherhoods of railroad workers that are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will, perhaps, experience another reduction in wages. What they will do when that condition arises is not certain at this writing. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, there is going to be considerable dissatisfaction amongst the membership of those organizations if another cut in wages is forced down their throats. Only by a shrewd manipulation of conditions last year by the Government and by the Railroad Wage Board, acting for the Government was a strike amongst those brotherhoods avoided. Postponement of the reduction in wages as demanded by the railroad executives until July 1, 1922, was the only thing that stopped a strike amongst the brotherhoods. Now if that reduction, or perhaps a more substantial reduction, is to be put into effect on July 1 there is no question but what it will cause a great deal of confusion, discontent and dissatisfaction amongst the railroad employes. Where it will lead to no one knows. Undoubtedly a strike vote will be taken by the brotherhoods, and they are just as liable to vote to strike against this reduction as they are to do anything else. The railroad officials have been creating some dissension amongst the railroad organizations, especially amongst the shop trades with the result that even amongst the four big brotherhoods thorough harmony does not obtain, which is necessary should they decide on any action leading toward a stoppage of work. It is an absolute certainty that there is going to be a call for a show of hands between the railroad executives and the railroad brotherhoods before many months have elapsed. The railroad brotherhoods have been threatening for a good many years past to go on strike but have never yet taken definite action or stopped work as a result of disagreements between their organizations and the employers. Business is improving slightly. The railroads have been showing better earnings in recent months. This condition may help the railroad organizations. It may strengthen their argument that they are not entitled to another reduction, but there seems to be a determination on the part of the railroad officials and the Government, in behalf of the public, to reduce rates. They see no other way for reducing rates, especially freight rates, except by reducing operating expenses, consequently reducing wages. The railroads have floated many billions of dollars in watered stock, that is, stock for which there was never one dollar paid; stock created by a board of directors for the railroads and sold or given stockholders, and those stockholders believe they are entitled to returns, that is, profits on this stock; that the earnings of the road should be sufficient to pay not less than six per cent on this watered or manufactured stock. That is the whole trouble with the railroad problem. The managements of the several railroads offer the argument that there is so much capital invested, and that capital should bring at least a certain honest return. The truth of the matter is that one-tenth of the stock issued was never subscribed for in cash. It is true some railroads have not been earning sufficient to pay dividends on their stock, and the reason for such a condition prevailing is because too much stock has been issued. The Government is confronted with a perplexing problem. It intends to reduce rates in order to help out the shippers, and especially the farmers, and to do so will



reduce the revenue or earning power of the railroads; so to reimburse the railroads it claims it is compelled to reduce wages. The railroad workers claim they will not stand for any further reductions in wages, so what will be the answer? Will we have a railroad strike? No one knows. There may be a stoppage of work on the railroads. At least there will be considerable discussion and balloting by the brotherhoods, and arguments and threats of all kinds from both sides. Business has not got back to anything like a normal condition but is improving slightly, still there is a large number of men out of employment and a large number of business concerns that are struggling along from week to week endeavoring to keep their heads above water. If the railroad employes go on strike it will be one of the most dangerous and disastrous strikes that business has ever experienced in this country. The four big brotherhoods have great solidarity and control in the employment of the railroads, because the men working on the roads all hold membership in the brotherhoods. If a majority of the men vote to strike and the officers of the unions call a strike, all men employed will answer that call, as all of them belong to the union. Why will they answer a call to strike if issued by the union? For this reason: Each member carries within the organization a large insurance policy, in some instances five thousand dollars and over. The refusal of a member to obey the order of the organization would be sufficient cause for the individual to forfeit his insurance rights. In other words, for any individual to disobey the orders issued by a majority of the membership of the organization would be sufficient cause for his suspension or expulsion, and a member suspended or expelled would forfeit his insurance rights. This fact alone, would assure an almost unanimous response of the general membership of the brotherhoods if a call to strike was issued by the organizations. No clear-thinking American, whether a business man, union or non-union man, is desirous of seeing a railroad strike. Such a situation would mean, after a few weeks, a condition of starvation in many districts. Industry would be paralyzed. No one knows where it would lead to. Without endeavoring to appear as a pessimist or creating unnecessary alarm, but understanding the general situation, I am compelled to believe it might lead to anything, even to the verge of internal revolution. Perhaps the railroad officials and the government officials know better than the writer what is going on on the inside. Perhaps from their detective or secret service sources of information they are supplied with facts that lead them to believe that the strike, if started, would not last a week. As a rule, detective and spy information is misleading. They usually report the information they think their employers would like to have. Their reports to the employers are usually favorable and sometimes because of false information of this kind, strikes obtain that otherwise might have been prevented. The employers in the textile industry in New England were informed that the men were not half organized and if a strike was called it would not last but a few days, but it has now been on for weeks and months. The coal barons and business men were informed that the coal miners, if they went on strike, would be running back looking for their jobs at the end of two weeks. In other words, that the miners' union had no money and the miners would be starving in two or three weeks. It is now two months since they went out and there has been no breaking away amongst the men. The miners are accustomed to starving. They come from countries and from stock in our own country that have become accustomed to suffering and starvation; that have been persecuted and penalized. Persecution, poverty and starvation strength-



ens the miners, and it is more than likely that they will continue to starve unless they are doublecrossed by the Government and forced to accept conditions which are unjust and unreasonable. The railroad workers are a different class of men. They have been making substantial wages, 80 per cent of them own their own homes, they have bank accounts, are an English-speaking, Americanized body of men, men who have been doing competent work for years, handling the public and dealing with problems of a serious nature, cool-headed, clear-thinking, common-sense working men who know what they are doing and when they decide to do a certain thing they do it. In other words, they are not easily moved to action, but when they take action they mean business. Let us hope and pray that the Railroad Wage Board, working under the influence of the Government in Washington, will realize conditions, will make no mistake and will not bring about a condition that will cause a stoppage of work on the railroads. We have in our country at the present time many radical elements that are not healthy. They are indeed anything but true to American principles and ideals. This radical element can be found amongst the employers as much if not more than amongst the working class. A railroad strike would increase this radicalism, this bitterness, and irritate the present unsettled state of business in our country. There is still hope that something may be done to prevent a stoppage of work on the railroads, but the railroad brotherhoods might just as well make up their minds now as any time later that they will be compelled to strike before many more years pass over their heads. Yes, compelled to strike in order to hold together their organization, and hold the working conditions and wages they have for years been struggling to obtain.

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THE workers of this country are somewhat disappointed in Chief Justice Taft. All recent decisions of the Supreme Court in which the trade union movement or Labor was involved were adverse to the workers. During the time Mr. Taft served as chairman of the employers' group of the War Labor Board he was very friendly to Labor and had a method of doing things which brought results for Labor that could not have been obtained in any other way except through his influence. In conversation with Mr. Taft in Chicago during the war, where both of us were speaking in the auditorium, he, representing the League to Enforce Peace of which I was a member, he impressed me with his honesty of purpose and his anxiety to do the right thing, and gave me the idea that his mind had been opened to the claims of Labor by his experience on the War Labor Board. I was pleased when he received the appointment as Chief Justice, but like a great many other Labor men I am now greatly disappointed. I sometimes wonder if there is not a direct or indirect understanding with the lawyers who have been appointed at different times as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, that they will do certain things or follow out certain policies. In other words, that they will be considerate of the ideals, principles and friendships of those responsible for their appointment. When Mr. Taft was President of the United States, elected on the Republican ticket, he went down into Louisiana and chose for the position of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court the Democrat, Justice White, who has since passed away. At that time there was pending the appeal of the Standard Oil Company against the twenty-nine million-dollar fine placed against it by the decision of Judge Landis in the Federal Court in Chi-



cago. The United States Supreme Court, shortly after the appointment of Mr. White, took up this case and reversed the decision of Judge Landis. In other words, they allowed the Standard Oil Company to go scot free. Of course, it is unnecessary to say that it was rather an unusual proceeding for a Republican President to appoint a Democrat to the honorable, very high and exalted position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and of course, the President may have been prompted to make the appointment for no other reason except that Mr. White was a very able jurist. But, after all, we can not prevent ourselves from thinking that sometimes the judicial robe does not change the man, and even though men are on the bench they are human beings nevertheless, susceptible to all the weaknesses and frailties of the human race. Of course it is treason for us to think that any Justice of the Supreme Court could have the slightest taint of corruption in his makeup, or that he could be unlawfully influenced, or that his mind's eye could, for one moment, roam from the statutes, or the laws as written on our books, or from that legal, judicial temperament in which he has been trained. No, that could not be possible. However, we can not stifle our thoughts and the cells of our brain keep on working and working, and when we read the decisions rendered which are, everytime, against Labor, we too are only human beings and we commence to think, as follows: Well, there is something wrong in this whole business or we would not always get the worst end of a decision by a vote of five to four in the Supreme Court. Somehow we feel that the four judges of the Supreme Court who vote not to crucify Labor are just as liable to be right as the five who vote, on every occasion, to nail us to the cross.

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THEY tell me that during the war when a battle was raging and shells were bursting all around the men, when comrades were falling dead in the trenches, that on many an occasion a country boy or nervous city chap, trembling with fear would go to pieces and make an attempt to get away from it all; would get some distance, but the officer in charge during those trying moments, forced to exercise the most severe discipline, would order that the man be captured, court-martialed and put to death for deserting. Those of us who have never experienced the awful thrill of the battlefield are not competent to judge the feelings of those poor, maddened, raving individuals who lost control of themselves, and through fear of death, with death all around them, attempted to desert. From a military standpoint this action is considered one of the greatest crimes that can be committed, and nothing, according to military tactics, satisfies justice where an individual is guilty of such a crime except punishment by death. But what about the man who deliberately and wilfully betrays his fellowmen in a trade-union organization; the man who leaves the organization when it is fighting for its existence; who is so mean and contemptible that he tells not only what is going on in the organization to his sneaking employer, but who sometimes steals the confidence of his fellows and then betrays and deserts them? In military life the lowest kind of a human being is the man who deserts in time of war, but in my judgment, having some consideration for the nervous condition of the individual who attempts to desert in time of war, I feel that he is not quite as low as the cold-blooded, cool-thinking scoundrel who betrays his union and his fellowmen, thereby destroying the opportunity for the membership of the union to better their conditions and the conditions of their wives and children. In this industrial



war in which we are now engaged, the man who deserts or becomes a traitor or a spy is a lower thing in the sight of the other members than the man cringing in fear, with death all around him, who attempts to escape from it all. A man is also a pretty cheap piece of human clay who accepts all the benefits of the union but refuses to pay his proportionate share of the expense of maintaining the organization; the man who when the union becomes weak, deserts by refusing to pay his dues, yet day after day accepts the wages and working conditions made for him by the union. Such a man would be a poor piece of material to have in the trenches of France fighting for the preservation of the civilization of the human race.

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Make yourself heard defending your Union when necessary to do so. Be a man and tell the world if necessary what your Union has done for you, but don't be a nuisance, blabbing continuously and unnecessarily.

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Show me the fellow who is always finding fault with his Union and his business agent, and I will show you a wind-jammer who is not much good for anything and would never get a decent day's pay but for the Union.

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Show a little fighting spirit as we did when first organizing our union. Don't be so dog-gone anxious to help the non-union man. When I drove a team we did not hurry out of the door of the freight house if the next fellow waiting did not have an up-to-date button or a due card—we usually took all the time we could, but if it was a real, full-blooded pal that we could see his union button, what a scramble to get out of the way and give him a lift. Why not try some of this old-time policy? It worked wonders once upon a time.

### **PRUSSIANISM DEAD EXCEPT IN INDUSTRY**

Washington. — After defeating Prussianism abroad, American soldiers have returned to find industry Prussianized at home, said Congressman Huddleston in a speech in the house on the miners' strike.

"The operators are not interested in details of wages and working conditions. They want to destroy the union. The charge that the operators are aiming at the destruction of the miners' organization is proven: First, by their refusal to negotiate touching wages and conditions; second, by the unanimous support they are receiving from the 'open shoppers,' such support obviously having a union-hating basis; third, by the propaganda issued by the operators, which is aimed at union practices,

such as the 'check-off,' and is almost wholly devoted to trying to show the miners' union to be an oppressive, dictatorial and even lawless organization."

Congressman Huddleston showed that the reason coal owners refuse to sign a central competitive field contract, similar to the last 25 years, is because they want to place this field upon the same basis of wages and conditions as the non-union fields.

"On the other hand, it is to the interest of the mine workers to include the entire field in a single working agreement, for if separate agreements are made in the various mining districts, each district may be played off against the other just as the non-union West Virginia field is played against the unionized central competitive field," he said.—News Letter.



# MISCELLANY



## COMPANY "UNION" LIBELS DEMOCRACY

Newark, N. J.—In explaining the company "union" of Swift & Company, meat packers, to a select group of business men in this city, John Calder did not indulge in editorial vaporings that is given to the public when so-called "employee representation" is discussed.

Mr. Calder is Swift's manager of industrial relations. He explained that the company "union" is known as an assembly and is composed of fifteen representatives of the employees and fifteen representatives of the management. The latter representatives are foremen (who are always in direct touch with the workers and who dispense the favors and easy jobs).

The committee on changes in working conditions, which consists of four members from each side, is the most important committee of the assembly, said the astute Mr. Calder. This committee's decisions must be unanimous, but subject to the approval or disapproval of the assembly. A decision of the assembly, to be effective, must secure at least a two-thirds vote.

There is no provision for arbitration. If the management does not approve of an assembly decision it can ask the latter to reconsider the matter. If the assembly persists in its decision (or in other words, if several of the foremen join with all the employees' representatives) "the question is left open as to possible steps or consequences."

Summed up, it is shown that the committee on working conditions is 50 per cent controlled by foremen. To secure improved working conditions or wages the workers must induce the four foremen on the

committee to join with them, as a unanimous report is necessary. Then the workers must secure all of their representatives in the assembly and one-third of the 15 foremen. If the firm objects there is no provision for arbitration and Mr. Caldwell naively declares that "the question is left open as to possible steps or consequences."

In reading Mr. Caldwell's frank description of how this company "union" works—and how it works the workers—a high brow must be equipped with an extra plating of brass to defend this shameful libel on democracy or call it "employee representation."—News Letter.

## EMPLOYERS ARE BLIND TO ECONOMIC FACTS

New York,—In the current issue of Lithographers' Journal Chris. Vanderveen, third vice president of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, presents this interesting comparison of employers and employees' knowledge of economic subjects:

"We often wonder at the lack of foresight shown by the average employer and find it difficult to understand his inability to foresee the ultimate hopelessness of the cause he so stoutly defends. But there's a reason. At the best he is only trained and efficient along the lines of conducting his particular business, either through lack of inclination, prejudice or pure indifference. He has denied himself of the opportunities to understand the basic and fundamental principles of evolutionary economics. Of this he knows very little. Much less does he understand the human element which plays such an important part in his industry; the gist of his talk



and comprehension resolves itself into profits of dollars and cents.

"Therefore it is obvious why Mr. Average Employer becomes a willing disciple of the master minds in the industrial world and accepts everything as gospel truth that these peddlers of pedigreed bunk tell him, without concerning himself in the least about the why and wherefore.

"With the average working man it is an entirely different story. Not having plenty, and mostly not even a sufficient income to provide properly for his family and himself in spite of his diligence and thrift, he searches in his bewilderment for the reason and causes for his predicament and in so doing the truth is gradually revealed to him.

"He has learned that it is through the exploitation of his labor only that those interests in control can gain their huge profits and power. He has learned to combat those interests by organizing his forces on principles founded on truth and justice. He has learned that 'human rights are paramount to property rights,' and that the principles involved are fundamental and cannot be defeated, but must eventually prevail.

"He knows that every time he is forced to fight by those who would defeat those principles he advances a little nearer to their ultimate establishment."—News Letter.

### **SHOW LOW-WAGE FOLLY; EIGHT-HOUR DAY BEST**

London, Eng.—Many employers have forgotten glowing promises they made during the war, and instead of developing a co-operative ideal with their employes, they are striving to lengthen hours and reduce wages.

Recently the general council of the British Trades Union Congress challenged the employers' claim that business will revive in proportion to the expenditure saved on

wages, either by extending hours or lowering wages.

The unionists insist that low standards impair the workers' efficiency and adversely affect output in regard to quality and quantity. This, the unionists said, is harmful to industry and to the community. They pointed out that neither low wage industries nor low wage countries have been distinguished for efficiency or prosperity and that although the total wage reductions last year amount to more than £286,000,000, there has been no appreciable gain in the various industries concerned.

The assumption that longer hours bring increased prosperity is also based upon a fallacy, the unionists declared. In support of this extracts were given from a report issued by the British home office in 1916 on the consequences of industrial output on fatigue. As a result of investigations it was found:

"That a worker employed for eight hours a day may produce a greater output than another of equal capacity working 12 hours a day;

"That a group of workers showed an absolute increase of over 5 per cent of output as a result of a diminution of 16½ per cent in the length of the working day;

"That another group increased their average rate of output from 152 to 276 as a result of shortening the day from 12 hours to 10, and to 316 on a further shortening of two hours."

In conclusion, the unionists declare that even if they failed to prove that long hours and low wages do not lead to increased prosperity they would still be opposed to the suggestion that the workers' standard of life should be lowered to secure this objective.—News Letter.

Five years ago this month the United States entered the war against Germany. Marching sol-



diers, anxious mothers and flag-waving profiteers were everywhere in evidence. Bond drives, Red Cross drives and various other "sinews of war" propaganda were the order of the day. The marching soldiers, hailed on every hand as popular heroes, were being promised everything and we declared ourselves in the war to the finish to "Make the World Safe for Democracy."

On exactly the same date five years later we read that eight thousand miners, peacefully parading in Pennsylvania, were charged by mounted State Troopers and thirty of the miners were injured. Among those marching miners were many who had "done their bit" to forever crush Autocracy abroad. We now find Autocracy raising its bedeviled head in American industrial life, firm in its determination to crush organized labor. The day of Autocracy enthroned, be it in government or industrial life, is fast waning and the power of might over right cannot endure.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

Corporations have neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned.

American shipowners, with the approval and assistance of the United States Shipping Board, recently reduced the wages of sea-going workers from 15 to 33 per cent. No sooner had this reduction in "operating expenses" been made than the rates for carrying wheat to starving Russia were increased 30 per cent. When Congress appropriated twenty million dollars for Russia's relief, it stipulated that the food and grain should be carried in American bottoms. The shipowners seized upon this provision to coin money at the expense of the suffering victims of famine. The increase in the cost of transportation—\$3.00 per ton—means so much less food—so many more deaths. Why should thinking men and women tolerate and help to perpetuate a system under which

men are tempted to exploit the misery of starving women and children, death itself, for personal gain?—Painter and Decorator.

There is no more noble human trait than that of loyalty. To be loyal is, first and last, to be true. To be loyal is to love a cause or clime, a person or thing, better far than the personal ego commonly claiming first place—better even than life itself. To be loyal is to be impersonal, disinterested, self-sacrificing, self-effacing, in every dream and thought, word and deed. To be loyal is to be faithful unto death, even though death be the cost of our loyalty.

Hartford, Connecticut. — Alfred C. Fuller, speaking before the meeting of the New England district of the Rotary Club here on Saturday, declared that "any man who tries to force men or women to work 54 hours a week is almost a criminal." He scored employers who attempted to settle industrial problems by conflict.—N. Y. Herald.

Wage earners are consumers as well as producers. This is a very short statement of fact that any employer ought to be able to learn without taking a trip to China or any other country when wages are so low that there is no business.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

"There is no shortage of lumber, but prices will not be reduced," said J. H. Burton, President of the American Wholesale Lumber Association. This prediction is made at a time when wages in the lumber industry have been slashed below pre-war rates, and hours have been lengthened.

Some people don't keep themselves nearly so busy hitting enemies from in front as friends from behind.



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General Organizer M. J. Cashal is representing the International Organization in New York City, and has been ordered by the General Executive Board to assist Local No. 584, Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in every way possible.

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I appeal to the men who have fought in the trenches of trade unionism to keep up the struggle for more harmony amongst the membership of our local unions. Form a get-together club and devise ways and means of bringing back into the local the backsliders and weaklings, because in all classes of life there are individuals who must be pushed along, who have not strength enough to save themselves. Therefore, work day in and day out to get every man who has fallen behind in his dues back into the organization.

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There is another and brighter day coming for the trade union movement. Like all other institutions we are experiencing the reaction of the great European war. Every class in life, every organization in life, including political, religious, social and economic, have suffered from the war. This period we are now passing through is an attack on Labor by the enemies of trade unionism. The trade union movement must hold together. We will be victors in this conflict if we are true to ourselves, if loyalty and faithfulness prevail inside of our unions, and if each man will do his share by prodding on to better membership, the members who are dropping behind.

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Do not leave it to George. Go out and do it yourself. Talk to the fellow who is working alongside of you and ask him why he does not stick to his union and pay up his dues. Just remind him of the things that the union has done for him and point out to him the conditions under which the non-union industries are working their employes. Tell him with all the truthfulness that you can command that if we lose our union, because of this ignorant tightwad that we will go back and down to the conditions which we see all around us in the unorganized fields. Grit your teeth and promise you will do your share of the work to build up and strengthen your union.

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Official Magazine  
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Stablemen and Helpers  
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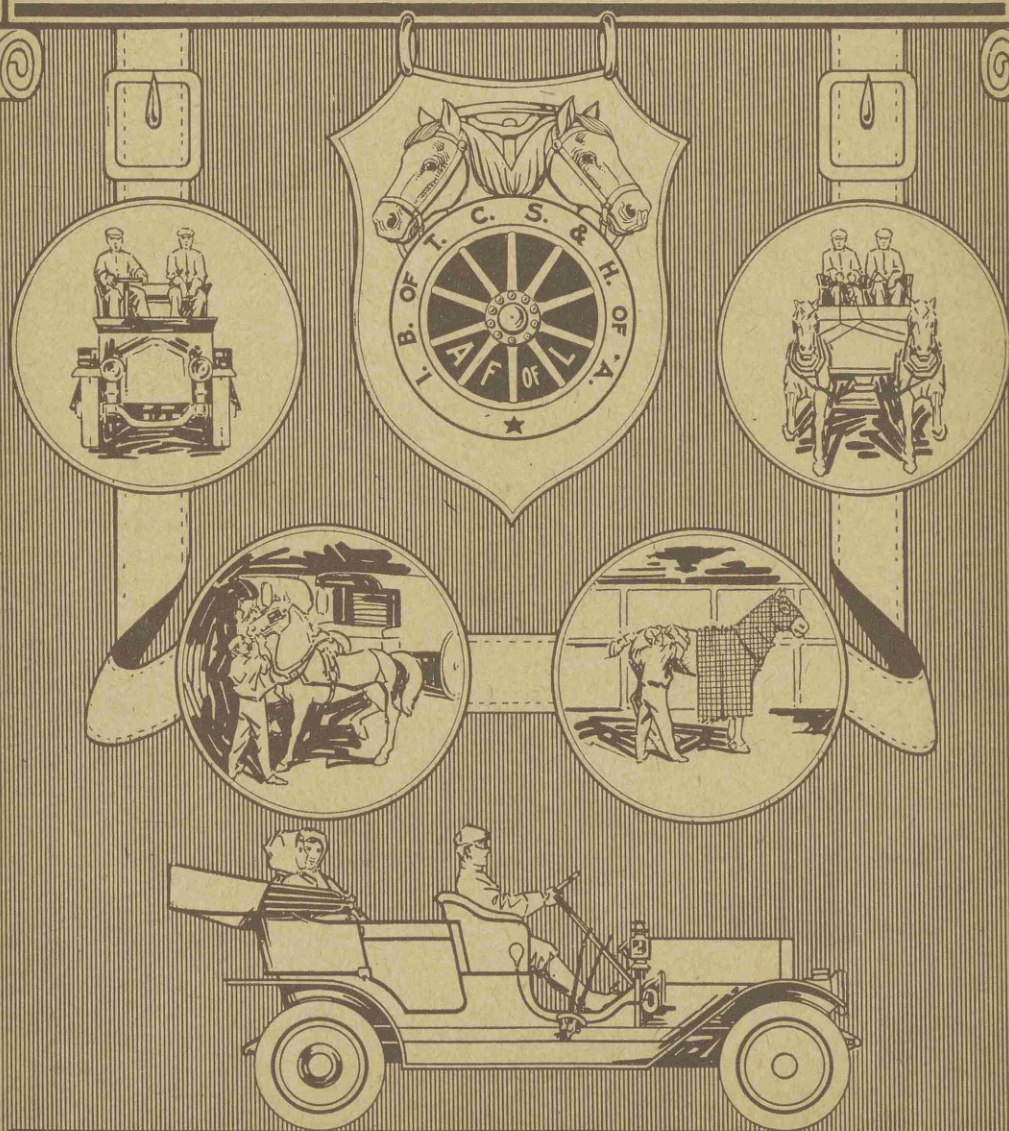
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JULY, 1922

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





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Unless the officers of local unions take special pride in their work and act with a determination to make their local unions perfect in every way, then they are not the right kind of men to have as officers. Men who hold office only for their own special benefit—who just want a job—are a detriment and a disgrace to the labor movement. A real trade unionist has the interest of the cause in which he is engaged, the purpose for which the union is instituted, the principle for which it stands, much more at heart than he has his own personal interest.

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Being a grafter is not confined entirely to the man who goes out and sometimes “shakes down” the employer, as grafting can be done within the local by charging unnecessary and unlawful expenditures against the local union, or, in any other way, manipulating the dollars that rightfully belong in the treasury.

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The old worn-out gag of saying that the books have been stolen, which used to be quite the fad a few years ago amongst crooked officers or when a secretary-treasurer of a local was short in his accounts is no longer believed by the membership. We have not only become so proficient that we are not any longer fooled by such a statement, but we have cleaned out of the organization the type of man who used to use that kind of a crooked excuse to cover up his shortage.

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If men in the labor movement desire that success to which they are entitled, they must give their time and thought to the organizations of labor in which they hold membership. No line of work will be a success unless it is given the special attention it deserves. Nowadays things cannot be taken for granted and matters of importance must not and cannot be left to some one else. You must yourselves pay strict attention to your own affairs if you expect results. The work of the union must be done by all of the members who must in turn give their individual attention to the selection of the officers.

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The officers of a local union, especially the salaried officers, must devote all of their time to the union, watching every man and every movement surrounding the local, if they expect the local to be successful and progressive. It is all right to ask for assistance from brother officers in cases of extreme necessity, but the local union that can depend upon its own officers to look after its affairs is usually the local that obtains results for its membership.

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# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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## ARE YOU A PUSHER?



N your organization there are two classes—the useful and the useless.

To which class do you belong?

The useful class consists of those who know what they ought to do, and do it.

The useless class consists of drones and those who do nothing at all to advance the interests of the organization. They will not try to understand and assist in conducting its affairs, but whine spitefully against those who do; and continually fret and find fault about what somebody did or said.

Many of those of the useless, as well as harmful, class refuse to understand opinions opposite their own. They seldom know anything about what they contradict. They never see the need for investigation; the case is with them settled—and settled rightly. They alone are right—all others are dishonest, selfish, obstinate or blind.

Then there are those of the useless class who fly from scheme to scheme as birds fly from tree to tree, never remaining long with any one thing or proposition. These are somewhat like the negro who said he knew a whole lot, but could never think of it.

But fortunately there are the useful workers—the pushers. We hesitate to think where we would



be without that army of conscientious, patient, unknown, practically unrewarded workers, whose best years and strength, intelligence and knowledge have been devoted, and are still being devoted, to the perfecting of their organization.

They are ever present and never shirk their duty to the cause that is held dear to their hearts, but work regularly and uncomplainingly, denying themselves many of the pleasures enjoyed by others—denying their presence and time to their families and close friends.

Many a man in this organization has refused to seek greater conspicuousness—and personal comfort—at the risk of his fellows. He has refused to risk even temporarily the welfare of those he is pledged to stand by; but has kept plodding away without hope of glory or even mention. His greatest reward is his personal conscientiousness that he is loyal to the cause of his fellows; it is he who really brings victory in the end.

Those who do most for the organization—for progress—whose life and activities are absolutely essential to it, are the patient, plodding pushers who sacrifice themselves for the sake of duty. They refuse to be upset by criticism; they welcome it, but sift it thoroughly and then act upon results.

These pushers know that a useful life can not be peaceful and carefree and that they can not seem right to any if they do not seem wrong to many. Their greatest concern is that what they do is just and timely—to the best interests of their organization—and that it be done as good as they can do it.

The heavy ball of progress needs a great deal of pushing, and there is room on its surface for every one to push unceasingly. All of us—young or old—are either helping to push or we are useless.

Every one of us in the labor

movement has his duty to perform and his work to do in its interest and can do it if he will. Each of us ought to ask himself whether he is pushing and doing his share, or idly sitting by criticizing and watching others work.

You will realize—if your mind is clear—that the only thing necessary for you to do, is to do day after day the things that you know you ought to do, and not to do the things that you know you ought not to do. You need not be told—you know what you ought to do. Do it.

## FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Washington, D. C.

To the Labor and Reform Press:

There are three fundamental principles that should have the widest publicity. They are:

"No freedom loving citizen should vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to oppose any form of compulsory labor law.

"No justice loving citizen should vote for a candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to oppose injunctions and contempt proceedings as a substitute for trial by jury.

"No freedom loving citizen should vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for legislation abolishing child labor."

The fact that there are organizations and individuals striving in every way to secure legislation in various states that will establish compulsory labor makes it necessary to keep continually before the wage earners and their sympathizers how abhorrent such legislation would be.

The readiness with which judges are issuing injunctions restraining wage earners from performing acts which are lawful makes it imperative that attention should be called to the menace in judge-made law. Therefore, permit me to request



that you print in every issue of your publication the above three principles at the head of your editorial columns at least until after the elections of 1922. This will be of great assistance to the cause of Labor.

With best wishes and assuring you of my desire to be helpful in any way within my power, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation  
of Labor.

### ✓ UNCOVERING WAR CONTRACTORS WHO ROBBED GOVERNMENT OF MILLIONS

Washington.—The present session of Congress has appropriated \$2,217,000 to uncover and prosecute certain American citizens known as "war contractors," who evidently plundered the public treasury of unnumbered millions of dollars in excess charges for war supplies.

There are 150,000 war contracts. The war department's policy seems to have been to pay war contractors' bills to the full amount submitted by the contractors themselves with hardly the shadow of an audit.

Since the armistice the finance division of the war department has been examining the war contract payments to determine the extent to which profiteering contractors overcharged the people. The house of representatives appropriated \$1,000,000 for the finance division. The senate added \$617,000 in order that the investigation may be completed during the present generation and before the war contractors die.

"At the present rate of progress," declared Senator Wadsworth, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, "it will take 15 years or more to go over these wartime contracts with this expert

audit. The committee believes that with an appropriation running annually they can clean up this work in four or five years. If it is allowed to go beyond four or five years, it is the general consensus that the whole thing will get out of the hands of the government. Witnesses will disappear. Papers will disappear and be destroyed. It will be impossible to make an effective audit after three or four years have gone by."

To date the finance division has audited 15,000 of the 150,000 contracts and has reported that the contractors concerned lifted from the public treasury more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the amounts the government agreed to pay. These findings are in the hands of Attorney General Daugherty, and constitute the data upon which the government relies in the prosecutions for which congress has appropriated \$500,000.

There remain some 135,000 contracts to be investigated. If the amount of fraud uncovered in these unaudited contracts maintains the proportion developed in the 15,000 already audited, the war contractors will face the charge of having robbed the people of a billion dollars while the soldiers were going over the top for a dollar a day and the civilians at home were taxed to the limit to pay the war bills.—News Letter.

### FARMERS' EYES OPENED

Cleveland, Ohio.—"The most revolutionary discovery of modern agriculture is not the magic of irrigation nor the marvelous yield of scientific crop production. It is the farmers' discovery of the industrial worker as his best friend, his necessary customer and natural ally," says the press information service of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"The farmers will not go back to



'the good old days,' within the memory of the present generation when butter brought 10 cents a pound, eggs were 5 cents a dozen, chickens were 12½ cents each or \$1 for 12, while oats and corn brought from 10 to 20 cents a bushel.

"The basic reason for these low prices was the poverty of the industrial worker, who received but from 90 cents to \$1.25 for a day's work.

"So long as hundreds of thousands of workers' families had to live on less than \$7 a week, farm produce brought almost nothing and the farmers got only a niggardly living in return for their toil. Conversely, the so-called high wages of the war years brought the farmers the most prosperity they have ever had."—News Letter.

### CONGRESS IS REACTIONARY AND ANTI-LABOR

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The present congress is declared reactionary and anti-labor by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention.

"More than 400 bills have been introduced which directly or indirectly affect labor," said the council. "Ninety per cent of them are inimical to interests of labor and the people.

"The idea seems to prevail that the outcome of the 1920 elections means that every liberty of the people can be taken away provided some individual or group of individuals representing the privileged few desire it for their own especial benefit.

"Constructive legislation is taboo. Remedial legislation had no chance for consideration, and the greatest activities were necessary to defeat vicious legislation.

"Congress has failed to meet the responsibility placed upon it by the

great war. It has proved its inefficiency in a great crisis. It has proved that only those who are well-to-do or control great interests can induce congress to listen.

"Those who favor subsidies for railroads and shipowners; those who believe in paying back to the profiteers in food the fines assessed against them; those who believe in relieving the business of the well-to-do from taxation by substituting the sales tax, and those who believe in compulsory labor find ready listeners to their demands for legislation."—News Letter.

### WAGE-EARNING MOTHERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Washington.—"Gainful employment of mothers of young children frequently means that the children receive inadequate care during the day, or no care at all, with over-fatigue and ill-health of the mothers," according to a report on the children of wage earning mothers made public by the United States children's bureau, which made a study of 843 families of working mothers in Chicago, in which were 2,066 children under 14 years.

School attendance of children working mothers was much less than in other cases, and a large amount of retardation is charged to school absence.

The report pays a tribute to the skill in planning and management shown by many of the women in carrying the triple burden of wage-earner, housekeeper and mother, and states that a large proportion were doing housework without assistance. More than half of 380 mothers whose household arrangements were known were doing all the washing and cooking. The mothers in general showed a tendency to sacrifice themselves in order to save their children from tasks too heavy for their years.

Improved economic conditions



that will make the fathers' earnings adequate to support the family and mothers' pensions when the father is dead or incapacitated are recommended as measures for reducing the necessity for wage earning by mothers of young children.—News Letter.

### **COURTS ARE HOSTILE TO WAGE EARNERS' LIBERTY**

Cincinnati, Ohio.—“Our courts have gradually and constantly usurped the functions of regulating industrial relations generally and of the associated activities of the wage earners in particular,” declares the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention. “Even legislative enactments intended to limit this ever-growing power of our courts have been swept away by the courts holding that such exercise of legislative authority is unconstitutional.

“The past year is marked particularly with an increasing hostility of the judiciary toward the effort of the wage earners to prevent deterioration of their standards of life and labor to protect and retain their rights and sovereignty as American freemen.

“Today practically every normal activity of the organized wage earners is subject to judicial restraint though legislatures and an enlightened public judgment have recognized such conduct and activities on the part of wage earners and of trade unions legal and justifiable.”—News Letter.

### **STANDARD OIL DIVIDENDS \$982,075,504 IN TEN YEARS**

New York.—The Supreme Court of the United States dissolved the Standard Oil Company in 1911—“In the public interest.” Since then the companies known as the Standard Oil group have paid \$982,075,504 in dividends. The total divi-

dends distributed for the first six months of 1922 amount to \$57,880,798.

Standard Oil Companies as a rule oppose trade unions. Trade union wages would transfer to the pockets of the wage earners a portion of the income used to pay these enormous dividends, thus raising the shamefully low standard of living of the wage earners' families. But the policy of Standard Oil owners is low wages and living standards for the workers and huge dividends for the owners of industry.—News Letter.

### **WAGE CUT BRINGS KICK FROM MERCHANTS**

Toledo, Ohio.—Business prosperity by the wage cut route is not what it is cracked up to be by the anti-trade-union employers, according to complaints of Toledo merchants.

A meat dealer claims that workers who formerly bought \$2 and \$3 worth of meat at a time now do well if they purchase 75 cents' worth.

The merchants and manufacturers' association inaugurated the wage cutting drive a couple of years ago to place Toledo in the class of low-wage cities. Now there is a general complaint by merchants that large numbers of their best wage-earning customers are leaving because of the low wages policy of the industrial employers, led by the Overland company.—News Letter.

Testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission January 20 as the first witness for the shippers, J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, which includes about 2,000 operators, said that a heavy nation-wide cut in freight rates on coal was essential to the reduction of the cost of coal to the consumer and industrial revival.—New York Times.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Coronado case is about the last hope for labor in so far as legal protection is concerned. The Coronado case is a suit brought by the mine operators or owners against the United Mine Workers Union for damages they claim resulting from a strike of the miners. The amount of damages sued for was \$700,000, and all courts up to the Court of Appeals granted damages to the extent of \$200,000, which, multiplied by three, as per the Sherman anti-trust law, would make a total of \$600,000 awarded the mine owners to be paid by the United Mine Workers of America as damages for the loss of business caused by the strike. Justice Taft in reading the decision in this case, which has been going on for three or four years, made it very plain that the Supreme Court considers a labor union a trust, the same as the Standard Oil trust, the United Machinery trust, the Tobacco trust, the United States Steel trust, and all of the other great big million dollar corporations. It is the most sweeping decision ever rendered by the courts of any country against the trade union movement. In Russia or China, such a decision, under such conditions, would be regarded as a deathblow to the organizations of working people. The Supreme Court, however, ruled that in the Coronado case the award for damages, which was returned by the Court of Appeals, would not stand because of the fact that the National Union of Mine Workers did not sanction the strike; did not pay strike benefits to the strikers, and the strike was carried on by the local trade unionists. Therefore, the only interpretation of this decision is that where the national union endorses a strike, or sends its organizers in to conduct a strike, or pays strike benefits to the strikers, or renders them any assistance whatsoever, the national union must pay damages for the assumed loss of business and other expenses incurred by the employers in the hiring of strikebreakers or in any other way they spend or throw away the money of the company or corporation. Even though the employers may refuse to arbitrate, conciliate, or even if they break a standing agreement with the union, according to this decision, the men must not go on strike if they expect help from their international unions, but must remain tied to their posts—practically slaves. The decision does not explain whether or not local unions going on strike without the sanction of their international union if the membership of those local unions can be sued and damages obtained from them for the loss in business which the employer claims as a result of the strike, but it is only reasonable to assume that such is the law, and that the houses, bank accounts and property of the individual members can be taken away unless the property and finances of the local union are sufficient to satisfy the court when granting the damages. In accordance with this decision if the men want to win working conditions they must do so without resorting to a strike, or if they desire to strike and want to protect themselves, the individual members and local union must not have property of any kind, either personal or real, because they would be liable to lose same. It is one more sweeping decision rendered against the trade



union movement since Justice Taft became the leading member of the Supreme Court of the United States—the second within a month—the child labor law having also been declared unconstitutional by said court. Of course, the labor movement will live and prosper and continue even in the face of this serious bodyblow. The movement is of too great importance to the workers to be allowed to be legislated out of existence or judicially declared dead—it will find some way of overcoming this dangerous decision. I wonder what would become of this country, if the railroad brotherhoods should go on strike and the railroad companies would bring suit against the different railroad organizations, and, suppose the railroad workers were successful in winning their strike, but before agreeing to return to work, and while the country was still practically paralyzed as a result of the strike, the workers decided to insert a clause in their agreement specifying that the employers must not bring suit against them. I wonder if this kind of agreement or signature would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court? At any rate, it would have a tendency to keep the employers out of court for fear of another tie-up. We are inclined to think that the average employer will not have recourse to the courts for so-called damages obtaining as a result of a strike. We realize that there are thousands of employers and thousands of unions that will never have recourse to a strike or have a law suit brought against them, but the shyster, crooked employer that is looking for a chance to go out of business—to fail financially, or go into the hands of a receiver—is liable to bring about some labor trouble and eventually sue the union for damages in order to obtain financial relief from the union through the courts. Every now and then we hear of some certain element in a community that sets fire to its buildings in order to rob the insurance company, so, it is reasonable to assume that the crooked employer, as a result of this decision, will bring about a strike and then sue the union. We are wondering also, as a result of this decision, if in the case of a lockout, where no strike obtains, but where the employer has locked out thousands, if the men who have been locked out, can bring suit against the employer for loss sustained as a result of unemployment, or, if the employer can sue the men for damages because of loss of business if the union men, by peaceful picketing, prevent other men seeking employment with the concern where the lockout obtains? The employer could claim that as a result of the activities of the union he could not continue his business because the strikebreakers or non-union men had refused to work for him because of the soliciting or picketing done by the strikers or men locked out. There is no question but what the United States Supreme Court could strain its power of imagination and be able to render a decision whereby it would find the union guilty and declare that it had injured the employer because the union men had prevailed upon the non-union men to refuse to work for this unfair employer who had locked out his regular employees. While we are somewhat discouraged and dismayed as a result of this sweeping decision rendered by the highest tribunal of our country, we are not at all ready to give up the battle. If we are a trust the same as the million-dollar combinations and corporations, well, judging from the effect the Sherman anti-trust law had on those combinations of wealth, we ought to be quite successful, because no matter how many decisions have been rendered against those corporations, they have, seemingly, prospered as a result of the court's decision. Watching how the American Tobacco trust has grown and prospered, although the court ordered



it dissolved and declared it an illegal combination; watching and noticing how the Packers trust paid enormous dividends shortly after the order of the court that it must dissolve as it was a combination in restraint of trade; noticing how the United States Steel trust, under the guidance of Judge Gary, has prospered and the price of steel stock went up, immediately after the Supreme Court declared it an illegal combination, from \$60.00 a share to nearly \$200.00 a share; observing how the Standard Oil Company has prospered and spread its tentacles into every line of industry, holding within its claws the throats of the American people who need gasoline, all of which happened since the decision of the United States Supreme Court that it must give up absolute control of the oil industry of our country, now that we are in the same category with all of the other great trusts of the country, we too, will undoubtedly prosper and grow stronger, and perhaps, more defiant, as a result of this splendid, masterly, legal decision of the United States Supreme Court just read and written by Chief Justice Taft. Since the beginning of the world, many of the great forward movements of history would have perished were it not for the persecution waged against them. The persecution of religious bodies and organizations has only added to the strength and aided in the continuance of said religious organizations. In political life nationalities have lived and prospered and maintained their organizations as a result of persecution. In history, all the great achievements of the world have been brought about as a result of injury, inhuman oppression, injustice and persecution. Sometimes I think men in the labor movement lose interest in their organization when conditions come to them too easily. I am reminded of the old days when our people were beginning to organize and were persecuted and driven from post to post that we had a better fighting body then, than we have today; that in the days when it was considered a crime to wear a union button, that the union men wore it with pride, and while sometimes compelled to wear it secretly, they fought for the principles that it represented much stronger than do the men of today when it is quite the style to be a union man without resistance or opposition from the employer. I am rather inclined to think that this recent decision of the Supreme Court, which jeopardizes the funds of international and local unions, and also the funds of the individual members, will redound to the benefit of labor and make men realize that it is because of the fact that unions are doing so much for humanity, making the world brighter and better for even the yet unborn millions, that due to this condition, men will fight harder than ever before to maintain their unions and eventually the unions will emerge triumphantly from this conflict, where the odds are so great that the battle sometimes seems hopeless.

**T**HE unnecessary and unpleasant publicity which has been given to labor by the press in Chicago, and throughout the country as a result of the so-called round-up of labor men because of the death of two policemen who were killed by unknown thugs, is nothing unusual. It is the usual course pursued by the press, to charge labor with all the crimes on the map, if one of its self-styled leaders goes wrong, or some one connected with labor in some remote way commits a crime. There is no real, honest trade unionist that desires to in any way ask for mercy or special privileges for labor men who may commit murder or crimes of any kind, if such a condition exists, but what the labor officials and the



labor movement in general objects to is the continued, organized attempt to blacken Labor in the eyes of the misinformed public who believe everything they read in the papers. If some labor official goes wrong or absconds with a few hundred dollars of the funds of a local union more publicity is given to it by the press than is given to the case of a bank clerk who steals thousands of dollars from a banking institution, or the case of a confidential, trusted employe of a manufacturing concern who forges the name of his employer and steals or absconds with an enormous sum of money. If during a strike where the men are struggling for a living wage and the employers have put their backs to the wall, refusing to listen to reason or submit the question to conciliation or arbitration, if some poor striker who has a large family becomes discouraged and disgusted and in an unsettled state of mind commits some slight misdemeanor, or slightly assaults some strikebreaker who is taking his place, an injunction is prayed for, obtained immediately and great stress is placed by the courts on the brutality and lawlessness of the strikers. Every day in the week murders are committed by men of wealth, but we never see anything published in the papers about those crimes, because the cases are hushed up, and usually the men are finally acquitted. A murder was committed recently in Oklahoma, and the murderer, because he is a man of wealth was practically exonerated and commended by the coroner's jury for his act. Again, a few weeks ago a nurse left Cincinnati, went to Brooklyn, laid in waiting for a man whom she shot to death, yet was acquitted and practically given a crown of glory for her act, and so on throughout the country, hundreds of murders are committed by men and women outside the labor movement, but not one word of condemnation from the press. Yet, if a murder is committed by some one who is in any way connected with the labor movement, the headlines in the newspapers and the ravings of the press of the country is almost impossible to describe, but easy to understand. Blacken labor, condemn it as much as possible, concentrate the thoughts of the public on labor, and in that way the press will be successful in keeping the mind and thought of the Public away from the crimes committed by the wealthy. This is the plan of campaign adopted by the wealthy men who control the newspapers that reach the homes of the millions throughout the country. We do not for one moment propose to in any way sanction the committing of crime or murder by any one connected with Labor, or outside of Labor. The man in the labor movement who believes that he can gain his point by committing murder or by strong-arm tactics, is the worst kind of a fool. Thuggery and slugging belong to past ages. No matter how strong a man is, bull strength and stupidity, murder and bloodshed, will not win him anything. If there are any men in the labor movement who believe in such tactics, they had better realize their mistake before it is too late. The struggle of the workers is of such a nature, is so important, so dignified, so serious, it must be won with the brains of the membership, and of the leaders, and not with the bludgeon or through the strong-arm thug. If there are any thugs, murderers, or bludgeon-men in the labor movement, or any other movement, no one is to blame for this condition except the established government, with its force of false leaders dominating or governing in every large city in this country. No man can bring victory to Labor by committing a crime of any kind. In a strike, the elimination of a strikebreaker amounts to nothing as plenty of others can be found to fill his place. A strike must be won by clean, manly methods and not through



corruption or crime. If this splendid, wonderful labor movement of our day, which has done so much for the workers, has to depend upon murder and crime in order to continue to exist, then it will not continue to exist. The men in the labor movement thoroughly understand that such is not the case. The Labor Movement will live and prosper in the future as it has in the past, because it is founded on the principles of justice and fair-dealing. The Labor Movement will win by the brains it has produced in the movement, and no one or two individuals who may believe in the commitment of crime can hope to do anything for the movement. Not one word is said by the press about the thousands of union men in Chicago, who have benefited by their union and who never committed a crime, but the one or two unfortunates who have gotten into the clutches of the law, or who may be wrongfully charged with having committed a crime, are held up to the people of the country as being the only type of trade union representatives there are in that wonderful industrial city of the middle west. Let our readers throughout the country who have had no opportunity of learning the facts, except through the newspapers, understand that the trade union movement in Chicago is not what it is represented to be by the press, which is trying to make the people of the country believe that it is composed of thugs, murderers and robbers. The movement in that city is run in a clean, manly, law-abiding way and made up of clean, law-abiding citizens. No man amongst the thousands of our members in that city is charged with crime. The International Union takes this opportunity to inform our membership that this so-called, organized round-up of labor men in Chicago, is a subterfuge—a great big, gigantic bluff on the part of the authorities to cover up certain other things that the public was demanding should be investigated. Again, we say to our members, obey the law, be governed by the voice of reason. Do not be swayed by the actions of impulsive, feeble-minded individuals or those who advocate wrongdoing, because such individuals are not normal but were born with a brain that is not capable of acting otherwise—perhaps, with a strain of insanity or degeneracy. The rank and file of trade unionists in this country regret and deplore that crime has been committed, but they are not going to accept the verdict of the press—that they are responsible for wrong-doing in Chicago or elsewhere. Every now and then in times past, men popped up in the Labor Movement who were filled with the idea that strong-arm tactics would get them to the uppermost point of perfection, would get for them absolute control, but one by one, by their own acts, they have been driven from the stage of action; have been eliminated by their associates, which proves conclusively that wherever such conditions obtained, that such tactics brought about the destruction of the individual who believed in them. The Labor Movement will continue to advance, and all the power of the wrong-doing element arrayed against it can not hold it back, because the mission for which it has been established is of such magnitude and splendor that it can not, and will not fail.

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**T**HE closer we get to our employers for the purpose of explaining to them our honest intentions of assisting them in carrying on the work in which we are so deeply interested, that is, the business of the employer, the better it will be for ourselves and our organizations. The old, narrow-minded bigotry that prevailed years ago, that any working man that was friendly with his employer was trimming the or-



ganization, is a thing of the past. Intelligent employers today realize the necessity of working hand-in-hand with organizations of labor, especially those organizations of labor in which their workmen hold membership. Intelligent, honest workingmen must realize that if they desire to be successful that the business of their employment must go on at a profit, if they themselves expect to obtain a betterment of their conditions. The great necessity for both sides working together in mutual co-operation is of such vast importance that I am prompted to advise, at this time, that closer affiliation between our men and our employers is necessary, more necessary than ever before, in order that both may be successful in the work in which they are engaged. This does not mean that any one man or two men may go up and make separate overtures or enter into separate agreements—that is entirely out of the question. It means that the workers in the employment, by their membership in the union and by their staunch adherence to the principles of their organization will have such beneficial effect, by their actions and their honesty and by the nature of their employment, that they will create a better feeling in the minds of the employers toward the organization. However, in matters pertaining to wages and conditions of the employes, the union man should have the courage to promptly tell the employer, when information is requested of him, that the entire work of transacting those matters is in the hands of the union. Men who do an honest day's work need not be afraid to meet their employers and talk face-to-face, man-to-man, in a respectful manner with them. It is unfortunate that there are so many employers who so thoroughly hate unions—for no reason whatever except their natural prejudice—that they usually lead miserable lives suffering mentally in fear of an unknown giant that they have created in their own minds and that really does not exist. Pure ignorance as to the purposes and principles of unions on the part of employers has caused untold suffering to both the employers and the men. If employers would only understand the principles and purposes of our institutions; that our intentions are honest and their interests are a part of our thoughts; that their success is our success; that we believe they should obtain reasonable returns on the investment and labor they put into the business; if they but understood that we stand for those things, they would not hate and despise us as much as they do. It is, therefore, one of the duties of the workingmen, members of our union, to, in a conservative, decent manner, whenever an opportunity presents itself, explain these matters to their employers. It would be wonderful if every now and then a joint meeting between the executive officers of the local union and an executive committee of the employers, or half a dozen of the different employers, could be held, or, that every three months something like a little dinner could be served—the expenses to be paid by each side—during which matters pertaining to the craft could be gone over and thoughts exchanged. Neither side would have to surrender any of its principles or rights, but, after ironing out the different misunderstandings existing, a great many hardships and many bitter experiences might be eliminated. Nearly all of the troubles in this world are caused from misunderstandings. The great European war, during which millions suffered, and are still suffering, was caused by serious misunderstandings existing between the many nations involved. Great industrial strikes, wars, and troubles are caused through prejudice, ignorance and misunderstandings existing in the minds of the employers, and their lack of knowledge and understanding



of the rights of the other fellow causes endless turmoil and endless suffering. Therefore, I want you to give some thought and consideration to this expression and if you can find anything in it that you believe will be of assistance to you, try in the near future to put some of these suggestions into practice. Do not be afraid to meet the man you are working for. He is no better than you are, and do not condemn him because you think sometimes he does not treat you as you should be treated, because if positions were reversed, some one might be finding fault with you. One thing alone is certain, and that is, the organized labor movement must win and hold its position by mutual understanding, by the force and power of its brain-workers, by intelligent thought and action, because it can never win or succeed by the fist, by the bludgeon, or by the gun.

THE miners are still on strike and very little attention is being paid to this great strike by the newspapers of the country. I suppose it is understood by the press that by ignoring the strike—refusing to give it any recognition—that this will in time dishearten the miners, etc. This of course is a great mistake and it is also entirely unjust. The operators are to blame for the continuance of this strike, and the press of the nation—which is supposed to be unbiased in an affair of this kind—should come out and denounce the parties responsible for the continuation of a condition that is causing idleness and suffering to a half million men, many of them having large families. The time will come in our country, when the press, which is the great medium of education and information, will realize that it is making a serious mistake by refusing to denounce wrongdoing no matter what class is engaged in doing wrong. We have all read in recent months the attacks made by the press of the country on Labor in New York and Chicago. We have all read the denunciations published in the papers resulting from the Untermeyer exposure of labor men in the building trades in New York, also in Chicago. Numerous editorials have been published in the daily papers denouncing Labor. Special writers have obtained large sums of money for writing special articles for magazines describing the so-called degrading conditions existing in the building trades of both New York and Chicago. The front pages of the newspapers of the country have been filled with articles as to the wrong that has been done by labor men, but the great crime perpetrated by the mine owners against the poor, unfortunate, starving miners, and the public in general, by their refusal to negotiate an agreement, has been given no space in the papers; no prominence has been given to it; no special articles written about it, and whenever the strike has been referred to (in a mild manner) the operators have been whitewashed, yet we are expected to believe that the press of the country is absolutely neutral and entirely fair in dealing with the question as to the rights of Capital and Labor. What a mockery! What a farce! How ridiculous! Does Capital, which controls the press of the country, believe that the masses of the people are without brains; without the power of thinking for themselves; with no sense of reasoning; in short, without any consideration for their rights? If they believe thus they are mistaken, because the great rank and file are awakening and realizing more and more each year the necessity of working together, fighting together and voting together in their own interests and against the monopolies and combinations which not only control the press but who dictate and control our government.



**W**E have very seldom ever suggested to our members the name of any candidate for political office. We have endeavored to carry out the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor to endeavor to elect to office men who are favorable to the trade union movement, no matter to which party they owe affiliation. Sometimes sufficient attention has not been given by the trade unionists to the men who are elected or appointed to the courts of our country. One of the most important offices in the commonwealth is the office of District Attorney. This coming August there is to be a primary election to select a man for the office of District Attorney in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, which embraces all of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop. Peter J. Donaghue is a candidate for that office. Mr. Donaghue organized, and was a member, and for many years business agent of the Lumber Teamsters' Union of Boston. The writer of this article worked with him for a good many years endeavoring to organize the members of our craft throughout that district. During the years that he was working as an officer of our union he studied law and is now one of the most successful men practicing law in the Boston district and has never forgotten his early affiliations with the trade union movement. He is perhaps the most staunch friend of the trade union movement, who practices law in Massachusetts or any other state. The office of District Attorney is one that comes very often in contact with the working people and their families. It is the duty of all trade unionists and their friends to support this man for this office. In doing so they will be helping the cause in which we are all engaged. Mr. Donaghue is a very able lawyer, has the qualifications to fill the office with credit and any man who is desirous of helping the trade union movement should put his shoulder to the wheel and endeavor to elect this man who is able, honest, conscientious and is now, as he has always been, an advocate and believer in the principle of trade unionism. For a number of years he has been the legal adviser and representative of the teamsters', carpenters' and machinists' unions of Boston and vicinity. Help him. He is our friend. Defeat your enemies.

**B**ELOW you will read an account of the expenses incurred by the Telling Belle Vernon Company, the large milk distributing concern in Cleveland, which forced the membership of our milk wagon drivers local, amounting to about 500, on strike the first day of November, 1921. This is a repetition of what usually happens in a strike where employers are so foolish as to take the advice of Chambers of Commerce and Associations of Employers to enter into a conflict with their employes for the purpose of establishing the so-called open shop. The Team Owners' Association of Boston in 1907 had a similar experience with the Waddell & Mahon strikebreaking agency, where it was disclosed, after the strike was over, in a suit brought by the detective agency, that the owners' association had paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars and was still in debt to the strikebreaking agency. Many of the employers were driven to the wall. Undoubtedly the Telling Belle Vernon Company has suffered financial losses as a result of that strike that it will take them years to overcome. We deeply regret that this strike took place. How much better would it have been for the company, and all concerned, had an understanding been reached before November 1. We publish this statement as a warning to all other employers to keep away from strikebreaking agencies:



### "STRIKEBREAKING IS EXPENSIVE

"The Fred F. Field Service Company, a strikebreaking concern of Cleveland, has spilled the beans for the employers who are benevolently seeking to reduce wages in order to lower prices for the dear public.

"This strikebreaking concern has filed a suit against the Telling Belle Vernon Milk Company of Cleveland to collect \$87,161, at \$15 a day plus traveling expenses, for the scabs employed to break the strike of the Cleveland milk drivers.

"The Telling Belle Vernon Co., which could not possibly pay its men 35 cents an hour, or reduce the exorbitant price of its milk to consumers, agreed to pay the Field Service Co. the following generous scale of compensation for the toughs and thugs imported to break the strike:

"Strikebreakers' services, 8,696½ days at \$12 per day, \$104,538; overtime for work after eight hours, \$8,970; living expenses at \$3 per day, \$21,740; transportation and railroad fare (including Pullmans), \$6,058.72; maintaining 15 automobiles for strikebreakers at \$50 a day, \$29,700; repairs on above automobiles, \$1,307.35.

"In addition the philanthropic open-shoppers agreed to provide free medical and hospital care, legal services and bail for these 'gentlemen' strikebreakers, and further contracted that no deduction was to be made for time lost by strikebreakers who were disabled, injured or arrested. The Telling Belle Vernon Co. paid \$85,000 on this generous contract, and is now being compelled to disgorge the balance.

"In addition to the above strikebreaking bill, the Telling Belle Vernon Co. has been compelled to cut the price of milk 3 cents a quart because its former drivers organized a competing co-operative dairy. Incidentally, it no longer pays \$12 a day and expenses for imported scab wagon drivers."—News Letter, Plumb Plan League.

**R**ECENTLY the question of jurisdiction between the Clerks' International Union and the Teamsters and Chauffeurs has arisen in several small towns throughout the country. In view of the fact that this matter was settled in 1916 by Arbiter Vice-President Frank Duffy, appointed by the American Federation of Labor to render a decision, it seems there should not be any misunderstanding at this time, but in order to refresh the memory of our membership on this decision, we are again publishing it as rendered by Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

### "DECISION OF ARBITER IN THE JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE BETWEEN THE RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL PRO- TECTIVE ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA.

"First: So that harmony and a better spirit of co-operation may be established between the two organizations herein named, the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association agrees to concede to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America all persons working more than fifty per cent. of their time outside the store.



"Second: The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America concedes to the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association all persons working more than fifty per cent. of their time in the store.

"Third: That where the question of the right of a person to hold membership in either organization arises, or where grievances or disputes occur between the two International Unions, an arbitration committee shall be appointed to decide same. This committee shall consist of three members, one to represent the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, one to represent the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, and these two to select a third, who must be a member of the Central Body. The decision of the arbitration committee to be final. In case the representatives of each International organization can not agree upon the third party within fifteen (15) days, the president of the Central Body shall name the third party, who shall act as arbiter in the case.

"Fourth: Members of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association who come under the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this agreement shall be turned over to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America within thirty days from date of approval of this decision by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"Fifth: Members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America who come under the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this agreement shall be turned over to the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association within thirty days from date of approval of this decision by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

FRANK DUFFY, Arbiter."

As I have already informed you, both parties knew what the terms of my decision would be, but as same must have the approval of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor before becoming operative and in force, I have not submitted an official copy of this decision to either party.

Hoping my efforts in this case will be the means of settling this long-standing dispute, I am, with best wishes and kindest regards.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) FRANK DUFFY, Seventh Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., June 19, 1916.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, etc.,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the conference held in Indianapolis, May 17, between Secretary Hughes on behalf of the Teamsters, Frank J. Kiernan on behalf of the Retail Clerks, and Vice-President Duffy for the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the following agreement was entered into:

Indianapolis, Ind., May 17, 1916.

"In the dispute between the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, as contained in Resolution No. 76 of



the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, both parties agree that Seventh Vice-President Duffy of the American Federation of Labor shall act as arbiter in this case and the decision rendered by him shall be final and binding when approved by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"(Signed) FRANK J. KIERNAN,

"For the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

"(Signed) THOMAS L. HUGHES,

"For the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America."

In conformity therewith, Vice-President Duffy's report of the conference, including his decision as arbiter, was submitted by mail to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council not expecting to again meet until June 26.

I am therefore writing to you and to Secretary Conway to advise you that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has approved the decision of Arbiter Frank Duffy, copy of which is enclosed herein. It is earnestly hoped that the decision of Arbiter Duffy will be the means of adjusting the long-standing jurisdictional dispute between your respective organizations.

Trusting that I may hear from you in regard to the above, and with best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,  
American Federation of Labor.

**R**OMAN imperialism did not throw out Christianity when it threw Christians to the lions. Roman ecclesiasticism did not stamp out the new science when it subjected scientists to the rack and the thumbscrew. Under torture, poor old Galileo consented to recant; but the earth still moved.

In England, although Sir Thomas More goes to the block, liberty and justice go marching on.

In America, although Garrison is mobbed and Lovejoy murdered, the abolition of slavery is finally accomplished.

You can not overcome ideals with fire or rack or ax or bullet. You can deport men, but not ideas, without trial.

If history has anything to say to us, surely it says to us this: If any man be possessed by a wrong idea, overcome him with a right idea. If any man be possessed by a right idea, you may burn him, hang him, shoot him, or, in any other way, silence him; but you can not silence the truth in him.

Old John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave; but his soul goes marching on!

A blind and selfish hierarchy crucified Jesus. But now hath God highly exalted Him, and given Him a name that is above every name!

The Irish race fought and struggled for seven hundred years for the ideals of freedom, and so it is with the Labor Movement; it will not be crushed by persecution, or cowed or frightened by the threats of its enemies. The "open-shoppers" will realize when it is too late that the more they persecute and unjustly punish workingmen's organizations the more will such organizations flourish and prosper.



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The employers that have had brains enough to avoid labor troubles are usually the employers that have been successful in the business of life. The pin-headed, bigoted, narrow-minded employer who makes no provision for his workers is neither successful in business nor contented in life.

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Anything that has a tendency towards destroying the confidence of the membership in so far as their belief in their officers is concerned has a tendency to destroy the efficiency of the union. Officers, therefore, should never do anything without first obtaining the consent and approval of the membership. Especially is this true in the expenditure of the moneys of the local union, as there is nothing that creates suspicion in the minds of the membership more than to see the funds of their local wasted.

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Local officers should have a general knowledge of the labor movement throughout the country. Not only should they know something about their own International Union, but should know something of the great struggle that Labor is making from a national standpoint. They should know something of the affairs in Washington; the legislation that is being attempted against Labor; of the decisions made against Labor by the courts of the country, etc. It is not enough to know just how to ask a man to pay his dues. Salaried officers when elected should endeavor to educate themselves on the general principles of Labor. All of us had to do it or we would never get anywhere. It should be compulsory upon salaried officers to become educated on general affairs pertaining to Labor throughout the country, so that they would have a broad knowledge of the movement in which they are engaged and from which they are receiving their salaries for the services they are rendering.

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Senator Johnson, of California, has introduced a bill in the United States Senate which would amend the Constitution of the United States relative to child labor. I suppose you know that recently the United States Supreme Court, declared a bill, which was passed some years ago by Congress and the Senate and signed by the President, regulating child labor, unconstitutional. The only way now that we can prevent children working in mills and factories is to amend the constitution of the United States. If this bill, introduced by Senator Johnson, is passed by the House and Senate, and signed by the President, it will then have to be ratified by two-thirds of the States, in order to become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and is it not possible that the United States Supreme Court may then construe its power so as to declare an amendment to the constitution to be unconstitutional?

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Official Magazine  
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of Teamsters, Chauffeurs  
Stablemen and Helpers  
of America

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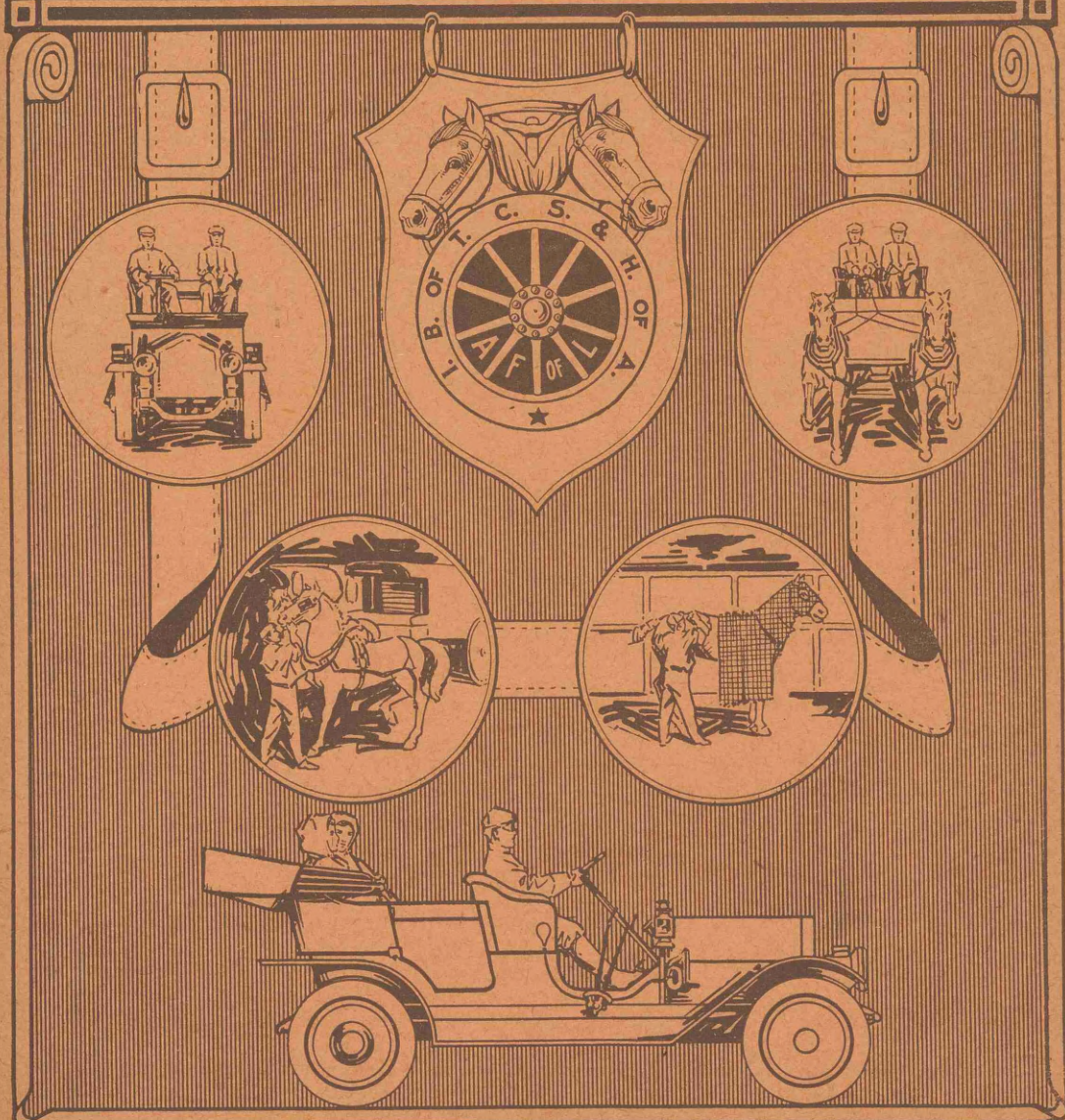
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222 East Michigan Street  
Indianapolis, Indiana



AUGUST, 1922

# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA





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The Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held during the month of June was without a doubt one of the most important conventions ever held by the Federation. Plans were laid to endeavor to have the Constitution of the United States amended so that it will not be legal for any State to work children under age, also that Labor Organizations may be protected from being sued for damages done by individual members of a union during a strike.

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Brother Cashal says that he is working hard in New York to resurrect the milk wagon drivers' union. He is hopeful for the future. The worst setback we got during the past year was the loss of the milk wagon drivers' unions in New York and vicinity. It is too bad that the membership did not realize that the best conditions they could obtain was a renewal of their old wage scale, which was offered them before going on strike. However, there is no use crying over our mistakes. Our boys in New York are putting their shoulders to the wheel with the hope of resurrecting that once splendid organization. We believe it can be done, but it will require time and patience to accomplish this work.

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Local unions going on strike where they have received the sanction of the International Union must be very careful not to commit any crime or do anything that might cause serious, willful or malicious injury to the property of the employer, because under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, in the Coronado case, the local union and the International are both liable for damages amounting to three times the actual loss.

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In these days when men are required to use every ounce of energy they have in their daily employment great care should be taken to see that no abuses obtain during the period of rest, because unless we care for the human machinery given us we will very quickly break down. One of the greatest means of recovering or replacing lost energy or used-up energy is to sleep. The average driver and chauffeur requires considerable rest in order to rebuild or replace the strength used the preceding day, so that they may continue their employment without a breakdown in health. Remember you can not go on burning the candle at both ends. Men who abuse themselves must pay the price. There is an old saying, which is a true one, "That for every abuse to the human system nature will take its toll." Consequently in hot weather men must take care of themselves and must have rest, and rest means sleep. Sleep is even more necessary than a large quantity of food.

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# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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## INCOMPETENT EMPLOYERS CAUSE FRIGHTFUL LOSS



HERE can be no fast and just and set system of production and distribution until a more practicable, concise system has been devised and put into operation," writes George W. Perkins, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, in the official magazine of that organization.

"The unscientific, haphazard, planless plan now in vogue must be supplanted by a system which eliminates the frightful—almost criminal—waste in industry.

"Chief among these are the waste in management, seasonal periods in occupations, the turnover system and control of the credit system by the privileged few.

"The remedies for these ills are now at hand. It is a crime if they are not put into force.

"Some of the frightful and inexcusable defects of the present system are set forth in the book entitled 'Waste in Industry,' prepared by a committee of the federated American engineering societies, appointed by Herbert Hoover. This committee investigated several basic industries and reported that low production was due to faulty material control; to lack of standardization in production; to faulty production control; to lack of cost control; to lack of research;



to faulty labor control; to lack of opportunity for training of proficient workmen and to faulty sales policies.

"It is also found that lost production was largely attributable to ill health of the workers, at least 42 per cent of which was preventable by proper management. It likewise discovered that lost production was due to industrial accidents, 75 per cent of which could be avoided by adequate safety measures.

"The committee estimated that time lost through preventable illness totaled 350,000,000 days, and that time lost through industrial accidents amounted to 296,000,000 days. In other words, of the 42,000,000 men and women gainfully employed, on an average of fifteen to sixteen days were lost to each of them annually because of faulty management.

"In addition, the committee revealed the astounding fact that of the 500,000 workers that die annually, probably the death of one-half could be postponed and that of the 23,000 fatal accidents at least 18,000 could be avoided by efficient management. It is difficult to conceive a more hideous criminal indictment.

"This committee likewise investigated the much-heralded restrictions of trade unions upon production. While the committee did not venture an opinion upon the advisability or necessity of these restrictions, it did find that the economic waste occasioned by these restrictive measures amounted to less than 25 per cent, while management was held to be responsible for approximately 60 per cent.

"Thus it is evident, from reliable data scientifically ascertained, that the charge made against the trade unions for the curtailment of production is true only to a limited degree. It is equally evident that this degree of lost production is in-

comparable with the economic waste and destruction of human life that may rightfully be charged against employers and management."—News Letter.

### ATTENTION OF OUR MEMBERSHIP

Chicago, Ill., July 1, 1922.

Dear Sirs—During the past year vacuum cleaners and other sweeping utensils have replaced the broom to a surprising extent.

Prison broom contractors have increased and while the convicts enrich these unfair contractors the free worker in the broom industry has worked but half time and as a consequence our members are all in a bad financial condition and consequently our organization has suffered and as an organization we are in bad condition.

If we could stimulate the demand for the label it would be of immense benefit to our members and also increase the numbers in our organization.

Two thousand dozen brooms are manufactured by convict labor every day. The firms having these contracts work their plants every day and as sale has been slow on brooms the prison contractor has cut prices to below what free labor can manufacture for.

Thanking you for any aid that you may give, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

WILL R. BOYER,

Secretary-Treasurer International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—A lock-out in Denmark which was declared February 15, affects members of nearly all industries, including the harbor workers in most of the ports, but not the seamen. Copenhagen dispatches have declared it the biggest labor struggle in the country, affecting as it does about 150,000 employees.—N. Y. Times.



## REPORT OF THE DELEGATES ATTENDING THE CONVEN- TION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

### Greeting:

In accordance with the constitution of our International, we, your delegates, elected by our convention to represent the International Union, attended the forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held in Cincinnati, opening on June 12, and we desire to submit the following report:

On the morning of the opening of the convention the delegates paraded in a body from the Sinton Hotel to the Armory, a distance of almost two miles, where the sessions of the convention were held. The Rev. Peter E. Dietz offered the opening prayer, which we consider worth publishing, as follows:

"You have come together in this city, trade union representatives from all over the land, to exercise the rights and to share the responsibilities of the great American Union Parliament. You stand ready, in the name of God, to begin. For you and for your constituents I appeal to the God who rules the universe to witness the justice of your cause and the rectitude of your intentions. I appeal to Him to preside in your councils, to supply your defects, to bless all your efforts for the preservation and extension of the liberties and prosperities of the American people. Great deeds do not come from indecision or inaction. Your determination is to decide and to act. Power without truth and wisdom, even though supported by majorities, leads to anarchy. God give to you His inspiration, His truth and His guiding power. The freedom to fulfill your human destinies, the liberty to serve mankind can not be achieved and preserved without vigilance. May God keep you, as

you have been, the minute men of American liberties.

"The noblest purposes are wrecked through imprudence; prudent men abide both the time and the circumstance. God grant that more and more there shall rise from your ranks the noblest statesmen of the future. Justice is the foundation of empire, without it no law will stand and no government is secure. This justice we implore at Thy hands, Supreme Judge of the world! Fortitude is the finest test of manhood; to suffer and to wait while the ends of justice are in the balance, to be strong in adversity, this fortitude, O God do Thou bestow upon Thy servants here assembled that they may go forth once more, bearing aloft the burdens of men with spirit unbroken. Men have been strong in defeat and weak in victory. To be temperate, to be magnanimous when victory comes, when you shall wipe away the tears of the fatherless and the widows, when the weak and needy shall be lifted up from their lowliness—the fruits of victory long delayed—unto that day, O Loving Father, prepare in our hearts the virtue of victory!

"We pray Thee, Father, through Christ our Lord, to stir up in this assembly the spirit of wisdom and of understanding, the spirit of counsel and fortitude, the spirit of knowledge and Godliness, the spirit of the fear of the Lord! Come, Thou Holy Spirit and fill our hearts that we may be created anew to renovate the face of the earth. Give us peace in this, Thy day, remove us from rumors, the tumults, the agonies of civil and industrial strife and make Thou, O God, secure the borders of the nations.

"Go thou to your tasks, ye men of labor, and with the hope of all these things in your hearts. God and all good men are with you. The blessing of the Almighty, the



Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit descend upon you and abide with you forever. Amen."

President Kummer of the Cincinnati Central Labor Council welcomed the delegates in the name of the trade unionists of Cincinnati to the convention.

The delegates were then addressed by George P. Carrel, mayor of Cincinnati, who extended greetings of welcome to the visiting delegates and their friends and offered to the delegates the freedom of the city. There was another address by Charles Harding, county commissioner of Hamilton county; also an address by Thomas J. Donnelly, secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Labor. President Gompers then took the gavel, and in behalf of the delegates present, thanked the mayor and other gentlemen who had addressed the convention and welcomed the delegates to the city. President Gompers dwelt for sometime on the conditions surrounding labor and the necessity of giving the closest attention to the matters of importance coming before the convention.

The Committee on Credentials then made its report. There were 444 delegates, representing International and National Unions, 4 Departments, 27 State Branches, 87 Central Bodies, 39 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions and 4 Fraternal Delegates.

The next work coming before the convention was the appointment of committees. Delegate Gillespie served on the Committee on Adjustment, which has to do with all grievances, such as jurisdictional disputes, etc. Delegate Thomas L. Hughes served on the Committee on Resolutions. Delegate Steve Sumner on the Committee on Executive Council's report. Delegate John McLaughlin served on the Committee on Organization. Delegate Rox served on the Committee on Boycotts. Delegate Tobin was

chairman of the Committee on Laws and a member of the Committee on International Relations.

As usual, the first week of the convention was devoted to the work of the committees and to public addresses. The British Trades Union Congress was represented by two very able men, one coming from the mining trade and one from the Hatters' Union, of England. Both delivered splendid addresses as did also the delegate representing the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Resolutions of great importance were considered, some adopted and some rejected, by the convention, and especially did considerable discussion take place over the resolution dealing with the recognition by our government of Soviet Russia by the opening up of trade relations. A great many of the extremists attending the convention argued that the resolution should be adopted and advocated that the recognition of the Soviet government should not be delayed any longer. The resolution, after being discussed at considerable length was finally rejected and the position of our government in dealing with this particular question was endorsed by the convention.

One of the intellectual treats of the convention was the address delivered by Senator La Follette who came specially from Washington that he might address the convention. We have not the space here or else we would be glad to publish the address in full, but, at some future date, we may publish the address. It was a masterpiece, right to the point, sending home that punch of directness which means so much to the working people; clearly explaining to the workers their rights as American citizens and advising that we demand that our government grant us the justice and freedom to which we are entitled. This splendid address



delivered by Senator La Follette, will no doubt be remembered by those who listened to it.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Coronado case, on which I wrote at some length in the last issue of our Journal, is a case where the Supreme Court decided that international unions are liable for damages for loss in business by employers in the case of a strike. The convention decided that the Executive Council be instructed to prepare bills to be presented to Congress amending the Constitution so that protection will be granted Labor. This means that work will have to be carried on for years before we can finally overcome this disastrous decision. One whole afternoon was taken up with speeches delivered on this all important question.

A matter of importance with reference to our organization which came before the convention was the jurisdiction dispute between the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union and the Teamsters and Chauffeurs. The Executive Council's report, submitted to the convention, which brought in a settlement of this case, was non-concurred in by the committee to which it was referred and the matter was again thrown on the floor of the convention, placing it in about the same position as it was last year. The General President amended the report of the committee as follows:

"That a conference be called within sixty days after the adjournment of the convention, by President Gompers, of both international organizations for the purpose of reaching an agreement; failing to agree, that the entire question involved be submitted for final settlement to an Arbitration Board consisting of three trade unionists; that the president of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers shall name one, the president

of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters shall name one, and the Executive Council shall name the third. If either of the international unions or their representatives refuses to name their representative on the Arbitration Board within thirty days after notice has been forwarded to them by the president of the American Federation of Labor, then President Gompers shall name the member of the Board to represent the international so refusing. The decision of the arbitration shall become effective immediately."

The amendment was adopted by the convention and you will notice that a conference must again be called and if no settlement is reached it will finally go to arbitration, and the decision of the Arbitration Board will be final and binding. We expect that within ninety days a decision will be rendered, which will be final, and the matter will not come back again to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The election took place on Friday of the second week of the convention. All of the old officers were re-elected without opposition with the exception of the Treasurer and Vice-President Fischer. Delegate Thomas Flaherty of the Post Office Clerks was a candidate against Vice-President Fischer. The result of the vote showed that Brother Fischer, present incumbent, received 17,725 votes and Flaherty 13,279. The result of the vote for Treasurer was, D. J. Tobin, 18,059 and Joseph Franklin, of the Boilermakers, 12,543. The only reason offered for opposition to Treasurer Tobin was that on two or three occasions during the year he endeavored to resign, but his resignation was not accepted. The railroad group, representing many trades, believed that they were entitled to representation on the Council and decided to run a man for the office,



which they did in the person of Brother Franklin of the Boilermakers, with the result as above stated. There was no feeling of bitterness between the candidates or their friends during the time that votes were being solicited by both candidates and after the contest was over Brother Franklin extended greetings to Treasurer Tobin and he afterwards had luncheon and refreshments with him at the headquarters of local Teamsters Unions in Cincinnati.

The convention remained in session until Saturday noon of the second week. Several resolutions and some committee reports had not been acted upon, but by unanimous action of the convention those matters, not being of a controversial nature, were referred to the Executive Council for action. The Executive Council went into session in the Sinton Hotel Sunday morning to go over the matters referred to it by the convention.

Your delegates endeavored to represent you with all the earnestness they could command, carefully protecting and guarding the best interests of our union and endeavoring in every way to see that constructive legislation was enacted by the Federation and to protect our organization against any adverse legislation that might be considered. The work of the convention of the American Federation of Labor is becoming more important each year and requires the greatest care and attention on the part of the delegates. They must watch carefully every resolution presented and every word uttered in order that nothing may be presented or adopted by the convention which will be injurious to the trade union movement of our country. If the delegates are not alert it would be very easy to have some resolution adopted or declaration approved which might be detrimental to the best interests of our International Union and the

Labor Movement in general. We have endeavored during our attendance at the convention to watch carefully everything that is done and to listen with earnestness and the deepest interest every expression emanating from the many delegates in the convention.

We did the very best we could to represent our membership and we think we have not failed. We believe we left a good impression on the delegates with whom we came in contact. Day after day, conversations between your delegates and delegates from other parts of the country relative to conditions obtaining in our unions in their districts, took place, and during those meetings and conversations we learned many things that we believe will be valuable to us and our organization on our return home.

In closing, we desire to thank the delegates for their expression of confidence in electing us to this office and to say we did our duty as best we could and feel grateful for the educational opportunity and wonderful experience obtained in attending the convention, while endeavoring to fulfill the mission for which we were elected.

Respectfully submitted,  
 THOMAS L. HUGHES,  
 DANIEL ROX,  
 STEVE SUMNER,  
 JOHN McLAUGHLIN,  
 JOHN GILLESPIE,  
 DANIEL J. TOBIN,

Delegates.

### THE HIGH COST OF BEING UNORGANIZED

Nothing is so expensive for the worker as the luxury of not belonging to the labor union of his industry. The high cost of remaining outside of the union movement is mounting so rapidly that only utter blindness could fail to see it. For a worker to stay aloof from the labor unions and to depend entirely upon the fairness of



the employer amounts almost to a committal of suicide by neglect. For the high cost of being unorganized is bound to crush and destroy this individual worker almost as surely as if he were to go complacently in front of an express train.

Let us take a case of an employer renowned for his self-asserted fairness. Who will doubt the word of Judge Gary of the Steel Trust? We all remember how Judge Gary publicly professed his utmost consideration for the workers, not to speak of mere fairness or justice. Why, Judge Gary sympathized with the worker belonging to the union. He alleged that the union member "becomes an industrial slave of the union." Union members must pay dues, assessments. The maintenance of the union involves considerable expenses. And it is all so unnecessary. Here is Judge Gary himself who assures us that "labor unions may have been justified in the long past, for I think workmen were not always treated justly, but there is at present no necessity for labor unions." You see, at present, according to Judge Gary, workmen are always treated justly.

The public statement was made by Judge Gary at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Steel Trust at the beginning of April of this year. Since then, the wages of the unorganized steel workers have been reduced three times by Judge Gary and his trust. On May 16, 1921, came the first 20 per cent reduction in wages—from \$5.06 to \$4.05 for a ten-hour day. Only two months later, on July 16, the wages of the unorganized steel workers were reduced another 9½ per cent—to \$3.70 for a ten-hour day. And on August 29th, another wage cut of almost 20 per cent, reducing the wages to \$3 for a ten-hour day was put into effect by the Steel Trust.

Mind you, this is the richest corporation of the country—the trust that made during the last year a net profit after paying the fabu-

lous salaries to Judge Gary and all the rest of the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, etc., net profits amounting to the little sum of \$185,000,000. The corporation besides has accumulated in undivided surplus profits more than half a billion dollars, \$522,000,000. Now, this insatiable trust while accumulating profit upon profit and while boasting of its fairness, justice to and consideration for the worker, this alleged exemplary employer goes ahead and reduces the wages of its unorganized workers to 30c an hour, which would amount to \$13.20 a week on the basis of the forty-four hour week. But even working as they do, ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week, the unorganized steel workers could earn at most only \$18 a week.

Here we have the high cost of being unorganized expressed in exact figures. Not a single organized trade in this country had to submit to more than one reduction of wages during the same five months. Not in a single organized trade were the wage reductions during this period higher than 20 per cent. It must further be remembered that the organized workers gained considerable increases in wages during the period of prosperity, that when the depression started their wages were at much higher level than the wages of the unorganized steel workers. Practically in every organized trade the wages were almost twice as high or more than the 50c an hour received by the unorganized steel workers. But even from their considerably higher wages the organized workers owing to their organized resistance were in no case reduced more than 20 per cent. In most of the cases the reductions were much lower, mostly between 10 and 15 per cent.

It is fair to assume that if the steel workers were organized they would not have fared any worse than the greatest sufferers among



the union workers. With a strong organization they might have had to submit to the first 20 per cent reduction, but certainly under no circumstances would the Steel Trust have had a chance to force upon organized steel workers the second and third reductions. The second and third reductions amounted together to \$1.05 a day or to over \$6 a week. That is the minimum cost of being unorganized. The unorganized steel workers pay at least \$6 a week for the privilege of staying outside of the labor movement. That is the least amount in net cash, not to speak of the very long hours, humiliations, and indignities that the unorganized steel workers have to stand day by day merely because they are unorganized. Compare this with the cost of maintaining any union, even the most extravagant, and you will immediately appreciate how insignificant this cost of maintaining the unions is in comparison with the high and ever mounting cost of being unorganized.

The high cost of remaining unorganized is so staggering that it is no wonder why the unorganized workers are compelled to submit to a life of untold misery, of actual semi-starvation and extreme desolation. Organization is the only hope of the worker. It is his only protection both against the high cost of living and against the still higher and mounting cost of being unorganized.—The Carpenter.

### THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST LABOR

In an article on the labor problem of today The Catholic Standard Times has this to say:

"The labor problem in its larger aspect as the problem of poverty is one of the persistent problems of the ages. It originated very early at the dawn of history and has run through the ages like the prover-

bial red thread. At times it has assumed an acute character and brought society to the verge of utter destruction. The worst phase it ever took on was when labor was degraded to the status of slavery. In some form or other labor has always been an object of exploitation, possibly with the exception of the Christian Middle Ages, when it was enthroned in its proper place and when it received high honor and ample protection. At present, the old problem has cropped out with renewed virulence. It bristles with difficulties, as perhaps never before, and is fraught with terrible possibilities of evil.

"In recent times the treatment of labor has been one that swings from extreme to extreme. We have seen labor petted and humored and in every way deferred to. If after such an experience, it acts as a spoiled child that should not be cause for surprise. But the pendulum already has swung to the other extreme. The blessings so fervently pronounced on labor have changed into equally fervent imprecations; the praises lavishly heaped upon it have turned into severe rebukes and bitter indictments. Just at present, labor is blamed for many things for which, if it is not entirely innocent of them, it shares the responsibility with others. It is taken to task most severely for its unwillingness to aid in the readjustment of the nation's industry by concurring heartily in the reduction of its wages. It is blamed for what is called ill-timed insistence on the closed shop, the labor union and collective bargaining. The sympathies of large sections of the people are being alienated from the cause of labor, as the result of this agitation. On the strength of this veering of public opinion, capital is beginning a new war on labor and trying to bring it back to a condition of tractableness and submis-



sion, which in the eyes of many is the only proper place for the workingman.

"The worst thing for a child is parents that follow no fixed policy in education, but that allow themselves to be inspired by their moods which change from day to day and even from hour to hour. It is precisely this attitude and policy, full of uncertainty, that generally prevails in the treatment of labor. Such treatment is not wholesome. It creates false expectations and arouses resentment.

"Rarely does the public get the truth concerning labor troubles. They are mostly seen as through glasses, out of focus and grotesquely distorted. This for example is eminently true in the Virginia mine difficulties. The public has been treated to one side of the question, which of course is unfavorable to labor. The violence of labor has come in for round condemnation. But of the underhanded methods said to have been employed by the operators to break the morale of the strikers and to goad them to unlawful deeds, little has leaked out. We remember how illy the Interchurch World Commission Steel Strike Report fared. Everything was done to discredit its findings. These are instances that give an idea of how things are manipulated and juggled in order to create impressions unfavorable to the cause of labor. These instances, however, are typical. Labor always has had a hard time getting its side of the question before the public.

"There is a specious argument often used to turn the anger of the consumer against labor. It is charged that the greatest item in the costs of production of any article is the wage paid to the laborer, and that consequently the high prices prevailing at the present time are due to the refusal of labor to agree to a reduction of

wages. That seems to clinch the argument and put labor in the wrong. Still in spite of this fact labor is not absorbing the national wealth; it is not even becoming appreciably richer. But that ought to be the case if the largest share of the price of the product went actually to labor. It must not be forgotten that the resources of nature are given gratis and that the only thing that costs is labor. A small percentage of profit taken from an extensive surface will amount to very much, especially if levied on a commodity which nature offers free of charge. It is not the purpose of this article to claim that the cause of labor is absolutely just and that labor is responsible for none of the evils of the hour that so sorely vex all classes of society. It merely wishes to show that the verdict against labor is based on a one-sided presentation of the case. To judge on the basis of evidence thus sifted, constitutes an essential unfairness. It is under this unfairness that labor chafes and becomes irritated."—The Carpenter.

### THE GOLDEN RULE

Some 3,400 years ago, when the Hindu kingdoms along the Ganges River were listed among the great powers, there was set up as this precept among them: "The true rule of business is to guard and do by the things of others as they do by their own."

Then some 2,800 years later, but still 600 years before Christ and 150 before Plato, that superwise Chinaman, Lao Tzu, wrote from the walled isolation of his great and learned fatherland: "Requite injury with kindness. To the not good I would be good in order to make them good."

Two Greeks in 1070 B. C., came yet nearer the wording with which we are familiar in: "Do not that to thy neighbor which thee would take ill from him."



The books and scrolls of the Hebraic law taught this truth. It is a time-worn parchment, believed to have been first inscribed 2,500 years ago, and is to be read: "Whatsoever you do not wish your neighbor to do to you do not that to him," and added to it for emphasis, "This is the whole law. The rest is mere exposition of it."

Confucius may not have known he was not original when he wrote: "What you would not wish done to yourself, do not unto others."

At the first Buddhistic council, held at Rajahrdiga in 477 B. C., the scribes advised: "One should seek for others the happiness one desires for himself."

A century and a half before Christ, the law of Rome once more repeated the theme: "The law imprinted on the hearts of all men is to love the members of society as themselves."

In the law of Moses it runs: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." And Christ later declared this "the law and the prophets."

When Alexander of Macedon marched into Persia in 334 B. C., he found there before him the most usual of all these closely paralleled formulae in the Zoroastrian precept: "Do as you would be done by." Mohammed put it in his Koran as, "Let none of you treat his brother in a way he himself would dislike to be treated."—New York Times.

### THE SUPREME COURT GOES TO THE RESCUE OF THE GRAIN GAMBLERS

In a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court the Tinchercapper law was declared unconstitutional. This is a measure recently enacted by Congress to stop gambling in grain futures by taxing those engaged in this business so heavy that it would become unprofitable. We are told that the Chi-

cago Board of Trade cleaned up \$43,000,000 on wheat alone last year.

Chief Justice Taft rendered the decision and the grounds given for it was that Congress cannot use its taking power to destroy grain gambling because it is an infringement of state rights. Just a short time previous Justice Taft rendered a decision against the North Dakota grain grading law, which sought to compel the grain dealers of that state to adopt an honest system of grading grain, in which he ruled the law unconstitutional because grain entered into interstate commerce, and states had no right to interfere with same.

To a layman, it looks as if these two decisions are the reverse of each other. On the one hand a state cannot regulate honest grading of grain because it enters into commerce, and Congress may not tax grain gamblers because it interferes with state rights. Dishonest grain dealers and gamblers in grain both protected, while the farmers and consumers are left powerless to protect themselves against these pirates of commerce. On the face of it, it looks as if these decisions are going to seed, and that the people would get a squarer deal, if men of more common sense, even if less deft at juggling law, were placed on the bench.—Exchange.

Half a million dollars a year in wages is being lost in the building industry through unemployment in New York.—Casper (Wyo.) Tribune.

It costs \$2,000 a year to clothe, feed and house an American soldier, just twice as much as before the great war. If it takes that amount to keep a single man fit to fight, how much should be required to feed, clothe and shelter the American workman so that he may be fit to work?



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

UNEMPLOYMENT is being gradually eliminated and prosperity seems to prevail. There is no question but what conditions are better than they were, but there is also no doubt but what conditions are not anything like what they ought to be. There is still considerable unemployment and a drive to reduce wages is still being made. Most of our members, except those engaged in the coal business, are working. Hundreds of coal teamsters everywhere are out of employment as a result of the fact that the coal strike has prevailed since April 1. We are expecting, however, that during the fall and winter months the coal business will be better, but general unemployment and stagnation in business will again obtain during the winter months and until early spring. The financial world is quite unsettled and many of the business houses and manufacturers will have quite a time trying to keep their heads above water during the winter. After the beginning of next spring we are confident that there will be a healthy reaction for the better until we reach that much hoped for and long expected normal period. We therefore advise our membership wherever they are working to save every dollar possible and look out for the lean months of winter and spring. In some branches the cost of living is coming down, but is not being reduced on certain other necessary living conditions. Rents are just as high as they have been for the past four years and there seems to be very little hope for relief in the very near future. The bitterness, or the edge, is off the fight that has been waged by employers' associations throughout the country. The open-shop drive seems to be waning. Employers are realizing that it has been an expensive waste of money and an unnecessary and foolish waste of energy. The employers of the country who were led by the Chambers of Commerce to make this fight are commencing to realize that they were deceived, and now understand that Labor can not be overthrown, and that if such a condition did obtain it would not be for the betterment of industry, or of our country. The great rank and file of trade unionists of our country are honest, sober, industrious, law-abiding American citizens, who are fighting extremists and radicals within the movement in a manner that is undoubtedly helpful to American employers, which they do not seem to appreciate. Were labor unions of the country to be destroyed, discontent and dissatisfaction would undoubtedly prevail amongst the working masses, and from dissatisfaction and discontent would spring unrest and from unrest would spring other organizations more dangerous to industry and to our nation than anything we have yet experienced in our country. Employers are just beginning to realize this and are just now realizing and regretting that they entered into this campaign to destroy Labor. Decent American manufacturers know that there is need of unions; that the unions have done more good for the masses of working men than any other institution or organization that has ever sprung up in our country. Some of the unions are now more than a half century old, and if they made mistakes in the beginning they have profited by and educated themselves as a result of those mistakes. All organizations, whether educational, political or religious,



made mistakes during certain periods of their existence, and the labor unions of our country are no different. The men who are at the head of the unions and working for them are men who are desirous of doing only what is right, men who are filled with the thought and ambition of making the world brighter and better for those who elected them to office. Any one who attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor and listened to the discussions could readily see for themselves that only men of common sense, of deep thought and feeling, of honesty of purpose are handling the Labor Movement of our country; men who are anxious to serve humanity while fulfilling their obligation as citizens of our glorious country. Any man who thinks that he could be at the head of a labor organization and not do that which is right is very much mistaken because only by careful watching and careful management of a labor organization—which is a business institution—can results be obtained. Serious questions have to be handled—perhaps, the welfare of thousands of men is at stake; hundreds of thousands of dollars are entrusted to their care and keeping for proper investment; questions perhaps involving the best interest of the community and country must be considered, so it requires men of keen minds and courage in order that no mistakes be made. When men falter, or weaken, or display poor judgment they are quickly eliminated by the rank and file. There is no body of men in the world that will stand back of their leaders more loyally than the organized working men and women of America when that leadership is right, but there is also no class of individuals that will so quickly remove from office false leaders or officers who make willful or serious mistakes because of poor judgment, or from some selfish motive. On one or two occasions it has been said to me by college men who had ascended to the utmost point of the business ladder that in coming in contact with Labor men they were shocked and surprised at the judgment and brains and business qualifications displayed by men who they believed knew nothing except how to order strikes or threaten employers. Of course, as I have repeatedly stated, no man can continue to lead trade unionists or workers if he has only one cure for all existing evils—the strike. The strike weapon is something that should be used only as a last resort. It is like the surgeon's knife—it should never be used except when there is no other remedy. Hundreds of our local unions have been conducting their affairs for years without a strike. Less than 5 per cent of our membership have been involved in strikes within the last year and many times we go through a whole year without having 1 per cent of our membership cease work as a result of differences between the employers and the men. The business agent, the organizer or the international officer who can adjust difficulties without a strike is the man who is valuable not only to his membership but also to the employer and the public. Some poor, ignorant employers, although they have had a college education, believe that labor unions exist only for the purpose of creating strikes, turmoil, misunderstandings and trouble, but they are as much mistaken as those who believe that the earth stands still and never moves. There is need of organization today as much as at any time in our history. There is need of education amongst the masses of the workers and amongst employers. Both sides understanding each other's rights can bring about a condition that will be beneficial to all concerned, but one side trying to overcome and crush the other is working at a disadvantage to itself and can never hope to obtain results. Yes, the bitterness waged by the



Chamber of Commerce and participated in by many employers throughout the country is abating—the bitterness is dying out. Labor and Capital are again beginning to understand one another, and we are hopeful that this fight will pass away with the many other evils that existed during and since the war, and that employers will understand that it is a waste of time and money and energy, and that good will and honest understanding will again prevail, each side recognizing the rights of the other.

THE treatment received by the delegates who attended the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati from the Teamsters Joint Council of that city is something that will never be forgotten and will always be remembered with deep and sincere pleasure. Everything possible to make it pleasant for the labor officials from all over the country during their stay in Cincinnati was done by our local representatives under the guidance and with the assistance of General Organizer Farrell. On Saturday evening before the opening of the convention a banquet in honor of the General President and General Secretary, to which was invited the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and about forty or fifty of the heads of different International Unions as well as some of the local labor men, was served in the upstairs dining room of the Metropole Hotel. This banquet was a treat of the highest order, served by one of the best chefs in the city of Cincinnati. The entertainment during the banquet was enjoyable and complete. After-dinner speeches and addresses were delivered by some of the leading labor men of the world, amongst them President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, James O'Connell, Jim Duncan and several other leaders of International Unions. The fraternal delegates from England were also present at this banquet and it was good to hear their expressions of appreciation as to the hospitable treatment they received from the teamsters' union. They told us about the carters' union in England and one of the delegates, although a miner by trade, said that he was president of the carters' union in Yorkshire and was very much interested in the very wonderful work done by our organization for the membership in this country. They were surprised to know that we had raised ourselves to the high level which we occupy in the American trade union movement. John Coffield, President of the Plumbers' International Union, who hails from San Francisco, in expressing his gratitude said that amongst all of his associates he has no truer or better friends than the teamsters and that whenever an opportunity presented itself he was only too anxious to reciprocate for the many kindnesses he had received from the membership of our organization everywhere. Many other expressions of a similar nature from the leading men in the labor movement obtained during this banquet which did not end until 2 o'clock Sunday morning. During the banquet two beautiful gold watches were presented, one to the General President and one to the General Secretary, as tokens of esteem, respect and gratitude for the assistance given by the international officers to the organizations in Cincinnati. On several evenings during the convention entertainment was furnished and refreshments served at the headquarters of the Teamsters' Joint Council in which many of the international and national officers participated and one afternoon was set aside for the entertainment of the ladies visiting the convention, with the result that every international officer who had the pleasure of visiting the team-



sters' headquarters while in that city, left Cincinnati with a feeling of thankfulness and respect for our organization. The wonder of all of this is, when it is understood as we in the International understand it, that a few years ago we had less than one hundred union men in the city of Cincinnati, and those men were certainly not enjoying very good conditions. Today we have several local unions that are perhaps the finest organizations in this country. I do not know what it cost the teamsters of Cincinnati to treat the delegates to the Federation convention in the manner in which they did, but I do know that the money was economically spent and not wasted and undoubtedly splendid results will obtain, because the appreciation expressed by the different international representatives towards the teamsters' locals in Cincinnati and the International and its officers is something that can not be valued in dollars and cents. The manner in which the affair was conducted by the local officers—each one devoting all of his time to making it a success—was of such a nature that the feeling created can only result in good for our entire organization. There was no boisterousness or loudness of any kind. Everything was done without ostentation. Every one was made to feel happy and at home and made to feel that they were the guests of the teamsters and that the teamsters were indebted to them for accepting their courtesy and hospitality. While I am opposed to wastefulness of any kind and for any unnecessary expenditure of the funds of the local union, I must say that no such condition obtained in this case and I deeply and sincerely appreciate what was done by our locals in Cincinnati during the Federation convention and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for the courteous, considerate and hospitable treatment extended not only to me and the other delegates of the International Union but to all other representatives whose good fortune it was to be the guests of the teamsters' unions, while attending the American Federation of Labor Convention at Cincinnati in June, 1922. Brothers of Cincinnati, your payment is the thankfulness and good will of all the labor men from the four quarters of our country with whom you fraternized at the convention. You have placed your name on the roll of honor with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

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**I**T IS only fair to say that the best of relations have obtained between the membership of the Chicago Teamsters' Organization and the membership of our International in the city of Chicago; that the mutual understanding reached some two years ago still prevails, and that the attack recently made by an officer of one of the outside unions upon our Local Union No. 727 was not sanctioned by the Executive Board of the Chicago Teamsters; that it was the work of this individual, who, by his attack, has violated the agreement that was entered into between our International Union and the representatives of the Chicago Teamsters, which was, that a line of demarcation be drawn which would give to each side the membership they then held. In other words, that the representatives of our International Union would not interfere with the membership of the Chicago Teamsters' Organization and neither would the Chicago Teamsters interfere with the membership of our organization. Again, we repeat, for the benefit of the Chicago members, that this attempt made to destroy the Chauffeurs' Union was thoroughly disapproved by the officers and members of the executive board of the Chicago Teamsters' Organization. The situation has been pretty thor-



oughly cleared up without having to resort to extremes. The International Union, of course, felt that it was its duty to help protect Local No. 727. It is unpleasant to think that some one individual in a community can cause so much discontent and disturbance for the entire rank and file of the membership. We hope and trust, for the sake of all parties concerned, and in the interest of the membership of both sides, that the agreement entered into will be respected, and that actions such as have transpired within the last few months will not be repeated because such a condition is disgraceful and discreditable to the one responsible for same. This movement will live and prosper long after we are gone. Only those men will be remembered and revered who have tried to serve their fellows honestly. The soul-soothing feeling that you are doing your best for your fellowmen and when your time comes to give up the reins to some one else to know you have served faithfully and honorably is worth more than all the ill-gotten gold in the world. Those men who have not served honestly in Chicago or elsewhere, where are they? One by one they have been removed and are only remembered by the trade unionists with bitterness and disgust.

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**T**HE building industry is booming all over the country. There has not for many years been such a building boom in the large cities of our country and it is indeed encouraging. The wages paid the men in this industry is pretty nearly the same as they were a year or two ago. Wages were reduced in a few places but the high price of material, which is the main cost in building construction, is still where it was during the war, with but few exceptions, making building construction very high. Lumber is almost as high as it was during the war and so it is with all other materials required in the construction of buildings. Nothing has been done to reduce the price of lumber and other materials, although the wages in lumber camps and other places have been reduced materially. Where investigations have been made as to the cost of building construction nothing has been done to break those combinations that have practically confessed that they were robbing the public. It is true that Mr. Untermeyer, representing the Lockwood Committee in New York, had a few of the large dealers who handle building materials fined petty sums from \$500 to \$5,000, but what do those men care about a fine of a few thousand dollars? The only hope there is for making those scoundrels who are robbing the public by combinations to hold up prices is to put them in jail. Fines do not get anything for the public and we hope and trust that those who are guilty in this respect will be sent to jail because when a rich man learns that he will have to go to jail he will very quickly obey the law because he dreads imprisonment much more than the working man does, because he has more luxury to lose.

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**B**USINESS, apparently will not get back to anything like normal until the railroads decide to reduce freight rates making it possible for the manufacturers to sell their goods at lower prices. Freight rates are very high and all passenger rates are about double what they used to be. The enormous increase in freight rates has not helped the railroads materially because industry has been paralyzed and the volume of freight is not being moved because of the high cost of transportation. From the information we have at hand, I think that the bosses in Wash-



ington have it in mind to request the railroad companies to reduce freight rates so that the volume of freight handled by them may be increased, thereby increasing the profits of the railroad companies. We are hopeful that the cost of living will come down next winter and spring as a result of a substantial reduction in rates. It would help our drivers and chauffeurs materially were freight rates reduced, because then more freight would be moved and more hauling done by our membership.

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**A**T THE recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati, William Hulsbeck, President and Business Agent of the Ice Drivers' local of Cincinnati, was elected fraternal delegate to represent the American Federation of Labor at the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Bill did not seek the office. He was a delegate to the convention, representing the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, as the ice drivers are affiliated with the Kentucky state branch, having many members across the river in Newport and Covington. He was so genial and helpful to the delegates, giving them the use of his car and extending to them any other courtesy that he could offer that George Berry, President of the Printing Pressmen's Union, arose on the floor of the convention and placed his name in nomination for that distinct honor, and he was elected unanimously. No one was more surprised than was Brother Hulsbeck. We congratulate Brother Hulsbeck for this distinct recognition and we know when attending the Canadian Trades Union Congress that he will fill the position to which he was elected with honor, dignity and ability.

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There were several members of our union representing Central Bodies and State Branches delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Brother Niemeier represented the Central Body of Cincinnati, Brother John Clay the Central Body of Chicago, Brother Hulsbeck the Kentucky State Federation and Brother Hopkins of Local 85, San Francisco, representing the California State Federation of Labor, and several others too numerous to mention. Wherever the Teamsters and Chauffeurs are they usually make their mark, and they find that affiliation with Central Bodies and State Branches is beneficial. If things within said bodies are not right, they should be made right by your attendance and presence and especially by your affiliation with said bodies.

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All men are not made perfect with a union button, but it certainly makes a man look more like a real man. He seems better dressed.

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The war profiteers have been pretty well burned in the great industrial depression. But in the burning the workers had to be scorched and had to suffer with them.

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Holler from the housetops at the fellow who does not belong to your union and who should be a member. Get after the slackers in the union as you got after them during the war.

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This will be a prosperous fall, winter and spring for the men engaged in the coal business. The supply on hand is almost depleted and all bins are empty, so conditions in that industry will improve because every one will start to stock up again during the fall and winter.



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Let me again remind those of our members who drive horses that we are in the midst of the hot season, when our friend and faithful slave, the horse, is dependent upon us for consideration and mercy. Do not overdrive your horse during the hot weather even if you have to give up a few minutes of your extra time. Be thoughtful and considerate and endeavor to make it easy for him. See that the horse is given a little water as often as possible but not too much at one time. Be sure that the place where the horse is being watered is free from disease and germs. See that the scalding from the collar and other parts of the harness is properly taken care of in the evening or at the end of the day's work. The horse is being eliminated gradually, but thousands of them are still being used in our work and will continue to be so used for a good many years. No one who is a real man will abuse the horse he drives even if the animal has faults. A good man is generous, kind and considerate of the dumb beast that has nothing in life except to toil and work from its infancy to the end. I know that it requires a great deal of patience to handle some horses, especially when they refuse to work, but a man must be patient and understand that punishing those dumb animals never obtains anything for the driver. There are few horses nowadays that are not of the best quality. The bad ones are being eliminated and the man who abuses a defenseless animal deserves to be punished by the proper authorities. He is a criminal of the very lowest type and is usually an individual who would not strike any one except a defenseless animal. Again I ask you to be considerate and kind to the animal that you drive during the hot months.

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Official Magazine  
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of Teamsters, Chauffeurs  
Stablemen and Helpers  
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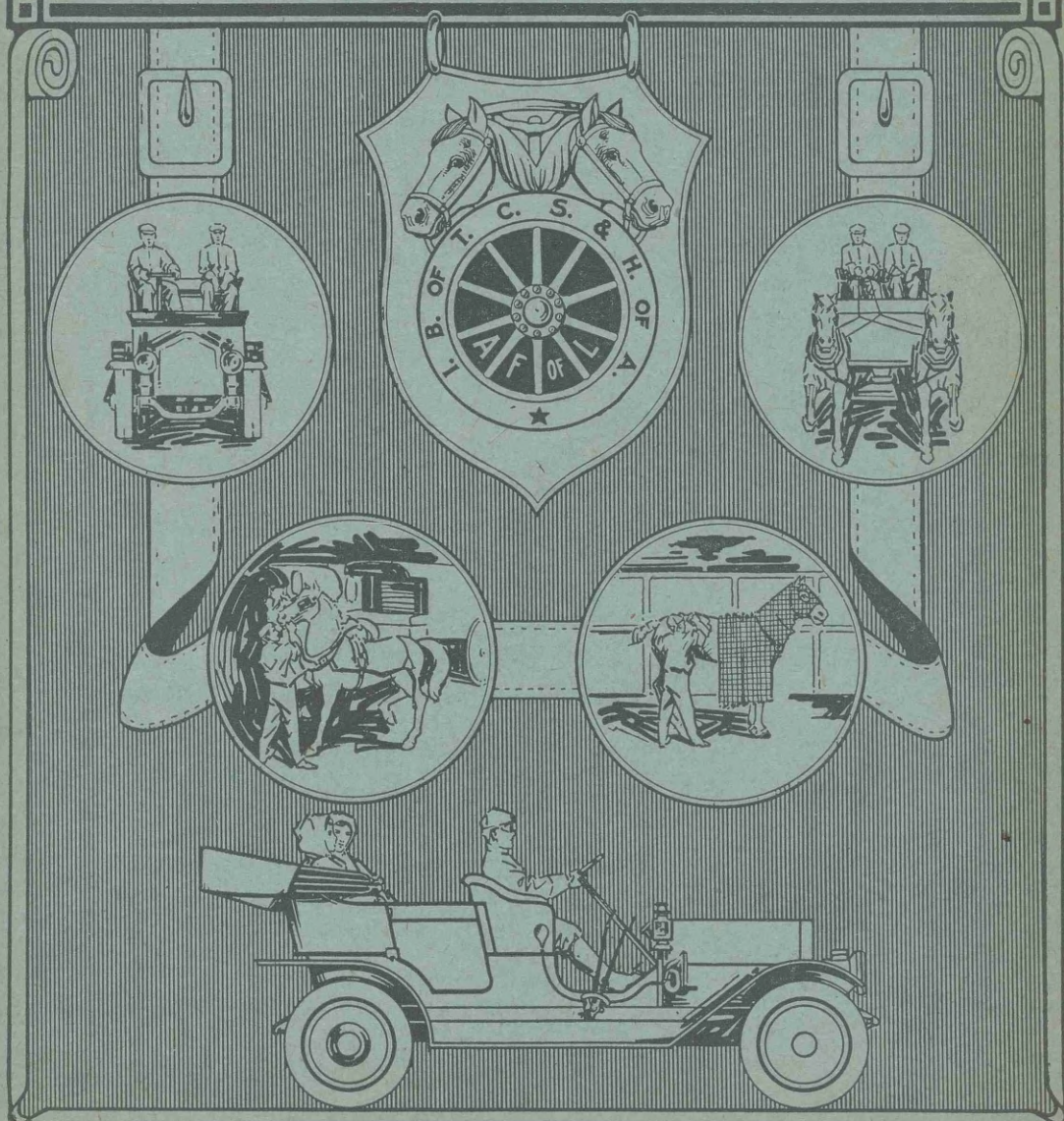
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SEPTEMBER, 1922

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS  
OF AMERICA





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Labor Day has come and gone and this year it demonstrated as much as any time in the past the strength of Labor. The unions of working men in the different cities throughout the country by parades and other outings proved conclusively that the trade union movement of our country is healthy and sound today and in as good shape as it ever was in the past.

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One thing, at least, that the railroad strike and the coal strike demonstrated, is the fact that labor unions can not be driven out of existence by Capital. The test came at a time when the labor market was overcrowded, when labor unions were weakened as a result of idleness and court decisions, but the men of labor met the test and demonstrated that the organized labor movement is here to stay.

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It was a joke to hear of Governor McCray of Indiana deciding to run the coal mines in that state. He called out the state troops and opened up two strip mines and for every ton of coal mined it cost the state a large amount of money. The militia was there backed up by the state government, yet it was weeks before they shipped a car load of low-grade coal.

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Employers will some day realize that it is wasted energy and wasted capital, causing untold and unnecessary suffering and worry to endeavor to get along without labor organizations. We mean legitimate trade union organizations that are law abiding and composed of men and women filled with American ideals and principles.

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No matter how much money the railroad magnates have; no matter how much they are willing to spend in the coal fields, they could not and never would be able to dig coal without men nor could they run trains without the assistance of labor.

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Workingmen, keep your courage up. The day of oppression is passing. Build your unions, make organizations more perfect, and you can not help improving your conditions.

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Nothing can hold down the workers but themselves. The man or men who do not stick, who attempt to divide the union men, who believe in split organizations is the most dangerous enemy we have to contend with. Beware of him.

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# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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## LABOR DAY, 1922



LABOR DAY, 1922, is the most significant in the history of the American Trade Union Movement, for at this time the workers are confronted by more adverse court decisions, and by stronger combinations of capitalists than at any other time. This situation, however, is logical. It is the only answer to labor's demands for a better day that greed and autocracy know. This demand is backed by increasing intelligence, solidarity and will. Arrayed against this development of labor, hostile court decisions and frenzied edicts of anti-union organizations are nothing—they but remind us that history is a record of selfish minorities that would thwart the high and strong desires of millions of people.

On the anvil of resistance are given life and form to the hopes and aspirations of labor. Ideals flourish under opposition. It seems but yesterday that courts held as conspirators even three workmen when found conversing on the public highway. Then were organized workers considered social outlaws. They had no standing in the public mind; they had no press, and were without voice to plead their cause. Through agitation and education these workers changed public opinion and by winning the right to organize, forced the courts to bow to



a new social viewpoint. It was an epoch-making event. The new ideal—this actual brotherhood—fired the workers with zeal for a higher manhood. They began agitating for free public schools, to abolish child labor, to secure the secret ballot at public elections, and for every other social law now on our Federal and State statutes.

On this Labor Day trade unionists do not forget the trials and triumphs of the men who pioneered the organized labor movement. To say that the militant, intelligent and resourceful organized workers of today are discouraged because of present-day opposition to their movement is to say that they have forgotten industrial history, and the resistance of every autocracy to any force that would challenge its power. I do not minimize the days of trial before organized labor, but I do insist that these barriers are nothing compared with obstructions that the men of even two generations ago were compelled to remove. Trade unionists of today have experience; they have a background; vast educational institutions are at their disposal; they are developing their own educational facilities; they have a press that is increasing in power and worth, and they have the support of earnest men and women outside their ranks who correctly appraise the trade union movement. There is no rose-strewn road to the land of freedom and social justice. This aspiration of the workers can be approximated only through knowledge and contest, the price exacted for all progress.

The daily progress of our movement can not be estimated. Neither can we produce a counting-room balance on the cost of strikes, and the expense of our unions against the intellectual and physical development of the workers, which has only been possible through organized labor.

Labor will continue its upward journey. Its rebuffs but remind us of the law of life that advancement comes only through resistance.—Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor.

### **"SCABBING" CALLS FOR VENGEANCE**

Recently at the three Masses in St. Mary's church, Bay City, Mich., Rev. Father Delanty, the pastor, made several statements substantially as follows, in regard to the strike: "The duty of the Catholic priest," he said, was to instruct his people not only in the Catholic faith but also in Christian morality.

The Catholic Church, he said, teaches always and everywhere, in season and out of season, that a dishonorable act is always to be condemned and never to be approved of. But to take the place of men striking for bread is a dishonorable act. It is against reason and religion and hence no Catholic should ever be tempted to do such a detestable thing. "I say no Catholic," went on Father Delanty, "because I am now speaking only to Catholics, but no Protestant or Jew or any one else who wants to be an upright man, will ever, in the face of his fellows, degrade his honor thus. For the same reasons which forbid the Catholic apply to all. There are four sins which cry to heaven for vengeance.

"1. Wilful Murder—the blood of the victim deliberately struck down cries to heaven for vengeance.

"2. The Sins of Sodom—bad sins or impurity against the Sixth Commandment.

"3. Oppressions of the Poor and

"4. Defrauding Laborers of their Wages.

"This is the teaching of the Catholic church. Oppression of the Poor, then, is linked together with the worst of crimes and cries to heaven for vengeance.

"Be not a partner in any way,"



said the Reverend Pastor, "in this oppression for it seems, indeed, that the day is at hand when a living wage is denied at least to some. I may say also," continued Father Delanty, "that the church in no way prohibits Labor Unions, such as we know them, whose aims and methods are good. In fact it is about the only way men have to protect their rights."

"But, say the 'Kings of Industry,' we believe in unions also, but not in the union 'boss.' We believe in running our own business to suit ourselves, but we don't want a 'walking delegate' to tell us how we should conduct our business affairs with our men. We believe in 'Individual Shop Unions.'"

"It puts me in mind," Father Delanty said, "of the story told in ancient history of the king who sent his son, the crown prince, to the tyrant of Syracuse to learn how to govern like a tyrant did; for he had the reputation of being able to keep his subjects in abject submission."

"'Come with me,' said the tyrant to the prince, and he took him into a large field of wheat. Whenever the tyrant saw an ear of wheat growing a little above the rest he took his staff and clipped it off. Several ears were clipped off during the journey, but not a word was spoken. The young prince had learned his lesson."

"So, no doubt it would be with only a local union. As soon as a brave and honest man would ask for a living wage, that is, more bread for his children in his own name and the names of his fellow laborers, the tyrant of Syracuse or some other tyrant would be on hand to clip his head off by a discharge."

"Very wisely, then, the members of the labor unions have elected men and pay their salary and expenses to look after their interests and when the poor have a complaint

to make that their children are underfed on account of the breadwinner not receiving a living wage, or that working conditions are not satisfactory, then the representative of labor comes to examine the cases. Only the tyrant of Syracuse could object to such a method." And then to conclude, the Rev. Father said, "I only wish there were more McSweeneys in the ranks of labor. For labor strikes as well as liberty strikes there must be honor and sacrifice. But dishonor falls on the heads of those who take a striker's place. The newspapers call them by the euphonious name of strike breakers, but we all know their proper name is scab. And just as Almighty God put a brand on Cain, so society puts a brand on these abettors of oppression. They can never wipe it out. Even those who employ them despise them."

### THE FIGHTER

One of the greatest privileges in this world is to be the friend of a fighter—a man with the will to see the thing through. I would almost say that the next greatest privilege is to be the enemy of a fighter.

These truths were wonderfully illustrated upon the death of Theodore Roosevelt. Some of the most sterling tributes paid to this great man were paid by his bitterest political enemies—for, not necessarily does a man have to hate in order to be an enemy.

Friends inspire—but enemies spur a man to his task. Ever so surely does a man feel that his cause is right when he is most opposed—and the most determinedly does he enter upon his program with his eyes set to a finish.

A leader always has to count the cost. He plays to the crowd that is sure to gather after his job is finished—quite contented with the handful that are his friends as he fights on.

It is great to be a fighter and to



fight clean. It is great to have friends that stick to you during your fight, who look neither to the right nor to the left and never backward, whose eyes, with yours, are set toward achievement.

But somehow, there is in the heart of every real fighter an abiding affection for those who most oppose him. A fighter could not help but love his friends. I am not so sure but that, within his secret heart, he also loves his enemies. Because they both make him a fighter.—George Matthew Adams, in "Up."

### **RAIL LABOR BOARD ADOPTS RUSS METHODS**

Washington. — "Unions cannot be unmade and remade at government dictation. This is neither the Russia of the black autocrat nor of the red autocrat," declared President Gompers in condemning the statement of the railroad labor board that the unions of striking shop men are "outlaws" and that employes remaining at work should organize new unions.

"The unions exist for humanity, for the workers, and they cannot and will not be destroyed at the whim or fancy of a band of dictators," said the A. F. of L. executive.

"I ask whether the board ordered the directorate of the Pennsylvania railroad dissolved and a new and amenable board created when that railroad refused to obey the orders of the board? Of course it did not, nor will it in any such case.

"The railroad labor board is seeking to perpetuate what it believes to be the existing dominant economic condition. But the board is mistaken in its analysis of modern trends and fundamentals. It would have been equally as fitting and equally as ridiculous for the board to order the dissolution of railroad directorates where such

directorates refused to obey the orders of the board.

"If anything could have been calculated to inspire the workers with determination to win a victory for democratic methods and for justice in their employment, this action of the board will have that result, unnecessary though it may be.

"The action of the board is a replica of the action of the communists in turning the unions into government-controlled agencies for the carrying out of the orders of the state. Freedom of expression vanishes under the order of the board."—News Letter.

### **WHY BOSSES FAVOR COMPANY "UNIONS"**

Chicago. — "The packers said that workers were foolish to pay dues to their union. They organized a 'union' for the workers and told them that to belong to it they would not have to pay any union dues," said Dennis Lane, international secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, in discussing the packers' brand of "democracy."

"Let us compare, for instance, the dues the workers of Chicago Local Union No. 87 paid to the union and the dues some of them are now paying to the packers' 'union.' The workers paid to their own union just \$1 a month to finance the work of same. In return their wages were increased at least \$1.65 per eight-hour day, and for a month of 26 working days their return was at least \$42.90. Yet they contributed but \$1 per month to support their own union. The workers who have dropped their own union and lent their aid to the packers' company 'union,' to which the packers said no dues were to be paid, have been reduced \$1.10 per 10-hour day, or \$28.60 per month of 26 working days.

"Ask yourself which is the best



investment: To pay \$1 per month in support of the regular labor union and receive in return \$42.90 per month more, or whether to withhold that dollar and have your wages reduced \$28.60 per month?" —News Letter.

## NOT TO FIGHT INJUNCTIONS

Chicago.—Striking railroad shop employes are advised in a bulletin issued by the Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L., not to spend their money fighting labor injunctions.

"The railroads may secure injunctions at different points, attempting to prohibit employes from picketing and other things," says the bulletin. "No attempt should be made at law to have such injunction set aside, as it is a costly procedure and will be one of the methods employed by managements for the purpose of dissipating our funds."

## SUPPRESSED NEWS

Washington, D. C.—Government money, the property of the nation for the benefit of the nation, flowed in millions into a New York bank that was furnishing the funds to engineer a notorious Wall Street stock market "corner" or monopoly at the expense of the people.

This was done through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

It was a sensational proceeding worth many front page news stories. The facts are and have been available. They are in the Congressional Record.

Not a single daily newspaper has printed this sensational story about the doings of Wall Street gamblers with the funds of the American people.

Read these words of Senator Heflin, spoken in open Senate session, printed in the Congressional Record and there for all to see:

"Mr. President, the records show that a bank to which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was loaning at one time about \$100,000,000 was furnishing funds with which to engineer a notorious 'corner' on the New York Stock Exchange, in which 'corner' the president and two vice-presidents of the bank which was enjoying these huge accommodations from the New York Reserve bank were largely interested financially."

So, the officials of a bank get in on a big gamble. They get the Federal Reserve Bank, organized to safeguard the people, to loan their bank a hundred million dollars, while farmers can't get a nickel and wage-earners by the million are unemployed.

This story of how the people's money is handled and to whom it goes would be of tremendous news value in any newspaper office where there was freedom to print the real news of the day.

This vital piece of news has been suppressed by the daily newspapers of America.—News Letter.

## THE UNION

If I were a factory employe, a laborer on the railroads, or a wage-earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I were opposed to the policy of the union, I would join it for no other reason than to help rectify the mistake. If I took exception to a dishonest leader, I would join that union to help remove him. In short, I believe in the union, and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interest advanced by the union.—Theodore Roosevelt.

The need of the moment is not so much for the formation of new unions as for new members in those unions already formed.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

THE railroad shop trades did not desire a strike. They were forced into a strike. They had received two or three reductions and the men handling those organizations as well as the general membership were thoroughly convinced that they might just as well fight now as some time later, as the Railroad Wage Board would continue to hand down reductions to them, because the railroad magnates would continue to ask for lower wages, and the wage board would continue to grant their request. This year was considered a bad year for the workers to go on strike, but they had no alternative. Because the shop trades had been weakened somewhat as a result of unemployment, the railroad officials thought that the strike would not amount to very much and were very much surprised when they went up against the fight that prevailed. Each organization has a right to handle its own affairs and it is not for us to criticise them, but we can not refrain from saying that it was a pity that the other organizations that were a part of the railroad department of the American Federation of Labor did not hold to their understanding and strike with the shop trades. Some of those trades seemed to take advantage of the position of the shop trades by rushing right in and making a bargain for themselves. This was a pity and no doubt the strike would not have lasted so long had greater solidarity prevailed, or if the understanding or agreement that obtained in the railroad department was carried out. Neither can we close our eyes to the actions of the so-called four big brotherhoods—the engineers, the firemen, the conductors, and the trainmen. During the war those organizations worked hand-in-hand with the shop trades and were very successful, were able to get nearly everything they desired. After the ending of the war, the big brotherhoods, which are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, seemed to dislike their affiliation with the organizations that were chartered from the American Federation of Labor and to a certain extent pulled away from the shop trades and other organizations that constituted the railroad department. The four big brotherhoods have assisted the strikers, that is, the rank and file of the membership have objected to certain conditions that have existed since the strike and have brought considerable pressure to bear on their officials to see President Harding and to do everything in their power to help the shop trades, to the end that victory for them might obtain. They have stated to the public that they have an agreement that they must fulfill. No one is justified in breaking a contract entered into between Capital and Labor, but if it had only been possible for those brotherhoods to have quit work had they not been held down by contracts when the other workers for the railroads were on strike, there is no question but that the trouble could have been overcome in one week's time or less, or in other words, had the firemen and engineers taken a stand the strike would soon be ended. However, as stated above, the officials of each organization have a right to run their own affairs. We demand the same right and we are willing to extend it to them. We can not help expressing the thought that seems uppermost in our minds, that is, that the strike of the railroad shop trades has proved one thing, that the workers of this country



when driven to it by unjust treatment, have the power to get that to which they are justly entitled or they can cause a general paralysis of industry throughout the nation.

It is wonderful to have the power to do things, to rebel against wrong; to strike for the right, to fight for justice and a square deal. But it is a crime to abuse power or to use it unless as a last resort.

IT looks at this writing as though the coal strike was settled. The miners have been on strike since April 1st and have gone through one of the greatest struggles ever endured or entered into between Capital and Labor, and they have done it with very little financial assistance—five hundred thousand men, many of them with families, starving and suffering, but standing firm, because they are fighting for a principle. The miners could not under any circumstances have prevented this strike. The mining companies were planning to force a strike on April 1st, but they had no intention or idea that the strike would last so long. They believed that after the strike was on for four or five weeks that the poor miners would be starved into absolute submission, willing to accept a substantial reduction in wages; willing to sacrifice their union-shop conditions, returning to work broken in spirit and with their organization destroyed. The operators did not bargain for such a long struggle and a general paralysis of their industry. If they could have seen all of this in advance the strike would not have lasted as long as it has. It is strange that some people never profit from past experience. All they needed to do was to have looked back to the strike of the miners in the anthracite field under the leadership of John Mitchell, when those same men fought and struggled and starved for months rather than submit to an injustice and the destruction of their organization. The mine owners wanted the strike. They knew very well that they were charging extortionate prices for coal; that the country was demanding a reduction in the price of coal, so it was very well planned that if they could bring about a strike and have it continue until coal was running short, with manufacturers and the heads of factories crying for coal that then the people would be willing to pay any price for it. This condition did take place, and at this time people are willing to pay almost any price in order to get coal, consequently there will be no substantial reduction in the price of coal for another year and as unjust and as unfair as the prices are, the public must foot the bill. In the anthracite field in Pennsylvania, the operators have a strong combination, as these are the only anthracite fields in this or any other country, and those operators have not only held up the prices prevailing during the war but have increased prices since the war. The bituminous, or soft coal operators, many of them, are not making very much money. They reduced their prices somewhat, but the anthracite operators who supply all of the people and industries in New York and New England have increased the price of coal to the consumer \$1.00 a ton since the ending of the war. Anthracite coal sold in the city of Boston during the war and after the war for \$14.00 a ton, but last year and this year it is retailing in the Boston market to family trade for \$15.00 per ton. This is the only combination of employers in any industry, in this or any other country, that has substantially increased their prices since the ending of the war, and while we hear the so-called reformers ranting against the injustice of Labor and the combinations in restraint of trade, of working men and women, nothing is



said of the hundreds of millions in capital banded together and continuing year after year to rob the people because the product they sell must be used by the people in a certain section of the country. As in the case of the railroad strike, the coal strike could not have been prevented by the miners because the employers desired the strike in order to hold up prices. They got the strike even if they did not bargain for such a long tie-up by the miners.

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Let us hope that the coal barons will profit by their experience and bring about no more strikes for some time. If another strike in the coal industry takes place then Government ownership is sure to take place.

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**P**RESIDENT HARDING seems to be in an awful mess with the railroad strike and the coal strike. It is too bad because he seems to be endeavoring to do right, and to help in bringing about a settlement, but when it came to the crucial moment in the railroad strike, when his proposition was rejected, when it would have been possible to have forced the railroad companies to accept it he did not put his foot down and insist on them doing so, but allowed them to reject it, when he could have demanded Congress to give him the power to take over the railroads and operate them in the interest of the people. The trouble with the President is that he is a man with a peaceful nature, willing to take the course of least resistance. He has surrounded himself in Washington with men that have always been his closest associates, but whose prejudices have blinded their judgments and it is distasteful to him to exercise his personal rights or opinions and disagree with his friends and associates. It is unfortunate that he has not even a Secretary of Labor who knows the pulse of the labor union heads of the country or of the workers in general. Secretary Davis is a nice fellow, a splendid man at the head of the Moose, but he is not a labor man, knows absolutely nothing about labor and is incapable of properly advising the President. Again, one of the material assets for a man in that position is to have some slight influence with the labor officials of the country, and Mr. Davis' influence with the labor officials of this country amounts to nothing. It is too bad that such a condition should obtain. Strong men, with personality and influence, in Washington might have helped materially in keeping the wheels of industry rolling. It might have been possible for them to avert the industrial disturbances now existing, or at least we are confident that settlements could have been brought about shortly after the strikes took place had there been the right kind of men in the right places in the different departments of the government in Washington.

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Nearly all government appointments are made in payment for services rendered to the political party in office and not on the merit of the individual. This is criminally wrong, at least in so far as the Secretary of Labor is concerned.

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**T**HE rank and file of the people are pretty well worried at this writing because they are still suffering as a result of the strike of the railroad shopmen. During the progress of the strike all kinds of blame was placed on the railroad men by those who are not very friendly to organized labor. Again, when the President failed, after several conferences with the railroad officials, to bring about a settlement, business



men, generally speaking, who were themselves suffering were very free with their criticism of President Harding. They could not help but think of the time when on more than one occasion our country was confronted with a general tie-up or strike of the railroad trades, but which through firm government officials was avoided, and an industrial paralysis prevented. Great surprise prevailed everywhere, even amongst trade unionists, when the railroad officials rejected the offer made by President Harding, which was that the men return to work accepting the reduction in wages; that all men be placed in their former positions, and that the question of whether or not the reduction in wages should obtain for the present or until the matter was again reviewed by the railroad wage board. When the union officials accepted this proposition—and no one has a right to question their judgment in the matter—it was going a long way and sacrificing considerable on the part of the unions, because, first they were willing to surrender the main thing for which they went on strike, which was a reduction in wages, it being the second reduction they had received from the Railroad Wage Board and after they had accepted President Harding's plan of settlement, they had agreed to return to work, giving up that for which they went on strike because, as I understand the power of the Railroad Wage Board as given them under the Cummins-Esch Bill, you can ask for a rehearing or reopening of your case anytime after thirty or sixty days has expired and after you have submitted to the decision of the Board, so that all that the railroad organizations really had gained was a promise that the railroad companies would discontinue the farming out of shop work and a promise to have a rehearing on the reduction in wages, having first agreed to accept the reduction in wages, which was what caused the strike. Now let us see why the railroad companies rejected this proposition and kept the strike on for several weeks when it should have been ended, relieving the suffering and inconvenience existing. They refused to accept the offer of the union and take back all their former employes giving them their seniority rights. In other words, they wanted their men to return to work—as many of them as they saw fit to place at work—and the men they would take back should go back of all those men who remained at work or were not loyal to the union, and behind the so-called strike breakers that had been hired since the beginning of the strike. In other words, the old employes that had been in the service of the company for ten or twenty years should be taken back and recognized only as new employes. They knew that this was ridiculous and could not possibly be accepted by the unions, and so the strike went on. You can understand that the railroad companies did not hire, or could not hire, very competent railroad mechanics during the strike. No man will act as a strike breaker unless there is something weak or wrong with him. The few men that remained at work would be given the same standing they had the day the strike took place, and as there were very few, that part of the question could not make very much trouble for the companies—it would not cost the company one penny more than what it was costing them on the day they accepted the settlement plan offered by President Harding. On the other hand, they would enjoy the financial benefits obtained from the reduction in wages, as per the decision of the Railroad Wage Board, against which the shop trades went on strike. The public does not know the real cause of the strike, but the meat of the whole question is this—the railroad officials know that for the past year or two there has been a general demand on the part of manufacturing interests of the country, on



the part of shippers, on the part of the public, for a general reduction downward of rates, not only on passenger rates but principally on freight rates. The great cost of materials is due to the enormous freight rates now obtaining. The railroad companies have been making money and they hate to lose what they have been making—they do not want to give up any of the conditions or privileges they are now enjoying. The Interstate Commerce Commission is undoubtedly considering a substantial reduction in freight rates. The companies know this very well and they are afraid that the shippers will get something like a square deal in the way of a reduction in freight rates. All classes of people, outside of the railroad officials and stockholders, are demanding that there be a reduction in carrying rates. The decision was due to be handed out pretty soon, so President Harding is in an awful position with every one crying for a re-establishment of normal railroad conditions. The strike is still on, but it may be ended when you receive this Journal, but the railroad companies in refusing the plan of settlement offered by President Harding are doing so for no other purpose than to paralyze the country until such time as President Harding will come to them and say: "Accept the plan of settlement and I will see to it that the Interstate Commerce Commission will not put into effect a general reduction in carrying rates, or if a reduction is put into effect it will be less than ten per cent of what it was intended to be." As soon as the President makes this statement, the railroad strike will be ended. Mr. Loree, a big railroad magnate, a man of great wealth who is interested in many other enterprises, seems to be one of the strong characters amongst the officials who are insisting that the railroad companies refuse to accept the President's proposal for a settlement. This man Loree served on President Wilson's Industrial Commission, and every one attending the conference, including the group representing the public, was disgusted with his ravings. His bitterness against labor is so strong that the man's judgment is warped as a result of his prejudices. He will not agree to anything where working men are involved. He believes in the old system of slave driving. It was painful during the sessions of the President's Industrial Conference in the Pan-American Building to have to sit and listen to Loree's raving for an hour at a time as to the terrible things that labor unions were doing throughout the country. This is the class of high financiers who by their manipulations for years have become very wealthy that cause trouble between Capital and Labor. He has caused a lot of trouble for President Harding, the same as he did for President Wilson, and will undoubtedly cause a lot of trouble for the railroad companies before they decide to get along without his counsel or advice. Yes, the "dear public" is paying the price and the workers are suffering, but the real meat of the question is not wages or a recognition of the union, or seniority rights, etc., but "high finance" represented by the railroad officials of the country to squeeze President Harding or the Interstate Commerce Commission into a bargain whereby there will be put into effect a slight or no reduction in carrying rates and that the enormous, unjust rates now prevailing shall continue in practice.

**T**HE members of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union of Chicago have purchased their own building and are expecting to occupy same in a short time. The building is located in a very fine district, away from the downtown, so-called loop-congested portion of the city. It is about two blocks distant from the Street Carmen's headquarters. The



building will cost them upwards of \$60,000 when fitted up to suit them. It is considered a splendid location and most profitable and beneficial investment for the organization. The International desires to congratulate the local union on the wonderful progress it has made. There is no one responsible for it except the officers who have handled the affairs of the local union, allowing of course credit to the rank and file of the membership who have so ably and honestly supported their officers in the many critical situations that have surrounded that organization. As I look back over the years that have passed, and when I consider that at the Boston convention of our International in August, 1907, Brother Neer and Brother Sumner who were then delegates to the convention and ably and honestly supported my candidacy, received a wire at that convention stating that the secretary-treasurer of their organization had defaulted with all of their money amounting to about \$21,000, I can see those men how they gritted their teeth, returned to their organization, laid the matter before the membership, how the membership supported them and answered their call that they hold together, each man putting his shoulder to the wheel and showing a willingness to do his part, and now after fifteen years of struggling and trying they are second to no other labor organization in the world. They have established a chain of benefits that are not in practice in any other local union that we know of, building up a substantial treasury sufficient to meet all of their needs, and now crowning all of their other great work, they have purchased a building of their own which they are soon to occupy as their home. The editor joins in wishing them the success in the future which they have had in the past. He feels assured and is confident that only success can crown their efforts if they but hold their ears to the ground, watching and guarding carefully against the rumblings in the distance, and steer clear of the traps that are being continuously set for them. Labor needs to be more careful today than ever in its history. One mistake made by the milk wagon drivers union would destroy the efforts of years. It is unnecessary for me to point out the great things accomplished by other unions and how all of their years of work were ruined and destroyed in one moment because the members were swayed by persons of immature judgment or irrational temperament, but in view of the fact that there is one instance that stands out prominently in my mind at this time, I can not refrain from reminding the milk wagon drivers of Chicago of the case of the milk wagon drivers in New York, where with its ten thousand members, its splendid conditions—an organization which had done more for its membership in the short time that it was organized than any other union in America, and in one day the work that it took years to accomplish was destroyed, and those men are today without a union, without leadership and thousands of them have been driven out of the industry. It is not pleasant to think of this situation, but even from this sad and expensive experience good may obtain, because the mistake made by the membership in that case will help to guide hundreds of our local unions in the future against a repetition of such ill-advised actions. The membership of Local No. 753 are matured, well-seasoned men, capable of handling situations of all kinds and will not make any such mistake. Their affairs are handled in a businesslike manner and I doubt if there is any corporation or institution in this country that uses such care in handling their business affairs as does local No. 753 of Chicago. Every time the local union makes a step forward or victory crowns its efforts, the International rejoices, as it well knows that it is evidence of what can



be accomplished by working men when banded together and the unions are conducted as business institutions. The American Labor Movement rejoices because the victory or success of each union adds strength to the great labor movement of our country. The American Federation of Labor rejoices because from that institution is issued the charter to the International and from the International is issued the charter or certificate by which the milk wagon drivers have been organized and the whole community is bettered and strengthened as a result of the success of a local union. More money in the pockets of the milk wagon drivers means better homes, better children, better families and better men. Again we say to the milk wagon drivers, keep on, go forward, be watchful and careful, understanding the limit of your power. Do not endeavor to make use of any unnecessary power. Do not become drunk with your power or strength. No institution can stand for very long unless properly handled and founded on justice. May success and prosperity continue for the milk wagon drivers in the future as it has in the past.

**B**USINESS AGENTS and other officers of local unions visiting in other cities should first get in touch with the local officers in the district where they are visiting, have a talk with the officers and find out the condition of the unions and the membership before approaching members on the street and having unnecessary and injurious talk with them. For instance, a man from Seattle visiting in Boston, meets some of the members and learns about the working conditions, and finding that the working conditions in Boston are somewhat lower than they are in Seattle, immediately starts to tell the member or members how much better they are in the place from whence he hails. A member of ours from Chicago recently visited another city, got in touch with the members of his craft in the city in which he was visiting, found fault with conditions as they obtained in the other city, and told the members about the wonderful conditions prevailing in Chicago. The members in that city with whom he talked where conditions were a little lower immediately went out amongst the members of the organization and started quite an agitation, even going into the meeting and endeavoring to have the wage scale, under which they were working, set aside, demanding conditions similar to those in Chicago. It took a great deal of work on the part of the local officers and the International officers to hold the men in that particular city from striking and to make them understand that they would forfeit their membership with the International if they violated their written or signed contract. I know that the man from Chicago when visiting the other city where conditions were lower than what he was obtaining, meant no harm by his statements and had no intention of doing wrong, but the first thing that he should have done was to see the officers of the organization, or at any rate, should not fill the men where he visits with discontent because they have not reached the high pinnacle in conditions that are enjoyed by others in different sections of the country. For instance, there are situations surrounding districts that make wages more valuable in one district than in another. In the city of Cincinnati the cost of living, with the possible exception of rents, is much below the cost of living in Boston or New York, consequently men working on freight teams in New York and Boston should receive more money than the men doing this same class of work in the city of Cincinnati. There is another fact that should also be taken into consideration. In the city of San Francisco men get better wages than they do



in the city of Philadelphia. Why? Because the men in San Francisco have been organized for a good many years; they have perfected their organization; year after year they have been strengthening their organization, and the cost of living is somewhat higher in San Francisco than it is in Philadelphia. All those things should be taken into consideration and the wages obtained in one city should not be used as a barometer for the wages paid in another city. It is the desire of our organization to help our membership in all cities where organized, but the men themselves must first perfect their organization and then be satisfied with slow progress until they reach something like reasonable conditions in hours and wages. If men who just organize and within a week after organizing expect that they can get the same conditions as are being received by the men that have been organized for twenty-two years, they are very much mistaken, as it takes time and the men in the district must themselves help if they wish to make their union a success and secure the conditions enjoyed by men in other sections of the country, and the officers and members visiting other districts should be very careful and not do anything which may create discontent amongst the rank and file in those districts.

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The main thing in organization is to work from the bottom up, not from the top down. Build up the local union, attend the meetings, have patience until the proper time comes, then go after better conditions. But just now "wait" for a better day. It will come shortly.

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**T**HERE is somewhat of a serious condition existing now in many parts of our country and I have been trying for some time to decide whether or not I should refer to it in the columns of our Journal, and I have come to the conclusion in order to advise and help our unions that it is necessary for me to mention the subject, and that is, the matter of beggars or peddlers who attend the meetings of our local unions. In the first place, there is a great deal of industrial disturbance and discontent existing throughout the country and there are a great many legitimate cases that should receive consideration and wherever possible receive assistance from our local unions. However, local unions should weigh the situation carefully themselves before giving assistance. First of all, local unions affiliated with our International are entitled to consideration when seeking assistance, if said local unions have the approval of the International to request assistance. Several years ago it was quite the custom to have at every meeting of our local unions four or five beggars asking for assistance or soliciting funds. Every known and many unknown projects were painted in beautiful words to our membership and donations were made and assistance given in hundreds of cases where the requests should never have been granted. If a local union of ours happened to go on strike in violation of all of the laws of the International, the first thing that the local on strike would do was to rush out a circular or send out its emissaries asking for assistance from the other local unions of the International. In the wisdom of the convention, several years ago, it was decided that an endeavor should be made to put a stop to this, and to a certain extent we succeeded in doing so, by advising our local unions that no appeal be considered legal unless it had the approval of the International Executive Board. If a local union of the International enters into a strike lawfully and legally by first receiving the approval of the International Executive Board, strike benefits to the



amount of \$10.00 per week is paid to men on strike. If the local calls a strike of its own accord in violation of all of our laws they are a detriment to the International Union and the other unions in the district and should not be entitled to any consideration or financial aid. This had to be done by the International convention in order to protect honest local unions against men who rushed into illegal strikes. But, in addition to appeals and requests for assistance from our own organizations, we are today confronted with appeals, solicitations and requests from every other organization of labor that gets into trouble—with few exceptions—and especially are we appealed to by other institutions such as hospitals, churches, political parties, etc., etc. In addition to this, we have the fellow who makes a practice of selling tickets amongst the members during a meeting, the fellows who stand outside the door when prevented from going into the hall. This practice was so bad at one time that local unions were forced to pass motions or adopt amendments to their by-laws prohibiting the members from peddling tickets, presenting chance books of any kind or soliciting funds from the members during the sessions of the meetings or any place around the meetings. We recommend that this be done by all of our local unions throughout the country because just as soon as some one starts to peddle tickets at a meeting the membership is going to stay away from the meetings. Honest men hate to refuse; sometimes they do not have the money handy, and other times they feel that it is an injustice and they should not be embarrassed by having to refuse, consequently they commence to stay away from the meetings. This practice should not be allowed to obtain and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for the general membership of the organization. Do not worry about the fellow who kicks against this proceeding because by taking this action you are protecting the rank and file. Again, there is the fellow who comes with credentials from the Central body, representing some unknown institution—it may be a labor organization—say, the artificial limb workers of New York who are on strike because they are compelled to use a rubber heel instead of a wooden block, or some such institution—as Central bodies throughout the country will issue credentials to any fellow who has a glib tongue and able to make an impression, because it costs the Central body nothing to issue credentials, but local unions should take up this matter and not allow those people to come into the meetings and take up the time of the membership listening to their ranting speeches, during which sometimes politics are injected and the business of the local has to be neglected because all the evening has been taken up listening to this fellow who is asking for a donation of some kind. When requests for donations or assistance of any kind are made the matter should be weighed carefully and no money should be donated unless it is first approved by the executive board of the local union, and matters of this kind should be referred to the executive board. Provision should be made for guarding the funds of the local union. I do not mean that you should exclude every one, because once in a while there is a worthy cause, where men and women are fighting and starving for months. There is, however, no need for any one taking up the whole evening making a speech. The case can easily be presented to the meeting in five or ten minutes and then the matter should be referred to the General Executive Board who will take it up after the adjournment of the meeting and decide what is the best course to pursue. The action should be final. My great purpose in writing the above is to protect our unions, first, from doing anything that will keep the members from attending the



meetings; second, against the ravaging of their funds, and third, against having our unions made the fleecing place for all kinds of individuals who are not always sincere.

Many a fellow who thinks he is a first-class union man, will move that the local donate five hundred dollars to the cinderpickers, that would not give a dime out of his own jeans.

### THE OLD MANAGER SPEAKS

I've handled a pick and a shovel,  
I've sat at a bench in my time,  
I've done heavy work in the heat  
and the murk,  
I've known all the sweat and the  
grime;  
And so, when some frosty-eyed  
expert  
Talks "Labor" as if it were coal,  
"A commodity"—well, I just choke  
for a spell  
Before I regain my control.

Plague take all this dope economic  
That puts human toil in its  
charts;

I tell you that "Labor's" your  
friends and your neighbors,  
It's folks that have bodies and  
hearts;

It's fathers and brothers and hus-  
bands

With mothers and sweethearts  
and wives,

Who love and who hate and who  
dream and who wait,

It's real people living their lives.

Now maybe I'm moss-backed and  
rusty,

But here's how it lines up to me:  
Statistics will aid the plans you  
have made,

They're useful to quite a degree,  
But all of your lore scientific

Will fall down again and again,  
Unless in your brain this one fact  
you retain,

That "Labor" means flesh-and-  
blood men.

-In brief, it's a problem that's hu-  
man,

No soulless "commodity" stuff,  
And the very best plan I have hap-  
pened to scan

Is just to be human enough;  
And when it is finally settled  
(I fear I won't be here by then)  
It won't be by art of a book or a  
chart,  
But by men dealing fairly with  
men.

—Berton Braley, in *Forbes*  
*Magazine* (N. Y.).

### HERE'S CAUSE OF TIRED FEELING

One of the most pitiful pleas—  
pitiful because it indicated how su-  
pinely helpless some men are—was  
heard a few days ago when an al-  
leged union man said: "The com-  
pany is going to break up our  
union."

The fellow was working right  
along, but had not paid dues for  
two months, yet was whining that  
"the company" was going to break  
his union.

No employer can break a union.  
The members alone can do that.

Of course, the union will be  
busted if the members are lacking  
in a spirit of manhood and inde-  
pendence, won't pay dues and are  
eternally criticising their officers.

A union made up of such men  
really has no right to exist.—Ex-  
change.

Life is a system of relations  
rather than a positive and inde-  
pendent existence; and he who  
would be happy himself and make  
others happy must carefully pre-  
serve these relations. He cannot  
stand apart in surly and haughty  
egotism; let him learn that he is as  
much dependent on others as others  
are on him.—G. A. Sala.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## SCRANTON, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—It's a long time since local 229 of Scranton has occupied any space in our magazine, and with the railroad shops and miners all on strike in our city and vicinity we have had some difficulty in our bread and milk delivery, favoring our friends and as far as possible refusing to assist the human vultures who are unfair to the Organized Labor Movement. Our union holds signed agreements with all principal bread and milk companies in Scranton, and in conference with our committee and Organizer W. H. Ashton the employers assisted us most generously. We had repeated conferences with ice cream manufacturers and made good progress, as this is a new addition to our organization. We also got our agreements with the ice companies signed up without any reduction in wages and a union shop clause. Our executive board wished me to write you and thank our International for the assistance our General President gave us in sending in the organizer when we were threatened with a reduction in wages.

With best wishes, fraternally,  
WM. WOOLHEATER,  
Business Agent, Local 229.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Maurice Lynch, living at 5533 S. Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, is an expert accountant and one of the best men whom we know of for auditing the accounts of labor organizations or the accounts of any other business institution. Mr. Lynch for a number of years was a member of the street car

men's union in Chicago. He is an old-time trade unionist so it would be no harm for some of our unions in that district when they get into a tangle of any kind on their books or accounts to call him in to help straighten it out. The following is a statement written by W. D. Mahon, International President of the Street Car Men's Union, in reference to Mr. Lynch:

"To any of the Local Divisions of the Amalgamated Association that may need an auditor or a competent person to straighten out their books and place the workings of their division in proper shape, I take this means of recommending to them Maurice Lynch of 5533 S. Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Mr. Lynch has graduated as a first-class accountant. He was for a number of years financial secretary of former Division No. 260 and after the consolidation with Division 241 served as assistant financial secretary of the latter division. He thoroughly understands the laws and policies of the association, in addition to being a first-class accountant. He has straightened out the financial affairs of a number of our large divisions and placed their books in proper shape, and has instructed the officers in such a manner that they are now operating in first-class shape and carrying out the policies of the association. I would recommend Mr. Lynch to any division, either needing an auditor or wanting to put in a proper system and place their accounts and books in first-class condition, as the proper person for the work."

A trade unionist is a booster, not a knocker.



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We hope and trust that the Railroad Wage Board will now understand that its decisions have not been received very favorably by the people in general and that Board might as well make up their minds that a few more revisions downward in the scales of labor unions will be the means of a general demand being made to dispense with the services of the Railroad Wage Board.

The unions of Railway Express Drivers and Chauffeurs throughout the country are holding their organizations in pretty good shape although of course the volume of business is not as great as it used to be due to the industrial depression. It is well that the men employed by this company are maintaining their unions because there would not be much hope for them were they to lose their organizations. The Railroad Wage Board has considerable power today, its decisions are very hard to overcome, and it needs the power and strength and influence of the entire International Union to place before the Railroad Wage Board the case of the drivers, chauffeurs and helpers when their conditions are under consideration by that board. As individual local unions or as individual members there would be very little hope for the employes of the express company. It is true that there are a few independent or company unions, but the legitimate trade unions are the ones that make conditions for that class of employes. They are like the non-union men working in a large establishment where 99 per cent of the men are organized, the non-union men reap the benefit of the efforts of the trade unionists.

During the railroad strike it was strange to read in the press and to hear public speakers condemning the railroad workers for going on strike in opposition to the decision of the Railroad Wage Board. There is nothing in the Esch-Cummins law, which created the Railroad Wage Board, that prevents either side from rebelling against or refusing to accept the decision of the wage board. The only requirement of the law is that before men go on strike they must submit their grievance to the board, but after a decision is rendered either the employers or membership of a union may refuse to accept the decision. If this condition did not obtain, that is, if the Railroad Wage Board had full power to force its decision, then the condition of the workers would be that they would have to submit to compulsory arbitration, and the workers of this country will never submit to that no matter what laws are made. What would the law amount to if the workers en masse decided to go on strike against a wrong or unjust decision? Where would the workers be if they had to submit to compulsory arbitration? The wage board as it now stands is composed of three representatives of the public, three representatives of the employers and three representatives of the men. The Public Group is made up of employers, so that all such groups, composed as above can easily be put down as six to three, that is, six against labor and three in favor of labor, and if it should be five to four, the ninth man is the balance wheel and it is hard to find the individual that great combinations of wealth and capital, with governmental influence, thrown in the balance, when acting as arbiter who can not be influenced in favor of wealth and against the worker, and especially is this true when the President of the United States, no matter who he may be, has the appointing of the three men who represent the public.

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Official Magazine  
of the  
International Brotherhood  
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs  
Stablemen and Helpers  
of America

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of  
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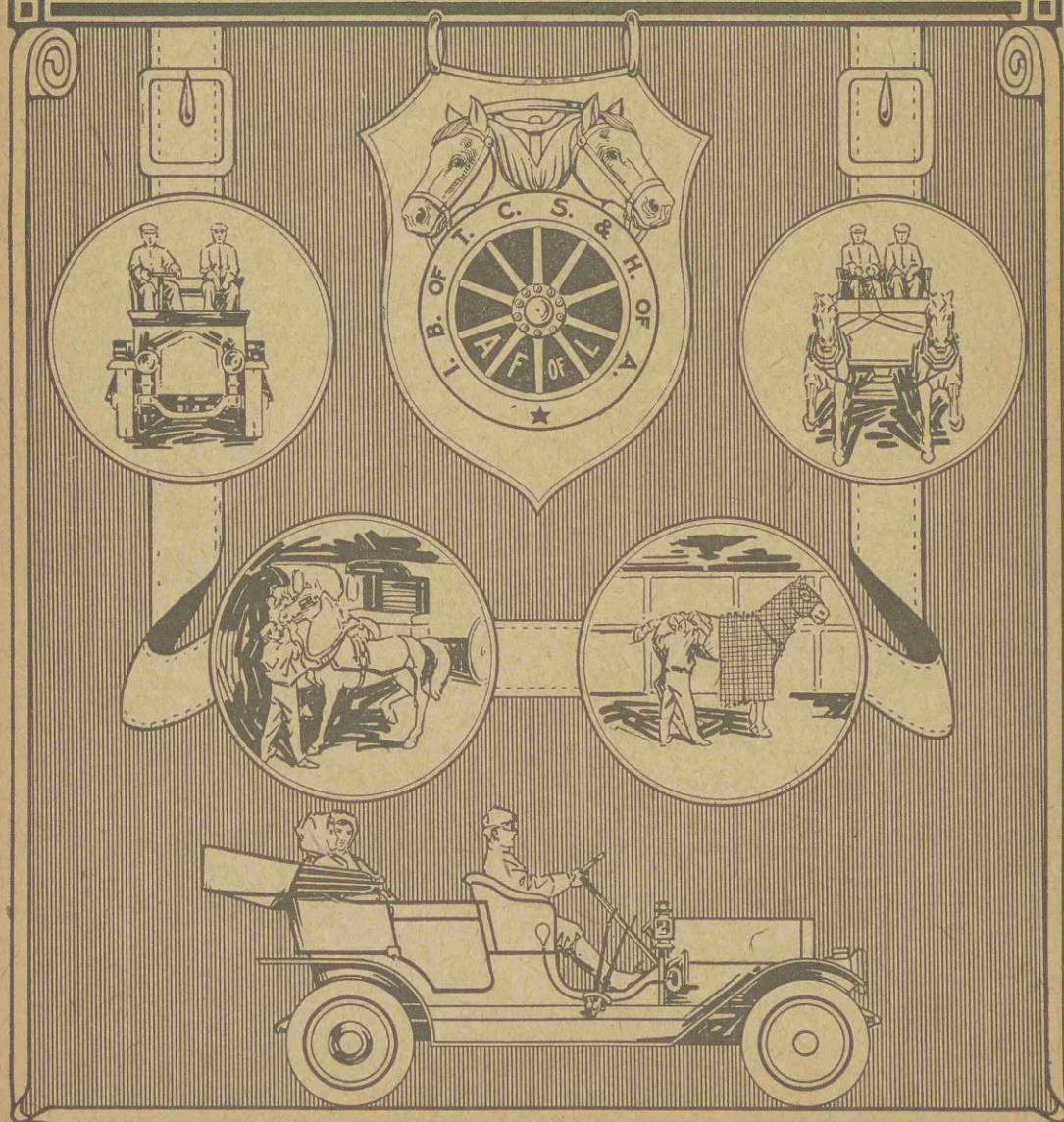
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OCTOBER, 1922

# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA





Labor is marching on as triumphantly as before. The open-shop crusaders have gone to rest for another ten years. The strike of the coal miners and the railroad shopmen proved to them that their propaganda of bitterness and hatred toward the unions did not work. The employers and the public are disgusted with their doctrine, so we will hear no more from them for some time to come.

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The hosts of union men and women who paraded the streets on Labor Day in celebration of that great day dedicated to the honor of the working men, proved conclusively that the trade union movement of our country is today as vigorous and healthy as it ever was. It fills one's heart with a feeling of thankfulness to look into the faces of the marching trade unionists and to see radiating therefrom such happiness, confidence, and good will.

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Each member of the union must have patience with the union and with his brother members. Remember that the union cannot accomplish everything in a day, or in a year. Remember that it is a human institution gradually crawling along, gaining strength as it goes and that it has great work before it which undoubtedly it will accomplish. In the meantime have patience. If you desire proof that it will make good in the future, we ask you to look back twenty-five years and see the conditions that obtained at that time for the men and women workers and compare them with the conditions that the workers are now enjoying.

---

Of course we know that all local officers are not working all of the time for the union, but we also know that you are not doing your share to help the union. Of course, it is true that the officers are bound to help but it is also true that they do a great deal more for the local than the local gives them credit for doing. They cannot do all the work. No set of officers can do anything or will amount to anything without the co-operation, good will and support of the rank and file of the membership. Before you find fault with the other fellow, just examine yourself and see if you are not shirking your duty. Be just with others as you would that they be just to you. If you find that you are not doing your share to help the union, begin today and get right down to work, then you will be justified in asking the other fellow to do his share.

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Beware of the man who is trying to create discord in your union. We are cursed with a few snakes in our unions who are working secretly to destroy us. Monsters like Judas, who are in the employ of the bosses, or sometimes secret agents of detective agencies, selling the blood of their fellow men for thirty pieces of silver. Watch them; beware of them. A sample of one of them is the fellow who says, why pay per capita tax; and why send this money to Indianapolis.

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It is splendid to know that the general membership of trade unions is at last beginning to understand that the moneys they pay into the union are used only for the special benefit of the rank and file. It would be wonderful if every union in our country had at least a million dollars to help the wives and children of the strikers in case they have to face a conflict. Every dollar paid into the union is spent as judiciously and as carefully as it is spent by any business institution in our country. The rank and file must understand that of the small amount they pay in each month the greatest part of it is put away in a defense fund to protect them in case of a struggle against an unjust employer.



# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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## THE FRATERNAL CANCER



OWEVE R strong  
the bond may be  
Tho' woven by a  
master's hand,  
And of the purest  
gold each strand,  
If somewhere, hid-  
den, there should  
be

Corroding stains of bigotry;  
Like cancer eating at the heart  
'Twill cause the strongest bond to  
part,  
And all the good the master  
wrought  
With hand and brain must come  
to naught."

I recently read the above lines and was especially struck with the way they fitted present day conditions in the labor world, for we not only have to fight the open shop advocates and those who are making every effort in the world to destroy all labor organizations, but, in addition, we have to fight the menace of race and religious prejudice which is again making itself felt in our ranks.

I recently saw a secret service report which showed the different methods used by our enemies to destroy local organizations, hoping, through the destruction of the locals, to bring about the destruction of national organizations as well. The plan our enemies use is to play on whatever weakness the local leaders may happen to have. If a



man happens to love money too well, they will endeavor to reach him with money. If he has a weakness for games of chance, they endeavor to get him tied up with gambling debts. If he has a weakness for the fair sex, they plan accordingly. In fact there is no scheme they will leave untried, and, after everything else has failed, they always have their one last and most powerful scheme in reserve, and that is to foment race and religious prejudice among members of labor organizations, and the pity of it is their last plan always has a certain measure of success, for it seems to be an inherent weakness of human nature to follow the plan of the residents of the Whitechapel district of London, England, of some years ago, who were always ready to "eave arf a brick" at any stranger who happened to come along.

There is no reason in the world why there should not be fraternal union with those of different races and religions, for, like Kipling's "July O'Grady and the Colonel's Lady," we are all alike under the skin.

There never was a time in the history of organized labor when our opponents were so determined in their efforts to destroy us, or so confident they could do so, and, unfortunately for us, there never was a time when conditions seemed to favor our opponents as they do today, with several million of men out of work.

From the above you can easily see that general conditions of today favor the enemies of organized labor much more than they do its friends, but with all of this against them, labor organizations can never be destroyed from the outside. The only way that a labor organization can ever be destroyed is through internal dissension, and nothing on earth will bring this about as quickly and surely as race

and religious prejudice, and you can be sure that our friends, the enemy, are going to spring this on us in the very near future. In fact, there is every evidence at hand that they have already started to spread their poisonous propaganda.

Brothers, you have cause to look with suspicion on any member who at any time brings up the question of race and religion, and it should be the policy of all to promptly sit down on any member who disseminates poison of this kind.

If we hope to keep what has been gained through years of effort and sacrifice, we will have to be a unit on all things affecting our organization.

Enemies of organized labor have perfected an organization of their own. In fact, their present fight on organized labor is the strongest that we have ever had to meet and unless we keep our forces intact we are in danger of a "Labor Armageddon."

What difference does a man's race and religion make to you or me so long as he is a loyal member of the organization that protects our wages and working conditions? These questions are always thrown out as a smoke screen when our enemies have some scheme on foot to injure us. Do not fall for this, and in addition it will be advisable to sit down hard on anyone raising these questions in your presence. If we expect to retain our present wages and working conditions, we will have to do that to keep our organization intact.

In closing, I am going to say that a man who will raise the question of race or religion is a menace to his organization at any time, and at this particular time is a traitor to the organization. "Cut it out."

In my opinion, the question of race and religion is most beautifully summed up in the following



lines from a recent number of the Kiwanis Magazine:

At the muezzin's call for prayer  
The kneeling faithful thronged the square;

And from Pushkarra's lofty height  
A dark priest chanted Brahma's might.

Amid a monastery's weeds  
An old Franciscan told his beads;  
While to the synagogue there came  
A Jew to praise Jehova's name.  
The one great God looked down and smiled,

And counted each His loving child;  
For Turk and Brahmin, Monk and Jew

Had reached Him through the gods they knew.

—All for the Uplift of Labor.  
—The Carpenter.

### HAND CARVING VS. COMPOSITION

The Union Woodcarvers of the United States need the help of all organized labor's co-operation in combating the "Composition Ornament Evil." They wish to urge union men to buy hand carving. Hence, they ask all union members when purchasing furniture, pianos, phonographs, etc., to be sure that it is strictly hand-carved.

Hand carving is invariably union made.

Composition carving is unfailingly non-union made.

So when union men purchase furniture they should be careful and discriminating by demanding hand-carved furniture. Composition ornament is nothing much more than a colored putty that contracts, expands, cracks and crumbles and is moulded by unskilled labor into the shape of carving. The use of composition ornament has made the trade very unreliable for employment; and has forced carvers to leave the trade for other occupations; and makes it so that apprentices can seldom

be induced to learn the trade: Therefore we would urge that all union men give this the widest publicity.

The Grand Rapids Woodcarvers' Publicity Committee.

CHAS. DAVIDSON,  
JOHN REDHEAD,  
EDWARD SNOCK.

### LABOR INJUNCTION IS VICIOUS CLASS SYSTEM

If—as its defenders claim—the labor injunction is such an efficient method to enforce law in strike times, why not make its application general?

Why restrict its use to strikers? Why not stop all crime, injustice and wrong by the injunction process?

If the constitution can be scrapped when strikers are involved, why not in the case of bootleggers and land thieves?

If an injunction judge can take every guarantee from strikers on the word of a detective, stool pigeon or spy, why not accord the same treatment to mail robbers and dealers in fake stock?

Why not issue an injunction to the banking fraternity that no bank shall be looted or wrecked, as that interferes with business?

Why are these law violators accorded rights that are denied wage earners who exercise their right to suspend work? The bank looter is assumed to be innocent until the state proves him guilty, after trial by jury. The striker is assumed to be guilty until he proves his innocence, not to a jury, but to the judge who issued the injunction.

Why not assign the enforcement of all law to an injunction judge? Advocates of the labor injunction can not object to this procedure—unless they believe wage earners are entitled to less consideration than opium smugglers.

Why not be logical in the use of



the injunction as a law enforcer?

Make every police officer a process server for an injunction judge. Let all common law be repealed by statutory enactment, and then repeal all statutory law, both criminal and civil.

Burn all law books and court decisions. Forget every fundamental right. Then, with every law, custom and guarantee destroyed, have one injunction judge—preferably Judge Anderson or Judge Wilkerson—issue a sweeping edict, “No one shall do evil.”

Let the edict be as all-inclusive as the administration’s injunction against the shopmen. If a person violates the edict, or some one claims he is liable to do evil, let him be rushed forthwith before the injunction judge.

Then he will find how much his boasted American rights amount to when an irresponsible injunction judge supplants statutory law and constitutional guarantees.

Then he will discover that the injunction judge considers him guilty; that he “must show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.” It devolves on him to prove his innocence, rather than the accuser to prove his guilt.

He will also discover that punishment is at the discretion of the injunction judge, who can jail or fine, according to the prejudices and moods of a court unfettered by law.

If the injunction method is to govern when strikers are involved, let it also apply to profiteers.

If the injunction stops crime among strikers, let injunction advocates be logical. Let kidnapers and hold-up men be enjoined. Stop the terrific loss by fire in this country by enjoining arson.

If injunction advocates do not accept this reasoning, let them acknowledge they are untruthful when they defend the labor injunction.

Let them acknowledge that if strikers are accorded rights freely given dope peddlers and influential bank wreckers, the judiciary could find no excuse to aid reaction and privilege in industrial disputes.

Let us have government by injunction for all the people or government by injunction for none.

This nation must not be dedicated to the theory of classes when men stand before the courts of our land.—News Letter.

### STRIKES AND STRIKERS

Newspapers have been printing figures about the numbers of workers on strike.

According to these figures there are about 1,250,000 workers who have resorted to the strike as a final protest against the arbitrary imposition of unjust terms and conditions of work.

The figures are approximately correct.

But the newspapers wail about the great loss involved—the loss of wages, the loss of production, the loss of profits.

Yes, principally the loss of profits.

But who says anything about losses due to other factors?

We print here figures about losses due to preventable accidents and preventable illness. Staggering figures!

These figures were found by engineers appointed by Herbert Hoover and these same engineers found that management is to blame for substantially 75 per cent of the loss through waste in industry.

Other enormous causes of preventable loss are excessive “turn-over,” improper distribution, faulty routing of supplies and production policies made to suit the financial market instead of the commodity market.

Strikers are idle because a principle is at stake. If workers never



struck wages would soon be back at the sixteenth century level and workers would again live in hovels and caves.

The strike—the act of ceasing work — is the modern protest against unacceptable terms and conditions, the only effective protest. It is not a wasteful effort. It is a conserving, constructive, progressive effort to maintain a constantly rising standard of civilization.

#### ACCIDENTS

In 1919 there occurred in industry about 23,000 fatal accidents, about 575,000 non-fatal accidents causing four weeks or more of disability, and 3,000,000 accidents causing at least one day's disability. The figures for 1918 were about 13 per cent higher.

These approximate figures are low because they do not include medical expenses incurred by workmen and not paid by the employer or insurance company; overhead cost or personal accident insurance carried by workmen; cost of training new men to take the place of those injured; employment and welfare department expense in keeping track of injured workmen and their families. The addition of these items would bring the total well over a billion dollars per year.

In this calculation no account has been taken of the indirect loss of production due to the stoppage or slowing up of work when an accident occurs. This affects not only the operation at which the man is injured, but associated operations as well. It applies also to "near-accidents" in which no personal injury occurs.

Experience indicates and authorities agree, that 75 per cent of these losses could be avoided, with a saving in direct, clearly ascertained losses alone of a quarter of a billion.

The time lost is estimated to be 296,000,000 days. Allowing for an average wage of \$4 per day during the time actually lost, adding an estimate for impaired earning power because of disability or death, but subtracting the subsistence of those killed, this gives an economic loss to the country of about \$853,000,000 for the year 1919.

This is not the whole loss chargeable to accidents.

In one state (Wisconsin) the costs to employers for medical and surgical aid and hospitals' bills, and the overhead expenses of insurance, equalled 86 per cent of the actual compensation paid to workmen. The compensation paid the workmen was about 22 per cent of the total actual and prospective wage loss. Records from other states indicate that this is probably typical. On this basis the total direct cost of industrial accidents in the United States in 1919, including medical aid and insurance overhead, was not less than \$1,014,000,000. Of this, \$349,000,000 was borne by employers and \$665,000,000 by employers and their dependents.

These approximate figures are low because they do not include medical expenses incurred by workmen and not paid by the employer or insurance company; overhead cost or personal accident insurance carried by workmen; cost of training new men to take the place of those injured; employment and welfare department expense in keeping track of injured workmen and their families. The addition of these items would bring the total well over a billion dollars per year.

In this calculation no account has been taken of the indirect loss of production due to the stoppage or slowing up of work when an accident occurs. This affects not only the operation at which the man is injured, but associated operations as well. It applies also to



"near-accidents" in which no personal injury occurs.

Experience indicates, and authorities agree, that 75 per cent of these losses could be avoided, with a saving in direct, clearly ascertained losses alone of a quarter of a billion dollars per year to employers, and half a billion to employees.

An official of a large insurance company believes that by proper safety measures the waste due to accident in the building industry can be reduced 75 to 80 per cent in two to five years of earnest effort, and that construction labor cost can be cut 3 per cent by these measures. Another official estimates, from actual accomplishments in safety measures, that a total of more than 12,000,000 days a year could be saved the industry by the application of safety methods. In certain industries, on the other hand, such as boot and shoe manufacturing, accidents are insignificant.

### SICKNESS

A report on national vitality prepared in 1909 for the national conservation commission, appointed by President Roosevelt, estimated that there were then about 3,000,000 persons seriously ill at all times in the United States. This meant an average annual loss per person of 13 days owing to illness. It was estimated that 42 per cent of this illness was preventable, and that such prevention would extend the average life by over 15 years.

Since that report was issued, an apparent reduction in illness has been accomplished; so that today an estimate of between eight and nine days working time lost through illness is probably near the fact.

In discussing public health conditions there is no clear distinction between the standard of the 42,000,000 persons classed as gain-

fully employed in the United States and those specifically engaged in industry. The 42,000,000 men and women gainfully employed probably lose on an average more than eight days each annually from illness disabilities, including non-industrial accidents—a total of 350,000,000 days. Of the 500,000 workers who die each year, it is probable that the death of at least one-half is postponable, by proper medical supervision, periodic medical examination, health education and community hygiene.

Assuming that the average life has, aside from all spiritual and human values, an economic value to industry of not less than \$5,000, and assuming that this special diet, care, and medical attention required by a man chronically ill costs \$3 per day, it has been estimated that the economic loss from preventable disease and death is \$1,800,000,000 among those classed as gainfully employed—or over \$700,000,000 among industrial workers in the more limited meaning of the term.

The preceding figures are derived from studies of individual groups, from insurance experience, from census records, from draft records, and there is experimental basis for the statement that this loss could be materially reduced and leave an economic balance in the working population alone over and above the cost of prevention of at least \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Tuberculosis is the most important disease among industrial workers, two or three deaths per 1,000 per annum occurring at the working ages. It is estimated that 3 per cent of the wage earners, or about 1,250,000 lives are affected. The economic loss from tuberculosis death rate as affecting the working population is \$500,000,000 annually. Pneumonia, influenza and typhoid fever are the most important communicable diseases among



adults. Influenza and pneumonia, in non-epidemic years, take about 35,000 lives in the working ages, and account for at least 350,000 cases of illness. Typhoid fills close to 150,000 sick beds annually and takes 15,000 lives, mostly in the working ages.—From Waste in Industry, Federated American Engineering Societies.

### INSULTS PRESIDENT

Chicago.—In the railroad shopmen's strike bulletin this public letter is addressed to the rail executives:

"These organizations of shopmen very reluctantly acquiesced in the President's first proposal. It guaranteed us nothing, but the President of the United States requested, in the name of the people, that we end the strike as quickly as possible. We consented.

"You snubbed the chief executive, and one of your members, President Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, posted a notice in his shops to the effect that 'no politicians are going to settle this strike.'

"Your subsidized press is silent on this insult to the President of the nation, but had one of the executives of a shopmen's organization either uttered or attached his name to such a statement he would be condemned the length and breadth of the land."—News Letter.

### LABOR ACKNOWLEDGED

"Do you give to the question of labor the attention and study it deserves?" The question was asked by a man formerly a coal operator, addressing a gathering of coal men, according to Richard Spillane in Philadelphia Public Ledger. "You have neglected the major element, and then instead of putting the blame where it is, on yourselves, you damn labor. When

labor is handled properly, it returns adequate results," the gentleman quoted goes on to say.

And then he hands out this upercut right on the edge of the open-shop chin: "It is not to be done even by methods such as Judge Gary employs. He's a great man, but he's miles away from labor."

After such an arraignment as that it seems like carrying coals to Newcastle to indicate that the men must be dealt with as men, as human beings, as properly organized as are the operators. Then, and not until then, can labor be satisfied it is receiving justice, and be possessed of that measure of good will which will give to the industry the best in the men.

The steel trust and other large agglomerations of capital have played the losing game of coercing labor too long. Labor will organize, it will insist on its rights, it will demand humane treatment. Industry can afford to give all of that. Until industry does, it is not properly organized. It is not today. And the blame rests entirely upon the shoulders of the union-haters. Let them learn.—Progressive Labor World.

### OUR LAND POLICY

Young men can not expect to own farms unless they inherit them, said Prof. F. H. Newell, consulting engineer of the United States reclamation service, in a speech in Washington, D. C.

He said that the present economic conditions are such that the young man is usually only a laborer or tenant, and that this is true in spite of the fact that one-half of the area of the United States is unused and waiting to be developed. He declared that stable government depends upon a sound land policy and that this should be worked out by the state and national governments.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

IT may be rather late at this writing to refer to the strike of the coal miners, but that conflict was of such importance to the labor movement that I feel that in justice to our members I should make some statement in reference to the strike and its ending. The coal miners, numbering 500,000, went on strike on April 1, because the coal operators refused to carry out their agreement, which was, that thirty days prior to the expiration of the old agreement, they would meet with the officials of the mine workers and endeavor to reach a new agreement. The strike went on and it seemed for a while that the miners were engaged in a losing fight, as nearly 100,000 non-union mine workers in different parts of the country, especially in West Virginia and Colorado, remained at work. The government officials and the large employers of the country seemed to pay very little attention to the strike, believing that before the surplus of coal on hand was used up that undoubtedly the miners would be forced to settle on the terms offered by the employers. The Mine Workers' Union did everything in its power to avoid going on strike, they did not want to strike, as considerable unemployment prevailed during the previous year and the funds of the miners and their families were very low. The Mine Workers' International Union had also been engaged in very expensive legal proceedings and its funds were tied up, so there was never a time in the history of the miners' union when it was more dangerous for it to enter into a conflict with the employers. But, as stated above, it was impossible for the mine workers to prevent the strike because the operators desired the strike, as they had enormous quantities of coal on hand and the warm season was setting in. In addition, there was considerable agitation everywhere in favor of a reduction in the price of coal, so the operators realized that until they did something to make the people cry and beg for coal, they could not prevent a substantial reduction in the selling price. The Mine Workers' International Union had very little money in its treasury and was confronted with a condition that seemed almost insurmountable. It is true that every one who spoke of the situation seemed to believe that the miners would have to accept a reduction in wages. After the men had been out on strike for three months the government became alarmed and began to make suggestions as to some means of reaching a settlement. The settlement offered by the government amounted to nothing except that a settlement take place on an arbitration basis, and a majority of the arbiters who would hand down the decision were to be appointed by the President of the United States. The miners refused such a proposition, being fearful, apparently, of the men who would be appointed by the administration. The Miners' International Union rendered the men all the assistance it could, but that assistance was very little, because it had but little to give. Under the laws of the United Mine Workers there is no guaranteed strike benefit. The per capita tax paid to the International on each individual is 50 cents per member per month. A great deal of this money is used to carry on the work of the International, outside of the payment of strike benefits. The course pursued in this last strike, as in all of their



strikes in the past, was that wherever great need prevailed, the union gave to the miners and their families food and clothing, but this was done only in extreme cases, and 80 per cent of the men on strike during the entire period of six months that they were out received but very little—practically nothing at all, so that great credit and honor belong to the mine workers who fought this fight for the maintenance of their working conditions and the continuation of their union. With their families practically starving to death, many of them evicted from their homes by the operators, the miners and their families suffered and fought for six months. No other large body of workers in this or any other country that we know of have ever gone through such a struggle and they deserve the victory they have won and are entitled to the praise and admiration of every trade unionist in our country. They also demonstrated to the world that the employers would not defeat them or destroy their union through the aid of non-union men, no matter how much money and power was at the disposal of the employers. It was indeed more than surprising to know that after President Harding had issued a manifesto, or declaration, or command, to all of the operators to open up their mines and ordered the governors of the several states in which mines are located to see to it that proper protection was given the operators in order that they might open their mines on a certain date, as already stated, it was some surprise to know that not one operator or one governor in this country attempted to operate the mines in their district with the exception of Governor McCray of Indiana, who endeavored to operate one or two strip mines and, although he had the aid of the State militia and all the power of the State behind him, he was unsuccessful in doing so, and it is common rumor around Indiana that for each ton of soft coal mined it cost the State of Indiana one thousand dollars a ton. Governor McCray, we understand, was misinformed as to the circumstances, otherwise, he would not have made such a foolish move. With all the power of the National government, with the assistance of all the wealth of the country and the help of the employers' associations everywhere, they were unsuccessful in mining coal or breaking the strike. This fact should not be lost sight of by our membership—if those poor miners, many of them illiterate, many of them unable to speak our language—could for months stand poverty and misery and see their families suffering privation and want and starvation, in order that they might preserve their union, it should indeed be an incentive and a moral to our English-speaking members, and an inspiration to trade unionists throughout the country if ever called upon to make a similar fight to preserve their union. All honor and praise to the miners who were engaged in that great struggle. Congratulations are due each member for the victory gained. It was predicted everywhere that they would never be able to maintain their old wage scale, but the miners have demonstrated to the world that it was within their power to do so. The fight is over and the strike was won by the union. The check-off system, or union-shop conditions, were not destroyed and still obtain and the old wage scale will continue to operate, and when the time for the next agreement comes around, it is a certainty that the employers and the government will see to it that an agreement is entered into without a stoppage of work. In addition to winning this strike for themselves the miners have stabilized the trade union movement everywhere and have brought back to earth the dreamers who were on the side of the unjust employers crying for the destruction of



trade unionism. Again we say, the union miners deserve the appreciation of every working man in this country because they have saved the wages of the workers of the country against the cry of the employers to cut down wages, using the lying statement that, in that way could prosperity return. The miners fought and struggled for a principle and a just cause. No struggle was ever entered into or fought more honorably than this last great strike of the miners who were endeavoring to maintain their wages and their union.

EVERY paper in the country for the last month or two has published editorials condemning the miners' union and all trade unionists for their murdering, blood-thirsty tactics, as a result of the unspeakable condition that obtained between the union miners on strike and the strikebreakers employed in a mine at Herrin, Illinois. Nearly every newspaper in the country, some time during the past ninety days, has condemned the labor movement of the country for what happened in that district. No credit is given Labor for the good that it does, but if labor or a few men in the labor movement, make a slight mistake, that mistake is heralded throughout the nation and sometimes throughout the world. The strikebreakers brought into Herrin by the operators were recruited from Clark Street, Chicago, and other places, and were men of the lowest type. They had been informed as to the kind of work they were to engage in. The miners, so those who seem to know say, cautioned the operators against using strikebreakers and also informed the strikebreakers that they had better not engage in trying to work in the places formerly occupied by the miners who were then on strike. There is no one in this country that regrets the taking of life more than do labor union officials. It does no good to kill off one or two strikebreakers, men who have no mind of their own, who are practically degenerates or "pick-ups" from the underworld, many of them so depraved and besmirched with crime that they would just as soon die as live. Under the laws of the State of Illinois, a man cannot work in a mine down under the ground as a miner until he has had two years' experience. Therefore, in this case, the operators decided to work a strip mine. In other words, to work the mine from the surface with steam shovels, etc. Those unfortunate strikebreakers who were brought into that district were the victims of money-thirsty employers who owned the mines. They knew very well, before they brought in those poor degenerates, what they were going up against, and they knew the strikers were men who were determined that no one should take the bread and butter out of the mouths of their children. The operators knew that to bring in those men meant a battle, yet in spite of all this they brought in those poor victims, so if any one is guilty of murder it is the operators who induced, by promises of good positions and other so-called comforts, those poor victims from Clark Street, Chicago, to come to that district and work as strikebreakers. It is all very well to speak of the freedom in our country, and the right of men to work where they please, etc. All men are entitled to justice, and the men who are out on strike fighting to maintain a living wage are as much entitled to justice as are the strikebreakers who come from the slums in order to break strikes. After all, capital should not own everything in our country. The mines in which those miners were employed are as much the property of the miners as they are the property of the capitalist who invests for money-making purposes. Nature placed the coal in the



ground to be the property of every one, but capital comes along with his money and those men come along with their labor, and without labor the mines would not amount to anything for anyone, so the miners have some property rights in the premises. But we are not arguing the legal aspects of the case here. We are only speaking from the standpoint of justice, as we understand it, and are not endeavoring to say that the miners were justified in breaking the laws, but we want the public and our membership especially to understand that out of 500,000 miners on strike—men from every country in the world, many of them not thoroughly understanding our government or our institutions, men who had been persecuted in foreign countries, seeing conditions surrounding them and their families becoming unbearable, were beginning to believe that there was no justice even in this country—of this great multitude of men 499,900 were not charged with crime of any kind, did not break any laws, but they and their families lived as peaceable individuals, yet the trade union movement is not given any credit for this, but is held up to scorn and ridicule because twenty or fifty unfortunate miners who were starving to death broke the law in Herrin, Illinois. I sometimes wonder why the justice on which the trade union movement is founded is not spoken of in better language by the press of the nation instead of the press always being against us when the unions are referred to. It is only those men who are engaged in handling trade unions; those men who represent unions that are struggling to hold living conditions for their membership, who are constantly endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the membership the necessity of obeying the law, only those men understand what would happen should they pursue any other course except that of pleading with the millions of workers, and especially those engaged in a conflict, to obey the laws of our country—only the officers of unions having a large membership understand what would happen. It causes us to shudder when we think of what kind of conditions would obtain were the membership told in meeting, secretly or otherwise, to go out and destroy things, instead of being advised and warned and cautioned against breaking the law.

Great credit is due any set of officers who were successful in carrying on a strike where 500,000 men were involved for months, with as little crime committed as that which obtained during the miners' strike.

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Above all, be a leader for harmony in your union.

If we divide amongst ourselves we destroy our strength and accomplish the desire of our enemies.

Have courage when things look darkest. Have faith in the ultimate success of our union. Our cause is just, we are bound to win.

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**T**HE striking railroad shopmen have reached a settlement which covers about one-half of the membership out on strike. For this we are thankful, but we hope and pray that the men still on strike who are making such a gallant fight will be successful in their struggle against the stubborn officials of the roads that refuse to see the necessity of reaching an honest understanding with their former employes. Some weeks ago, President Harding made a proposition, asking that all the men return to work in their former places under the award of the railroad wage board, that is, that the men return to work, accepting the reduction offered by the wage board, and that the case be reopened or reviewed for the purpose of finding out whether or not said reduction



was justified. The operators refused to accept President Harding's plan of settlement, on the ground that they had hired a great many men in the places of the strikers, also that a number of their old men did not go out on strike, and that those men should come first. In other words, that the seniority principle that has obtained for fifty years should not continue in the future. Understand, the question of seniority would not have cost the railroad companies one penny. Every one who knows anything about railroads knows that the kind of men who are hired during a strike are no good. Every one knows that the railroads are looking for dollars and cents and that any question that does not add to the cost of the operation of the roads is not a serious problem for the roads to consider, so if President Harding's proposition to the men had been accepted by the railroads, it would not have cost them one cent, and the men would have been back at work, accepting the decision of the Railroad Wage Board, against which they went on strike, and it is almost a certainty that the Railroad Wage Board, constituted as it is, could not consistently reverse its decision, on which they had spent six months, going over statistics in an endeavor to find conditions that would warrant handing down such a decision, in other words, a decision saying to the shopmen that they would have to accept a 10 per cent reduction. Should the Wage Board reverse that decision, it would be admitting that the decision was wrong in the first place, and that they, the members of the Wage Board, were incompetent. In other words, they would make of themselves the laughingstock of the country at large. To accept President Harding's proposition would have meant that the railroads had practically won the strike—the men going back to work, accepting the reduction against which they had gone on strike. But the railroads did not desire a settlement so there must be something behind the scene. They either desired that no agreement be reached for the purpose of having the President guarantee that there would be no revision downward of rates or they were desirous of having the government take over the roads temporarily, then at the end of thirty or sixty days, they could go after the government and claim the government allowed the equipment to run down and by such manipulations force the government to pay so much per one hundred miles to replace the so-called destroyed equipment, as they did when the government turned over the railroads to the owners after the war. There must have been some manipulation of this kind going on or the railroads would have accepted the offer of President Harding and ended the strike. Just imagine, the New Haven railroad refusing to accept the President's suggestion. That road has the heaviest passenger hauling per number of miles of any road in this country, and while it is up to its eyes in debt, and has not paid any dividends for years, nearly every train on that road is crowded with passengers and as a rule it is impossible to get a lower berth on that line. They claim that they are having no trouble, but on going over that road the other night to New York the train had to stop several times on the road between regular stops as a result of poor equipment, and the train got into New York three hours late. Half of its engines are on the junk pile, and the half they are using are not fit to be on the road, still they say they are running normal, while it is an absolute fact that every one riding on that road is running a serious risk because of the run-down equipment. It is a shame to think that those companies which should serve the public should have so little regard for the rights or the lives of those traveling on their roads. This is the condition that ob-



tains, but it seems that those corporations are safe from punishment, no matter how serious the crime is that they commit against the country. One thing is certain, and that is, that the shop men who went on strike have proved their power to win when engaged in a just cause. They did not strike until they were driven to do so. They had received more than one reduction and knew that unless they took the stand to protect themselves they would be confronted with another reduction. They were forced into the strike and they have won without the aid of the other organizations that should have supported them, and even if they lose on one or two roads—which we hope they will not—you can take it from the writer, that it will be many years again before the railroad companies will bring about a repetition of conditions that have obtained during the past three months. The old saying, "It is better to have fought and lost than never to have fought at all," is true.

THE injunction obtained by Attorney General Daugherty against the striking shopmen was the most sweeping affair of its kind which was ever obtained from a court in this or any other country that we know of. Just imagine, enjoining a number of trade unionists from contributing to the support of the striking shopmen. Just imagine, the court saying that no man could hold a meeting in which the strikers might congregate, even if the meeting was held so that the strikers might be advised as to what they should do to maintain the law. All gatherings of the strikers in which they were advised by the officers of the union were illegal. The injunction was so sweeping that it was ridiculous. It has aroused more adverse criticism, by even the enemies of labor, than anything that has happened in recent years. The government has made itself the laughingstock of the country as a result of this sweeping injunction obtained by Mr. Daugherty. Labor has not suffered any setback. The shopmen have not been weakened in the least, their courage has not been broken, but the government and the political party to which Mr. Daugherty owes allegiance has suffered a serious blow, because his action in this case has aroused the rank and file of the workers of our country, organized and unorganized. In Washington the other day I heard a conversation between two prominent political leaders, both friendly to the present administration and not members of any union, in which they expressed regret because of the rash proceeding of the attorney general, and they were of the opinion that a serious mistake had been made. There is such a thing as going too far, so if Mr. Daugherty and those he represents were anxious to protect the employers or desirous of serving those employers, he should have found some better way than that of obtaining a writ from court—the most sweeping of its kind ever issued—which has created a discussion which has brought to the attention of some of the ablest and most public-spirited men and women of the country the condition that exists in Washington. Some have had the impertinence to ask, "What kind of a lawyer is Daugherty?" "What did he do before coming into the Cabinet?" "Does he know anything about law?" The answers have been—Daugherty was not a very successful lawyer—he was known over in Ohio as being somewhat of a lobbyist around the legislature in Columbus—was political adviser to President Harding and received the appointment as attorney general in payment for services rendered during the campaign for the election of the President. Others have had the nerve to say—if Mr. Daugherty was not a very good lawyer, surely



he should have called in other men of the legal fraternity for advice on this all-serious proposition. Others have said he did call in advisers but apparently his advisers did not know any more than did Mr. Daugherty, or else they are so blinded by prejudice against the workers that their judgment is warped. At any rate the injunction obtained by Mr. Daugherty to destroy the life and freedom of the workers has done the workers no injury, while it has done Mr. Daugherty and the interests he represents a serious and lasting injury that cannot and will not be eliminated for some time to come.

### TAKING IT OUT OF WAGES

The rights and wrongs of the railroad situation, whatever they may be, will all be tested sooner or later by this truth: Competent management never draws its operating capital out of the pay-envelopes of its employes. The very cheapest way and the most stupid way to make both ends meet is to cut wages. There is something so supremely futile about it that it is no wonder the railroad managers got the government to make it appear official by having a government department approve the cut. It was as unjust to the government as it was to the men and to railroading as a service. Railroading as a service would never have needed to cut wages. Railroading as a service would have been able to raise wages and reduce freight rates. It is not railroading that is responsible for what has been done; banker-management and stock-jobbing and wholesale dividend-driving are responsible. The strike that should have occurred long ago was the strike of real railroad managers against using railroad properties as the roulette wheels of the stock market. Such a strike would have prevented what has occurred the last ten years, and would have saved our railroads. As it is now, they have lost their chance. Railroads now are not good enough even for Wall Street to take a chance on. Wall Street values the "movies" at a higher rate.

For the sake of the day's busi-

ness, the strike ought to be settled now. For the sake of next winter's coal for the people, the strike ought to be settled now. But in the wider problem involved the strike means nothing and will settle nothing. Stronger forces than a strike are at work to abolish the basic irritant of the entire situation.—Ford's Dearborn Independent.

### WALL STREET HAPPY

New York.—Wall Street is happy because of the increased purchasing power of hundreds of thousands of wage earners. Reference is made to miners' wages, to the increases to steel workers and to the fact that New England textile workers are returning to work after defeating the attempt to reduce their wages 20 per cent.

To hear these jubilations one would think Wall Street was ready to pass a vote of thanks to the trade unions and to publicly acknowledge what they privately accept—that the miners' victory is responsible for wage increases in the steel industry.

But there will be no gold medals or engrossed resolutions presented to the unions. Instead, if these financiers had their way, the federal government and every state would have compulsory arbitration and "can't-strike" laws.—News Letter.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.—Edmund Burke.



# MISCELLANY



## **"FRAME-UP" DETECTIVE BURNS DAUGHERTY'S RIGHT HAND MAN**

Chicago.—In securing a continuance of Judge Wilkerson's injunction against the shopmen, Attorney General Daugherty presented a mass of hearsay testimony to prove murder, disorder and riot in connection with the strike. Attorneys for the strikers denounce this claim as "mere rumors, not supported by evidence," and trade unionists are asking the attorney general why arrests have not been made.

A significant fact in connection with this strike is the number of railroad trains that have just missed an open switch or that stop at a bridge that has been weakened in the dead of night.

The detectives who "discover" these near-disasters are under the direction of William J. Burns, chief of the United States secret service. Burns was appointed to his present position by Attorney General Daugherty.

The fact that Burns occupies this important position recalls the pardon by President Taft, in 1912, of Willard N. Jones, convicted in Oregon on the charge of violating land laws through Burns' fraudulent efforts.

Behind the Oregon case was a political feud between two factions of the political party that was dominant in Oregon at the time. Burns aided the faction in control and secured a jury that "railroaded" Jones to the penitentiary.

Attorney General Wickersham stated that many persons filed affidavits that they were induced, through intimidation and threats,

to testify falsely in the Jones case.

From his army of detectives and spies, which he controlled then, as now, Burns had one of his stool pigeons play on Jones' sympathies. Jones believed the stool pigeon was also under indictment, and discussed the trial with him. The decoy conveyed this information to Burns and received compensation from the government under the name of George Edwards.

In his report to President Taft on this high-handed procedure, Attorney General Wickersham said:

"In this connection I would say that Mr. Burns has been given the fullest opportunity to make a statement. The pardon attorney went to New York and interviewed him by appointment but could not obtain a statement from him."

President Taft pardoned Jones, who was convicted by "frame-up" methods engineered by an appointee of Attorney General Daugherty, and on whom the attorney general now depends for evidence to justify an injunction that annuls the federal constitution.—News Letter.

## **KEEPING THE BABIES STEADILY EMPLOYED**

In certain states children of six top sugar beets all day in the cold autumn winds, wielding big sharp knives with numbed fingers. In the cotton belt the National Child Labor Committee found a five-year-old poor white who was called too young for school, but "kin pick his ten to twenty pounds a day." In the cotton-growing district of a western state they found cotton pickers hard at work as young as four. In shrimp and oyster can-



neries along the Gulf the Department of Labor recently found children under six doing a day's work under conditions that break the stamina of adults. Is it any wonder that child labor has no more friends than scarlet fever has?

Its lone champion is greed. Its enemies represent all the intelligence and decency in the land. For sound, hard-headed reasons, doctors, health officials, insurance companies, juvenile and criminal courts and police, educators, labor unions, all are death on this theft of youth and the future.

Yet there still are states where it is rife. Not all of them are in the South. Many of them have laws supposed to bar it. But in some those laws leave loopholes, while in others so many "exemptions" are made that the law is all but a dead letter.

What can be done? The Supreme Court knocked out as unconstitutional the second Federal Law carefully designed to stop industries hiring children. This makes it look as if nothing can be done by act of Congress, although there is a movement on now for further legislation which it is hoped "will not be objectionable to the Supreme Court," and which might give immediate relief. Such a law, however, may fail again, as it has twice already.

That leaves two possibilities. One is missionary work in the backward states, to stir the people to a demand that their shame is ended. The other is to amend the Constitution. This might be, as Secretary Hoover says, a resort to federal control in a matter of a kind which, under our theory of government, the states should be allowed to handle for themselves. However, if the missionary work doesn't bring results, and quickly, then Mr. Hoover is for an amendment. That would take time. But the enlightening of a common-

wealth that still tolerates the slave driving of children, after years of public scorn, could conceivably take more.

The important thing is to end it once and for all. No question of prerogative, no theory of government, must be suffered to delay its end much longer. Meanwhile, this is what you can do: Find out exactly what the conditions and the law in your state are. Then, before you cast another vote, exact a pledge from your candidates for State Legislature and Congress that they will work unceasingly to stamp out this vicious monster. Then watch them—as you watch the very footsteps of your own child.—Colliers.

### DAUGHERTY'S WILDEST CLAIM NOW SHOWN TO BE UNTRUE

In his plea for the injunction against the railway strikers in Chicago, Friday, Attorney General Daugherty enumerated several instances of disruption of train service and pointed to them as explaining the necessity of the injunction. Among them was this:

"In Somerset, Ky., 25,000 cars of bituminous coal were congested in the railroad yards yesterday (Thursday). Vandals had tampered with more than 500 cars there."

Yesterday the World telegraphed to Somerset, a little town on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific railroad, to verify this statement. This was the reply received:

"No coal cars are tied up in Somerset; no cars have been tampered with."—New York World.

No. Freedom has a thousand charms to know,  
That slaves, howe'er contented,  
never know.

—William Cowper.



Many of the railway shop crafts that have been engaged in this great struggle that you are reading about in the newspapers had their treasuries pretty well depleted before entering into their strike, as a result of unemployment and other conditions that obtained before the strike took place. Many of those crafts were paying very small dues to their organizations, which was a great mistake, because when the conflict confronted them, their financial condition was indeed some problem to solve. However, the officers of those unions did the best they could and distributed food and clothing to the strikers and their families where want prevailed the most. The time will come in the labor movement when every member of the union will be compelled to pay a proportionate share of his salary into a defense fund so that he may be protected against want and misery which usually obtains when a strike takes place. The money paid into the union is just the same as that paid to an insurance company which protects a man against old age or against the potter's grave when our brief life upon this planet has ended. First, last, and all the time, believe this—every dollar paid into the union is for your protection and is handled by experienced men in your behalf and can only be expended in accordance with the laws laid down by the organization.

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The watchwords of the trade union movement should be onward and upward. The struggle of the workers is as serious a problem to-day as at any time in our history. The combined machinery aimed against us is continuously strengthening its forces to defeat or destroy us. Why is it that the business men, representing the wealth of our country, are so determined to destroy us? Why is it that college professors and others who do not work with their hands are always making strong statements against the trade union movement? The rank and file of the workers are genuine Americans, believing in our American form of liberty and freedom. We demonstrated during the war that we were the backbone of the nation, then why do they despise us? The answer is quite simple—wealth is grasping for more wealth. The union is the barrier between greedy wealth and justice to humanity. The union states plainly to wealth that it cannot crush the worker; that he is entitled to a square deal; that it is all very well for it to speak of profits and more profits, but that it must first take into consideration the fact that the human being is entitled to a decent living; that his children are entitled to an opportunity for advancement and education. Wealth, therefore, has to stop and consider, it must plot and plan, because it realizes that it has an obstacle to overcome and that obstacle is the trade union movement. It decides that it is going to have to spend part of itself to help destroy trade unions and says it will stop at nothing to accomplish its end. It says, I will bribe, I will reach the halls of legislatures, I will corrupt the judiciary and if that fails I will try to throttle and threaten the government in order to accomplish my purpose. Last of all, I will get into the unions; I will get hold of the weak ones; I will bribe and corrupt them; I will go amongst the members and create discontent and distrust; I will divide them amongst themselves. Yes, this trade union movement must be stopped now in order that I may have unlimited sway. My power is great and I will not submit any part of that power to any institution that is established for the purpose of taking away from me any part of my strength or substance. But the trade union answers: you will not pass. The fight is on, we are in it to stay. All your power will not destroy us. You did not create us. We created you. All your filth and dirt, your bribing and corruption will not avail. We, the workers, will stand, as we often did before, shoulder to shoulder, and face to face, fighting for justice, and come what may, no matter what we suffer, our trade union must not, will not go down.



Official Magazine  
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Stablemen and Helpers  
of America

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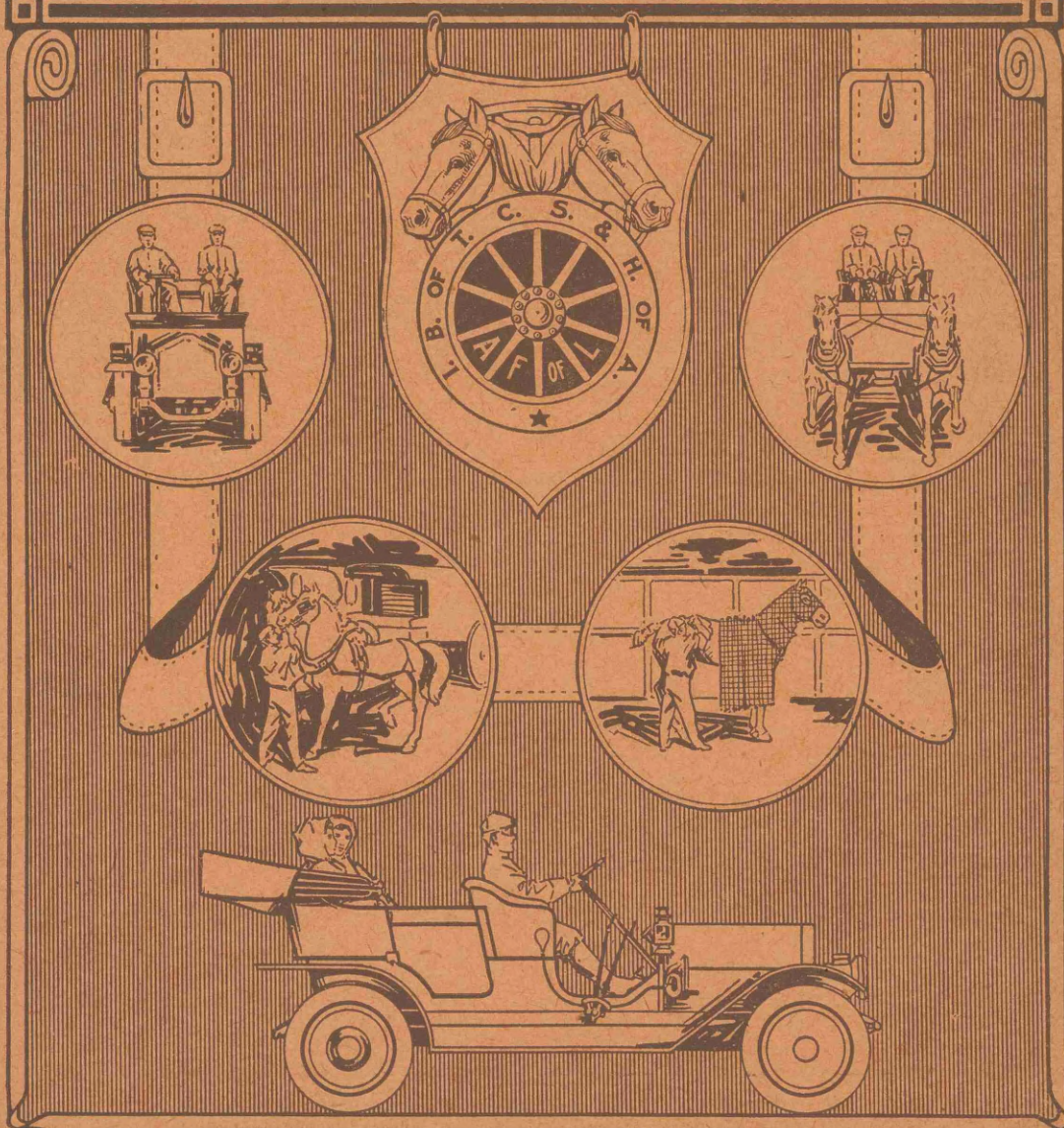
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NOVEMBER, 1922

# OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA





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No man has a right to find fault with what transpires at a meeting of his local unless he was present at the meeting and helped by his voice and vote to make the union a success.

If you will look back a few years and consider what wages working men were receiving at that time and compare the conditions of those days with present conditions, you will have no right to feel brokenhearted when you pay your dues each month.

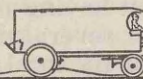
In the convention of the American Legion several cases of injustice to the men who served in France were related—one case in particular of where a soldier when hungry opened and ate a can of beans in order to satisfy his hunger. For this crime he was given two years. Senator Sterling in opposing the bonus said that the members of the American Legion ought to feel proud that they were given an opportunity to fight for their country and should expect no bonus in return. This same Senator would say to the average American trade unionist that he ought to be proud of being given the privilege of working so long as he was allowed to eke out a scanty livelihood under the Stars and Stripes.

A philosopher once said, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." In those days there were no unions, else it might have been said, that an upright, full-fledged, honest trade unionist is society's greatest necessity.

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# — OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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## EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING



THE General Executive Board opened its meeting in the headquarters of the International Union at Indianapolis, at ten o'clock, Monday morning, October 2nd.

A roll call of the officers showed that all members were present.

The General President made a report of the situation surrounding the International since the last meeting of the Board, explaining in detail conditions existing in each city, showing that our membership in many cities had fallen off, owing to unemployment, strikes in other trades, etc. He also made a report as to the financial condition of the International showing that it is in a healthy condition, having gained about \$100,000 in the last year, making the total in our International treasury, \$788,649.64, with an average paid-up membership for the past three or four months of about 75,000 members. Although we lost considerable of our membership since the ending of the war, due to causes as stated above, we are still in a very healthy condition numerically and financially, especially when it is taken into consideration that a very bitter fight has been waged against all labor unions by the enemies of labor during the past two years.



The General President made a report on the status of the jurisdiction dispute between the International Union and the Iron Workers Union. He stated that the Arbitration Board had been appointed; that Brother Casey was to represent our International Union, William McCain to represent the Iron Workers, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor had appointed William Collins of the Street Carmen's Union to act as the third man in the arbitration proceedings. As per the action of the convention, the decision of the Arbitration Board is to be final and binding. This Board is to open its sessions in New York City at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor the week beginning October 9th.

On motion made by Vice-President Golden, seconded by Vice-President Murphy, the General President, the General Secretary-Treasurer and Organizer John M. Gillespie, were instructed to appear before the Arbitration Board and present the case of our International Union.

The General President read a communication which he had received from the Express Drivers Local Union No. 694 of New York City, requesting that he make application to the Railroad Wage Board for a reopening of the wage scale of the express employes of that city. The General Executive Board after discussing the matter deemed it inadvisable to act on this suggestion. The vote of the Board was unanimous.

Our records showing that Local No. 694 Railway Express Employes of New York City is in arrears to the International to the extent of \$1,000.00 back tax and several months' current tax, and

as the local is now drifting cannot continue to exist, it was decided, after going over the situation, each member of the Board making his statement, that due to the fact that the local union is practically outside of the International Union on account of not having paid any per capita tax for several months, that the charter of the local be revoked. Unanimous action of the Board.

A motion was made and carried, that the men employed in the express business in New York City be again organized or chartered; whenever the General Officers in headquarters at Indianapolis deem it advisable to do so. The Board instructed the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, that should a charter be issued to the express employes of New York City, that none of the individuals responsible for the present condition of the local union be admitted to membership and that under no condition should former salaried officers Cunningham and Clark be admitted to membership in the express employes union.

A motion was made and seconded, that General Secretary-Treasurer Hughes stand instructed to notify the proper officers of Local No. 694 as to the action of the Board in revoking their charter.

A letter from Thomas Willson of the Machinists Union was read, in which he requested that the International appoint a man to help in the Labor Forward Movement in Omaha, Neb. The communication was referred to the General Officers with instructions to use their own judgment in the matter, but under no circumstances to take our regular salaried officers out of the fields in which they are negotiating wage scales or handling strikes.

The General President made a



report of conditions surrounding the Milk Wagon Drivers' organization in New York City, also referred to the fact that the services of Auditor Briggs as Receiver for Local No. 584 were discontinued and that he is now in other fields doing his regular work as Auditor, but that before Auditor Briggs left the Woodstock Hotel in New York, that a great many of the records and receipts of that local were stolen from his room. Auditor Briggs was present at the Board meeting and made a statement, explaining in detail everything surrounding this case; that while he was absent from New York on a visit to Washington, where he was called in conference by the General President, that his room was entered and the receipts and records taken by some unknown person. The General Executive Board discussed this situation at length and advised that the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer do everything in their power to help recover the lost or stolen documents of Local No. 584.

A motion was made, seconded and carried, that a previous motion made by Vice-President Murphy, (which motion was lost) dealing with the New York situation, be stricken from the records. Carried unanimously.

Brother Cashal brought up the case surrounding the Building Association Fund in New York. Several of the local unions in New York City had invested their money in this Association for the purpose of purchasing outright a building for the organizations. This fund was invested in two buildings, but owing to disagreements amongst the officers of the local unions in that city the affairs of this Association became very much tangled and considerable dissatisfaction exists because of the reluctance on the part of some in-

dividuals to reach an adjustment of the entire case.

A motion was made and carried that the officers of the International visiting New York for the purpose of taking up the jurisdiction case between the Iron Workers and the International, are instructed to call a meeting of the representatives of the local unions affiliated with the International that have money invested in this Building Association and explain to them the position of the International on this matter. The Board expressed the hope that an adjustment may be reached.

Brother William Neer, President of the Chicago Joint Council, made a report on the situation surrounding Local No. 727. He described the attempt made by outside influences to destroy that local union; made a detailed statement as to what was accomplished by the International Union and our local people in Chicago in overcoming the drive to destroy that organization, especially that part of it employed by the Checker Taxicab Company. Vice-President Casey, who was in Chicago, with the assistance of Vice-President Golden, handled the affair in behalf of the International, also made a report, dealing especially with the money expended by the International in defense of the local, stating that every penny received was spent economically and receipted for, and that undoubtedly the action of the International in this case saved not only the local union but also helped strengthen the International organization in Chicago.

The General President read an appeal received from George E. King of Local No. 33, Washington, D. C., against the action of the Executive Board of that local. The case had to do with a fine of \$25.00 that was placed on Brother King



for repeating something that he heard that was injurious to the reputation of Business Agent Toone. The General Executive Board sustained the appeal of Brother King and rescinded the action of the local union.

An appeal was received from Brother Toone, business agent of Local No. 33 Bakery Wagon Drivers of Washington, D. C., against the action of the local union in opening up a case, or a decision, rendered by the Executive Board of the local. The appeal of Brother Toone was sustained; the General Executive Board ruling that the action of the local Executive Board in the case was final in so far as the local is concerned, but in accordance with the law, an appeal may be taken by either party to the controversy to the General Executive Board, in view of the fact that there is no Joint Council in that district. Therefore, as stated above, the appeal of Brother Toone was sustained.

A communication from the City Employes Union of Scranton, Pa., asking for the assistance of an organizer was read and the Board referred the matter to the General President, and he stated that as soon as he possibly could, he would send a man into that district, but he could not say at this time how soon it would be possible for him to do so.

A communication from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress asking that our International be represented in the Convention of the Congress each year was read. In view of the fact that the laws of the Congress specifically state that only a Canadian member of the International can act as representative, the Board decided to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer to use their judgment as to what

should be done when the next convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress takes place.

The condition existing in Local No. 245, St. Paul, Minn., was explained by Secretary Hughes and the General Executive Board appointed Vice-President John Geary to act as Receiver for that local union until the General Officers decide that the local is in a position financially to handle its own affairs.

The General Executive Board took up the case of Local No. 449 of Cleveland, because the local union now owes for several months' per capita tax, also some back tax. The General President made a statement as to conditions surrounding the local, stating that \$35,000.00 had been paid to the local in strike benefits during their strike, which strike was practically lost, while our records show that since this local was organized, or chartered by the International, it has paid into the International \$9,327.00; that the local is recovering somewhat, now having about 350 members; that it is endeavoring to support three paid officers at a salary of \$50.00 per week. Brother Knepper, on invitation from the General Executive Board, came from Cleveland and appeared before that body and made a general statement outlining conditions surrounding the organization. When he retired the Board discussed the situation and instructed the General Secretary-Treasurer and the General President to notify the local union of the following action: That the local be instructed to lay off immediately one of its salaried officers; that the local be placed on probation for a period of about three months; that the General Officers watch closely whether or not the local is showing signs of recovery; that the local must pay each month's per capita



tax on the membership paying dues; that the money saved by the laying off of one of the salaried officers should be paid to the International each month to be applied on the back tax now due the International Union. The General Executive Board made the above ruling, realizing that the International is a business institution, and the first duty of all local unions doing business under the name of the International and the American Federation of Labor is to see that per capita tax covering the members paying dues is purchased from the International before any other bills are paid.

In the case of the Ice Wagon Drivers Local No. 422, the General Auditor found the Secretary owing some small amount on part-paid initiations. The Business Agent, Walter Clem, appealed from the decision of the General Auditor, and in view of the fact that a previous convention of the International had ruled in a similar case, the General Executive Board decided that the regular initiation price must be paid to the International on all part-paid initiations in the following manner:

For instance, the initiation fee of a local union is \$20.00, and there are ten men who paid \$2.00 each and then quit paying their initiation fee, deciding to leave town or not to become a member, etc., when an audit is made those ten payments of \$2.00 each should be added together and an initiation stamp purchased from the International, the total making one initiation fee. The General Secretary was instructed to notify Brother Clem of the Ice Drivers, as to the action of the Board, and that this ruling should obtain until such time as it is changed by a future convention.

The attention of the Board was called to the strike of the Textile Workers whose members are mak-

ing a great battle for the preservation of their organization. It was explained that the organization was striving to take care of the large number on strike, as best it could, but that it was almost impossible for it to do so, due to the fact that the strike has been on for a long time and most of the strikers and their families are in needy circumstances. The General Executive Board, by unanimous action, made a donation of \$1,000.00 and instructed the General Secretary-Treasurer to forward a check for this amount to the headquarters of the Textile Workers.

Organizer Farrell and members of the Joint Council of Cincinnati, called to our attention the situation existing in Local No. 175, Hamilton, Ohio. This is a small local composed mostly of team owners and they are holding back the general progress of the organization in that district. On looking over the records, it was found that we also have another small union of drivers in that city. It was decided, therefore, that the matter be referred to Organizer Farrell and that he be instructed to try to amalgamate the two locals. Failing to do so, the Board decided that the charter of both unions should be revoked and a new charter issued covering individuals working at our craft in that particular district. Motion carried.

The General Secretary-Treasurer called the attention of the Board to a controversy existing in Local No. 69 of Centralia, Illinois, which local expelled a member named Jones. The evidence submitted being somewhat perplexing, the Board felt it was impossible to reach a decision on the matter. The Board therefore referred the entire matter to Secretary Hughes to render a decision as soon as he has reviewed the case and had explained to him certain details.

Vice-President Golden called the



attention of the Board to the fact that while he was employed as organizer by the International Union on special work, that he did not receive the same pay as other organizers. The General President and General Secretary-Treasurer stated that at a meeting of the General Executive Board which was held immediately after the adjournment of the last convention, it was decided that should it become necessary at any time to employ a man to act as organizer, that said organizer would not receive more than \$75.00 per week until such time as the General Officers of the International Union were satisfied as to his ability to act as organizer. It was considered by the Board to be unfair to put a new man on the road and pay him the same salary as was being received by the man who had years of experience and who had worked up to a position where they were of material benefit to the International on account of their experience. The General Executive Board reaffirmed the action of the Board which set this salary for special organizers and decided that \$75.00, and expenses, per week, was a just salary for newly appointed organizers until such time as they had obtained experience.

The General President made a general statement outlining the work of the organizers and the conditions that were liable to confront them in the future; stating that at the present time there was no need for more organizers to be employed by the International Union; that if occasion presented itself and it was found necessary to place a man on for some special work, that the International Officers would not hesitate to do so, but that they were going to pursue the same course in the future as in the past—keep down the pay roll of the International as much as possible and not put on any more

organizers unless they believed some real benefit to the International might obtain.

The General President stated that requests had been made to him by the officers and membership of our unions on the Western coast from Spokane to San Diego that he visit that district as soon as possible; that those requests had been coming in for the past two years, so he now advised the Board that he was to visit that part of the country and each one of our local unions within a very short time; also advised the board that he would be away from Headquarters on the road for about six weeks, beginning November 1st.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer.

## THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES

The present conflict is an expression of a fundamental dispute between industry and finance. It is a conflict between service and profit. Vast opposing forces are operating and must continue to operate until there is an adjustment that permits the supremacy of service and victory for public welfare.

Finance rules industry today. In the case of railroads Wall Street makes railroad policy in the interest of profits. Railroad policy is not made in the interest of transportation. A policy ordered by finance has profits as its object. It must demand low wages. It must shear whatever it is possible to shear and it will shear wherever there is not a strong opposing force to prevent that shearing.

Finance is incompetent to manage and fix the policy for industry. The prime requirement is that industry serve the public. This can not be if the useful men and women are denied all chance to express themselves.



The purpose of coal mines should be to furnish coal for heat, light and power. Today the purpose of coal mines is to make profits for those who own coal mines. Even where profit is not made the purpose is profit and it is with that in view that policies are made.

Those who invest capital demand labor policies that will help make profits. They necessarily oppose labor policies that are designed primarily to bring about coal production.

Control of production policies does not properly belong to those who merely control money.

Control of production policies properly belongs to those actively interested and engaged in production, to those who are competent to judge production policies, to those engaged in the business of giving service.

#### PRODUCTION FACTS NECESSARY

If the public can secure recognition of its rights in connection with production it can afford to forget about the control of money. It must concern itself today with the control of money only because money is an instrument through which an improper power is wielded.

Facts about production are necessary to an understanding of what is wrong with production. Facts about production are today private property, and in some cases are so treated with the sanction of Government and courts.

The Federal Trade Commission, carrying out an order of Congress, sought facts about coal production. It could get these facts only from the books of employers. The employers refused to allow access to those facts in their books. The courts sustained the employers, saying these facts belong to the mine owners.

Financial control makes this secrecy necessary. If industry were controlled by industry, such secrecy would not be necessary and

would cease. Competition for dividends would become obsolete, but competition for efficiency and for high-grade production and service would take its place, preserving the valuable principle of competition without robbing the workers and consumers.

Financial thievery is possible largely because industrial facts are private property and protected as such. Private ownership of facts must stop.

Corporations, trying to reduce wages, ask the public to sympathize with the corporations. They expect a verdict in the dark because the public knows nothing about production costs, the efficiency of production methods or the market need for the commodities.

Money is invested to produce profits, not to produce commodities.

If financiers can make bigger dividends by investing in a gambling stock market corner to create an artificial shortage of a staple than by investing in the manufacture of a staple they will invest in the gamble.

#### THE PURPOSE OF INVESTMENT

Need for commodities has nothing to do with investment of money. Rate of return has everything to do with investment. Not all can invest in speculative or highly profitable directions. Some must invest in less profitable ventures. All invest with the primary idea of profit, not with the primary idea of service.

Production is primarily for profit. That is the basis of the real issue today. That is why mine owners, nationally organized, guard their secrets and refuse to agree upon terms with the workers. That is why railroad managements managing in the name of Wall Street refuse to come together with the workers and agree upon terms. Management is serving profit, not production needs, not the require-



ments of the people. This is the biggest fact in the whole situation. It is the fact that is at the bottom of everything, and until people consider and understand that fact they are dealing with superficialities.

The first step toward righting what is wrong is the establishment in industry of a uniform cost accounting system. That will make possible the scientific gathering of essential facts. Industry itself does not know the facts about itself. It is to a large degree blind so far as management is concerned. It is like a blind man playing with earthquakes.

Second, public access to the facts is required. The public cannot judge rightly until it knows the facts—not part of the facts, but all of them.

Those are the first steps. No more steps can be taken until those have been taken. On the basis of scientific organization and public ownership of facts the next steps will be determined by the people themselves. No one can foresee with accuracy nor does any one need foresee.

#### A PICTURE OF WALL STREET

Wall Street today is a blind fool astride a wild engine of terrific power. There is intelligence in neither. Wall Street operates blindly amidst a chaos of forces seeking profits, caring for nothing that does not beget or protect profits.

Wall Street must be deprived of its power, its roots dug out of our industrial fabric.

Wall Street, meaning money power, extends its control everywhere, dealing with the dead hand of increment, placing living humanity in bondage to dead men who have left money produced by dead men and which extorts its profits from the toil and requirements of the living.

There is a deep, vital issue to be solved. We have not a class struggle, but a struggle between great

primary forces, between a group interest and a great universal human interest.

Strikes, such as those on the railroads, in the mines, in the textile mills, cannot be understood by looking at the surface. The background is where the full truth lies.

Labor is holding the line for humanity, contending with all of its might, with its very life, for the great ideal of service—for the great practical necessity, production primarily for the satisfaction of human needs. Labor is contending against the continued enthronement of profit as the autocrat of our destinies.

If labor's line is broken the public welfare will be engulfed.

The Monarch of Gold seeks to rule for gold alone. Labor seeks to serve. It seeks to bring freedom to management, co-operation to all industry. It seeks to make industry serve human needs.

Back of all industrial strife today is that underlying motive force. Back of every struggle is that background. Until that is understood and dealt with intelligently and constructively there will be no step toward final remedy.—Gompers.

#### WHAT IS THE "PUBLIC"?

Much stress is being laid upon the sufferings of the "public" because of strikes. The newspapers (this includes the most of them) declare that the "public" is opposed to strikes. The bankers in their publicity propaganda say the "public" is against strikes. Individuals who assume they represent the "public" are continually writing letters to the press denouncing the wage earners for refusing to work for whatever the employers want to give them.

In the suggestions for arbitrating differences the newspapers advocate representatives of the "public" to be appointed by someone



other than the parties involved in an industrial dispute. The President of the United States laid great emphasis on the necessity of protecting the "public" from strikes. He even proposed an arbitration board to settle the wages and working conditions of the miners. It was to be composed of three operators, three miners and eight representatives of the "public." The anthracite coal operators followed the lead of the President. They were willing to permit the miners to have three representatives on a board of arbitration to settle the anthracite strike, they (the operators) were to have three representatives and the "umpire" was to be a judge, whose name was given, of the federal court in Philadelphia. Thus the anthracite operators, who not only own the coal mines, but also own the railroads that haul the coal and thereby make double profits, wanted to name four members of an "arbitration board" of seven.

Let it be understood once and for all that labor cannot be deceived into recognizing the wails of a "public" which represents less than 4 per cent of the citizens of the United States. The "public" for which the President talks, for which the newspapers argue and the unfair employers insist is that portion of the people of our country who employ labor, control the banks and great commercial interests, and last, and unfortunately not least, the lawyers. The great mass of the people, those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and their sympathizers, are excluded from this hand-made "public."

Not one arbitration umpire of the representatives of the "public" comes from the real public. The representatives of the "public" on the Railroad Labor Board represent the "public" so often referred to by the President, the newspa-

pers, and the unfair employers. It is the "public" that always favors the enslavement of labor; that believes in compulsory arbitration, otherwise involuntary servitude; that believes in repressing every ambition of the men and women who work for wages to advance the economic conditions of themselves and those dependent upon them.

The President of the United States, who asked for the power to appoint the eight representatives on a mining commission, would have selected eight men from the "minority public," from the "public" that is "always against labor." Unless a man is well-to-do, or is a known business or financial man, he never is considered in an appointment of representatives of the public on any arbitration board. Therefore, we have two publics, as follows:

The public which consists of political favorites, of the privileged few and their sympathizers and from which the wage earners and their sympathizers are excluded.

The real public that comprises not only the privileged few and their sympathizers, but the wage earners and their sympathizers as well.

When the parties at interest agree upon an umpire to decide between them that is voluntary arbitration, the greatest incentive for the maintenance of industrial peace.—W. C. Roberts, Chairman A. F. of L. Legislative Committee.

## ORGANIZED LABOR

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by compelling them to think rapidly and to speak clearly. The trade union movement has developed a company of speakers who are abundantly able to present the cause of the toilers. This is constantly being demonstrated at the national meetings of labor bodies, where



statesmanship of the highest order is demanded and where some of the addresses would easily rank with the best that are delivered in the conferences and conventions of other national bodies.

Organized labor is raising the standards of workingmen by fighting the battles of all the people. It is carrying with it even the lowest and most degraded. Every victory won for the men and women at the top means a higher level for those lower down. While the trade unionist may for a time belong to the aristocracy of labor, he soon makes of that aristocracy a democracy for all.—Ex.

### UNDERMINING THE FEDERAL COURTS

The New York World, speaking of injunction and contempt proceedings, has this to say editorially:

"When Attorney General Daugherty excuses the regulation of industrial affairs by injunction and contempt of court as 'the mildest form of governmental regulation, the most humane and the most charitable,' he reveals a dangerous ignorance of the character and function of the Federal courts. The courts are the most rigid and least responsible branch of the Federal machinery. Their business is to interpret law, not to make it or administer it; yet when they are called upon to settle wage controversies by enjoining parties to the conflict, they must, in effect, write new statutes of their own and enforce them through an extension of their own authority.

"The courts are not fitted to determine industrial disputes; they cannot mediate or conciliate; there is no allowance for give and take in their make-up. They can only state decisions and issue fiats, and neither labor nor capital is amenable to such methods. Because

their direct intervention is both futile and unpopular, it would be certain, if carried out along the lines laid down by Mr. Daugherty, to destroy their influence and in the end strip them of legitimate powers. This outcome was foreseen in England after the Taff Vale case, when all industrial authority was taken from the courts and returned to Parliament, where it belongs.

"Mr. Daugherty probably thinks he is adding to the power of the Federal judiciary in laying on it the burden of economic adjustments which should be borne by Congress and the executive. He is, in fact, setting it up as a target for destructive criticism. So far as the stability of the courts is concerned, this 'mildest form of governmental regulation' is unquestionably the worst of all."

### OVER-SEA TELEPHONY

The steamship *America*, 370 miles at sea, on her way to New York, was "picked up" by the first radio telephone installed on the top floor of the Telephone building in New York City.

According to engineers present it is the beginning of a new era in over-sea telephony, although the handicap of outside "interference" must be overcome. In the new experiment it is stated that when the air was clear of outside "interference" the voice over the radio telephone came as clear as a voice over the ordinary land wire—sometimes clearer.

### AN OBLIGING INDIVIDUAL

"Deacon, you've already had four wives who have been killed in automobile accidents, and now I hear you are about to marry a fifth."

"You're correctly informed, Squire, as long as the Lord will take 'em, I'll furnish them."



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

SOMETIMES the cry is raised by the enemies of our movement, especially those who are not in sympathy with our International Union, that it is a foolish thing for local unions to be sending money for their per capita tax to the General Office at Indianapolis, that they might better save that money and keep it at home. This is a very ignorant and most dangerous statement to make and the individual member preaching or spreading this venomous poison is only doing so to destroy the union. The thirty cents per month which is paid on each member to the International is used, first, for the purpose of insuring the local union and membership against strikes and lockouts. It is like putting money away to be used in case any local union affiliated with the International is attacked by unjust employers. Part of that thirty cents is used to carry on the work of organizing throughout the country because the stronger our organization is the better it is for each locality. Part of this per capita is also used to support and maintain the American Federation of Labor in Washington, which organization is carrying on the greatest publicity campaign ever carried on by any organization; is also fighting adverse legislation aimed against the workers in Washington; is also carrying on one of the most instructive and helpful fights against the adverse decisions of our courts; has numerous speakers continually on the platform arousing men and local unions, and encouraging non-union men and their friends to become a part of the great army of Workers; has several bureaus in Washington distributing literature to the four corners of the world; it owns its own building, which is all paid for, valued at almost a half millions dollars, so the few pennies contributed by the individual members of the union in the shape of per capita tax, has helped to establish this monument to Labor in the capital of our country—Washington, D. C. Why then listen to serpents in the shape of human beings, who advise you to refrain from paying per capita tax to the International? Your General Officers have done more with the few cents tax paid in the last ten or fifteen years than was ever done by any set of officers in any labor movement. With the few pennies you have sent us, we have organized the teamsters and chauffeurs throughout the country; we have doubled and quadrupled their wages in many districts; we have reduced their working hours, and in addition to this we have upwards of three-quarters of a million dollars in our International treasury at Indianapolis. Now, then, let us compare the conditions of the few local unions outside of the International Union and those who are within it. There are only a few members of the teamsters and chauffeurs that are outside of the International, and those that are outside are poorer and have more financial troubles and a great deal more dissatisfaction than the locals that are affiliated with the International organization, and in addition, they have no place to look for assistance should they become involved in trouble. The few local unions in New York and Chicago that are outside the International, in wealth and property, are not to be compared with the unions that are affiliated with the International. The few pennies, in the way of per capita tax, which they have withheld from our International and from the American Labor Movement in general, has not enriched them in any way, shape or man-



ner. Financially embarrassed continuously, should any of them become involved in a strike of any duration, their membership would have nothing to look to—not even the support of the bona fide trade union movement in their district. Those local unions outside the International may run their own affairs—we have no quarrel with them. The rank and file of those organizations are responsible for the condition within their locals, but when dishonest and untruthful statements are made against the International Union to our loyal and sometimes unthinking members, we must explain conditions to our membership. We never had an independent union or secession movement in our organization that did not finally break up totally bankrupt. The members that belong to an independent or outside union pay just about the same dues as members within the International Union, and the great difference between the two is that the members outside the International paying dues to an independent union have no protection whatever, they are not even recognized by the bona fide trade union movement when involved in a strike and have no place to look for assistance. The members affiliated with the International have a fund behind them amounting to nearly \$800,000 and have the satisfaction of knowing that they can appeal to every trade unionist within the American Federation of Labor, and if need be, to every local union in the International, whose combined treasuries amount to several million dollars. In addition to that, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the few pennies contributed each month to the International are used in insuring them against strikes and lock-outs, also used in carrying on the great work of organizing our craft throughout the country, and in supporting the American Federation of Labor in the great world-wide battle in which it is engaged.

THE General President, Vice-President Casey and General Organizer Gillespie, went to New York on October 9th, to attend a conference called by President Gompers, as per instructions of the Cincinnati Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to end the dispute between the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, over the loading and unloading of teams and automobiles. This dispute has been going on for years and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor last year rendered a decision on the case, but the convention of the Federation set aside the decision and ordered that the parties interested again go into conference and if they failed to agree, that the case be submitted to a Board of Arbitration for final decision, the board to consist of one representative from the Teamsters' organization, one representative from the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, those two to choose the third man; failing to agree on the third man within thirty days, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was to appoint the third party. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters selected Vice-President Casey as its representative on the arbitration board; the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers selected William McCain to represent them. Those two representatives failed, within the specified time—thirty days—to agree on the third man, so the Executive Council appointed James Duncan, President of the Granite Cutters' Union and First Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, as the third man. In due time Brother Duncan notified the Executive Council that owing to the fact that injunction proceedings were brought against his organization making it necessary for him to be in court each day, it



would be impossible for him to act on the arbitration board, so William Collins of the Street Carmen's Union was then selected by President Gompers to act. He prepared immediately to act and decided that the conference should take place on October 4th at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati. His reasons for choosing that city was that the headquarters of the two International Unions were in the middle west; Cincinnati was a neutral city, and the city in which the convention was held that decided that the matter be submitted to arbitration. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, through Mr. Gompers, notified Mr. Collins that its representative would be in attendance, understanding that it was the duty of our organization to obey the call of the arbitrator, who was acting under direct instructions from the convention. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers stated that they could not be present, owing to the fact that they had some business which necessitated their presence in New York on October 9th. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters believed it was the duty of the Iron Workers to obey the order of the arbiter, but in order that everything possible be done towards bringing about a conference that would end this unpleasant controversy, accepted the proposition of the Iron Workers, and proceeded, as stated at the beginning of this report, to attend the conference in New York. The meeting opened in New York City at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at ten o'clock Monday, October 9th. Brother Morrin, representing the Iron Workers, proceeded to object to Brother Collins, stating that because he was a member of the organization whose president had already acted on a committee from the Executive Council which had rendered a decision against the Iron Workers, that he undoubtedly would be prejudiced. He also made other protests. Brother Tobin, representing the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, stated that Teamsters International had no protest to make; that it was perfectly satisfied to go along; believed it was its duty to be in attendance and felt that it has no right to protest; making a further guarantee that it would abide by any decision rendered by the Arbitration Board. A great deal of talk ensued; the whole day was consumed, with nothing accomplished; technical questions of the most trivial nature being raised by the representatives of the Iron Workers. The Board then retired and brought in some rules. First, they decided that three hours be given each side in which to present their case. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters agreed that they could get through in less time than three hours. The representatives of the Iron Workers stated that they needed more than three hours. It was decided to adjourn at five o'clock and meet next morning at 9:30, in a large room in the Continental Hotel in New York City. The representatives of both organizations met at the appointed time, but again protests and technical issues were raised, so the chairman of the conference decided that the Brotherhood of Teamsters be allowed to present its side of the case; that the President of the Iron Workers should give way, as he had been taking up all of the time of the conference, and nothing was being done. President Morrin again asked that they be given more time and be allowed to call in as many witnesses as they desired to bring in, including some contractors. The chairman had ruled the previous day that only members of both organizations be allowed to present oral statements, but that all other parties could present written statements or briefs. The President of the Iron Workers objected to this, so the representatives of the Teamsters withdrew to discuss the case amongst themselves and in a short time returned and advised the chairman of the conference to grant the Iron Workers un-



limited time, with the right to present any and all witnesses that they desired. In the meantime the representatives of the Iron Workers retired and when the conference re-convened, there were present, in addition to the representatives of both organizations, Brother Donlin of the Building Trades and Brother James O'Connell of the Metal Trades. The chairman of the arbitration board, Mr. Collins, announced that he had a statement to make and was about to inform President Morrin, and other representatives of the Iron Workers, when interrupted by President Morrin, who stated that his delegation had decided to withdraw from the conference, but Chairman Collins stated he wished him to hear the following statement: That all objections had been withdrawn by the arbitration board; that he now advised him that he would be given unlimited time in which to present his case; that he also was given the right to call in any witnesses he desired, including employers. President Morrin and his delegates by this time had withdrawn from the room and refused to return and participate in the conference, although the convention of the American Federation of Labor ordered that said conference be held and a decision rendered, which was to be final and binding. President Tobin then stated to the conference, that in his judgment, it would be a waste of time for the Teamsters to present their side of the case, with conditions as they were, but stated that in so far as the building trades and metal trades were concerned, that they need have no fear that there was any dispute between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and any other organization in the building trades or metal trades, and that in his judgment, no dispute would ever arise, if conditions remained as they have been for the past ten or twelve years, and the only question in dispute was that between the Teamsters and Iron Workers as to the loading and unloading of teams and auto trucks, and that the Iron Workers had been infringing on Teamsters jurisdiction for years. Brother Donlin stated that he came representing the building trades to protest against the wording of a resolution presented to the Montreal Convention of the Federation, but after hearing President Tobin's statement did not wish to make a protest. President O'Connell also stated that he was perfectly satisfied with the statement made by President Tobin. The above is a statement of fact. We have not sufficient space to go into detail, but are giving you the main points in this controversy and will leave it to you and the trade unionists of our country to decide who is right and who is wrong. We obeyed the order of the American Federation of Labor and were willing to abide by whatever decision was rendered by the arbitration board. We were willing to present our case, but the other parties to the controversy protested before the hearing began, refusing to go on with their side and left the conference. We have only this thought in mind, that while all organizations have a right to run their own affairs as they deem necessary, we never want to be placed in a position where we are not willing to submit to arbitration (when said arbitration board is made up of three staunch trade unionists) any question involving our organization, nor are we willing to be known as an International Union that leaves a conference which has been called by the convention of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of endeavoring to adjust an unpleasant condition existing between two organizations. It is hardly fair to blame employers and workmen for disagreeing when two International Unions cannot agree and one refuses to submit its case to an arbitration board composed of three trade unionists, the odd member being chosen by the American Federation of Labor under instructions from a convention of that body.



**W**E are repeatedly asking our members throughout the country to pay more attention to their meetings, and to the general work of their local unions. Members should attend all meetings and inquire into everything that has been done between meetings. It is a pity to find, every now and then, as you will notice in reading over the minutes of the Board meeting where members are paying their dues to a local union continuously and think they are protected, but they wake up some morning to find that they have no protection as their charter is revoked by the International Union because of failure on the part of the local union to carry out its contract with the International organization. Any local union that does not pay its tax regularly each month is not entitled to benefits from the International organization. Any local union that goes on strike when not in good standing will not receive any aid or assistance from the International, and the membership on strike instead of being entitled to \$10.00 per week, receive nothing. Therefore, as a member of the local, it is your duty to see to it that your union is not allowed to run behind with its tax to the International. You should watch your union just as carefully as you do your insurance policy or any other investment that you have made, because, after all, the payment of your dues each month is an investment of such a serious nature that it deserves your greatest attention. Usually the cause of a local union getting behind financially with the International is the neglect of the officers. You should, therefore, be careful in the selection of your officers. You might say, well, I do not care—what difference does it make if we do get in bad? It makes this difference—if you were to lose your charter and become disbanded, you would no doubt find yourself and other members drifting back into the rut from which you escaped a few years ago. Sometimes employers say: "Why do you want to belong to the union and pay out your money to those fellows who are spending it and having a good time?" You ask yourself this question: "Why is the boss so deeply interested?" The answer no doubt will come to you, after some meditation, that the only reason the boss is interested is that the union has made him pay higher wages and establish other working conditions, that he would not have paid or established were it not for the organization. Sometimes employers make this statement: "You do not have to belong to the union to get your present conditions; I will pay you the same wages even if you don't belong to the union." Again, beware! because while he may for two or three months pay you the same wages, eventually he will get to the point where some slackness arises and he will tell you that he is hardly able to meet expenses and will have to cut your wages for a short time, but you will never get it back. Therefore, your only hope is to watch your union carefully and see to it that your officers do not allow it to run in debt to the International. Bear in mind that the International is a business institution and it charters its local unions under a specific contract. It gives the right to a local union to function in its name and in the name of the American Federation of Labor. It has certain rules and laws laid down in what is called a Constitution, and those laws must be observed and obeyed, otherwise the local union cannot remain in affiliation with the International.

**T**HE commission appointed by the President of the United States to look into the mining industry, on the face of it, at least, appears to be made up of as good a class of men as could be found in our country. Every one is a practical man who has done something big in the position in which he was placed during his life. They are big men and



although some of them are extremely wealthy, they are sufficiently broad-minded to be expected to make a complete investigation of the coal situation and to be unprejudiced toward either side. It is pretty hard to expect, however, that John Hays Hammond, the multi-millionaire, who made most of his money in South Africa; who was consulting engineer for Cecil Rhodes, who had Kafir labor of the cheapest kind, with his expert knowledge of mining, it is, as I said before, pretty hard to expect that he is going to be 200 per cent favorable to the poor mine workers and against the rich mining operators, many of whom are his friends. I suppose you will say, in answer to this, that Hammond is not the whole commission, and that against him can be placed Thomas Marshall, ex-governor of Indiana, and ex-Vice-President of the United States, whose expressions at all times have been favorable to the workers. There is no use in finding fault before the commission renders its report—we must wait and see what happens. However, the danger is this—that the report when issued will have a far-reaching influence on Congress, because as we understand the situation, the President of the United States will make request of Congress for legislation based on the recommendations made by this commission, and we are fearful that the legislation prayed for, that is, the special request contained in the President's message for legislation to prevent future strikes, will be enacted. In other words, that compulsory arbitration in private industries will, for the first time in our so-called free and democratic nation, be established. When you chain a miner under ground continuously preventing him from fighting, his union will have lost its greatest power, because we have yet to find in this country a commission appointed to investigate wages and working conditions that has not been somewhat influenced by Capital and Wealth. Strikes, of course, are distasteful, especially when the strike ties up a commodity that is absolutely necessary for the comfort of all the people. If our government institutions can enforce compulsory arbitration in private industries and prevent strikes, they can do it in any industry. For instance, they might say, that it would be criminal to have a strike amongst the milk wagon drivers take place in some large city as the people would suffer, so legislation to prevent a strike in that particular branch of our craft might be enacted. You may argue that that is not an interstate business, but when governmental regulations are obtained against the workers, it usually ends, as it has ended in other countries—to the injury of the men and women of labor. Well, you may answer, perhaps Congress will not enact this adverse legislation on the recommendation of the President. But there is nothing that the present Congress has been asked to do against Labor, that it has not done. We are hopeful, of course, that in the November elections there will be a change in both the House and Senate, but again we repeat, we are fearful of the results obtaining from this commission appointed by the President, which does not have on it one man who has worked with his hands, who has dug coal under the ground, who understands the suffering, privation and danger experienced by the coal miners hundreds of feet under the ground.

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If all the working people were organized, the unions could wipe out the open shop system tomorrow. Another reason for that 500,000.

Life is becoming so intricate, so involved, so mixed up that it is difficult to tell what will happen as the result of any act.—Thomas A. Edison.



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At this writing things look brighter for the International than they did one year ago, because at that time we were on the eve of a general industrial depression which resulted in throwing out of work thousands of our members. It is encouraging to note that at the present time nearly all of our membership are employed and are taking more interest in the affairs of the union and paying up their dues. In the meantime, you who read this, are expected to speak the word of the trade unionist as you go along the line.

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A missionary father one said, that the average layman in faithfully observing the duties of his calling had more opportunity for doing good than did the missionary who had sacrificed his life in advocating the faith in a foreign country amidst pestilence and privation. So, the question for you to decide is: Are you doing your duty in every phase of life? Are you keeping your promise to your organization, by endeavoring to strengthen that organization which has done so much for you?

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The great goal that we are all endeavoring to reach is a position in life where we can feel somewhat independent; where we can get away from the shivers we had, and continue to have, when the boss looks crosseyed at us. There is nothing that gives a man as much independence as his union, providing he is a real man. If he does his work, he need not be afraid of his employer. Every man has a right to hold up his head. Your union has helped you get wages and enables you to set aside a little for a rainy day, which you should do provided you are not a squanderer.

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Isn't it strange that we find fault with the other fellow although he does nothing different than we do ourselves? Every one of us can improve our actions and behavior if we will only stop and think that we can all do something better than we are doing especially when it comes to carrying out the obligation taken in our union.

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The cause of a great deal of the trouble in local unions is that the salaried officers hold that they should get "theirs" first. The first thing that a business institution does when it finds that it is running behind is to endeavor to cut down overhead expenses. An organization cannot carry more salaried officers than its income provides after deducting, at least, 50 per cent of the income for other expenses. It is foolish to expect that a local union with only 500 members can pay salary to three or four officers. Under such conditions the union would be established only for the purpose of paying salaries to three or four men.

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No union is run for the purpose of making jobs for Business Agents, but the right kind of Agent is an absolute necessity to a union. The faithful, honest Business Agent can and does keep a union alive when everything else fails.

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Official Magazine  
of the  
International Brotherhood  
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs  
Stablemen and Helpers  
of America

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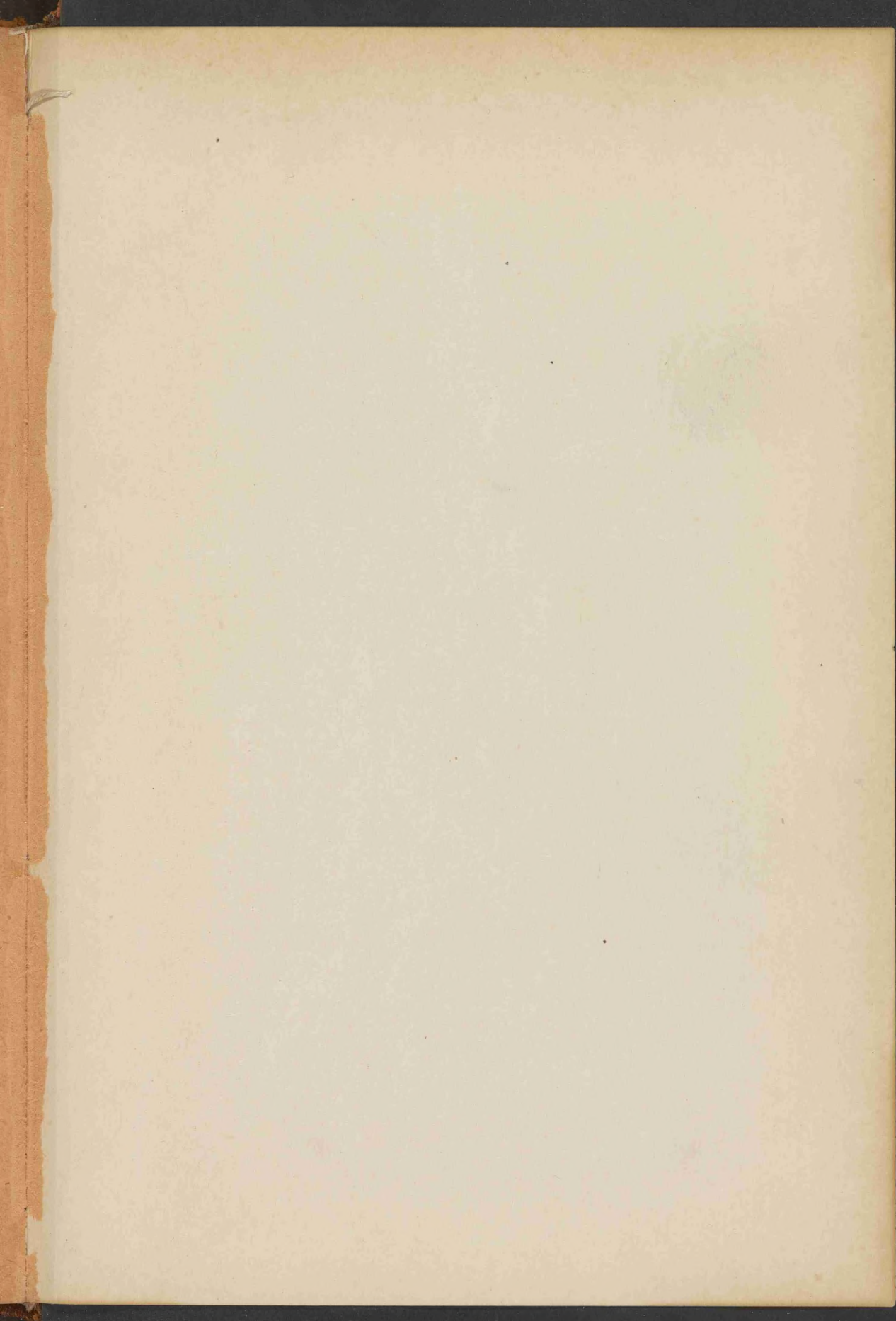
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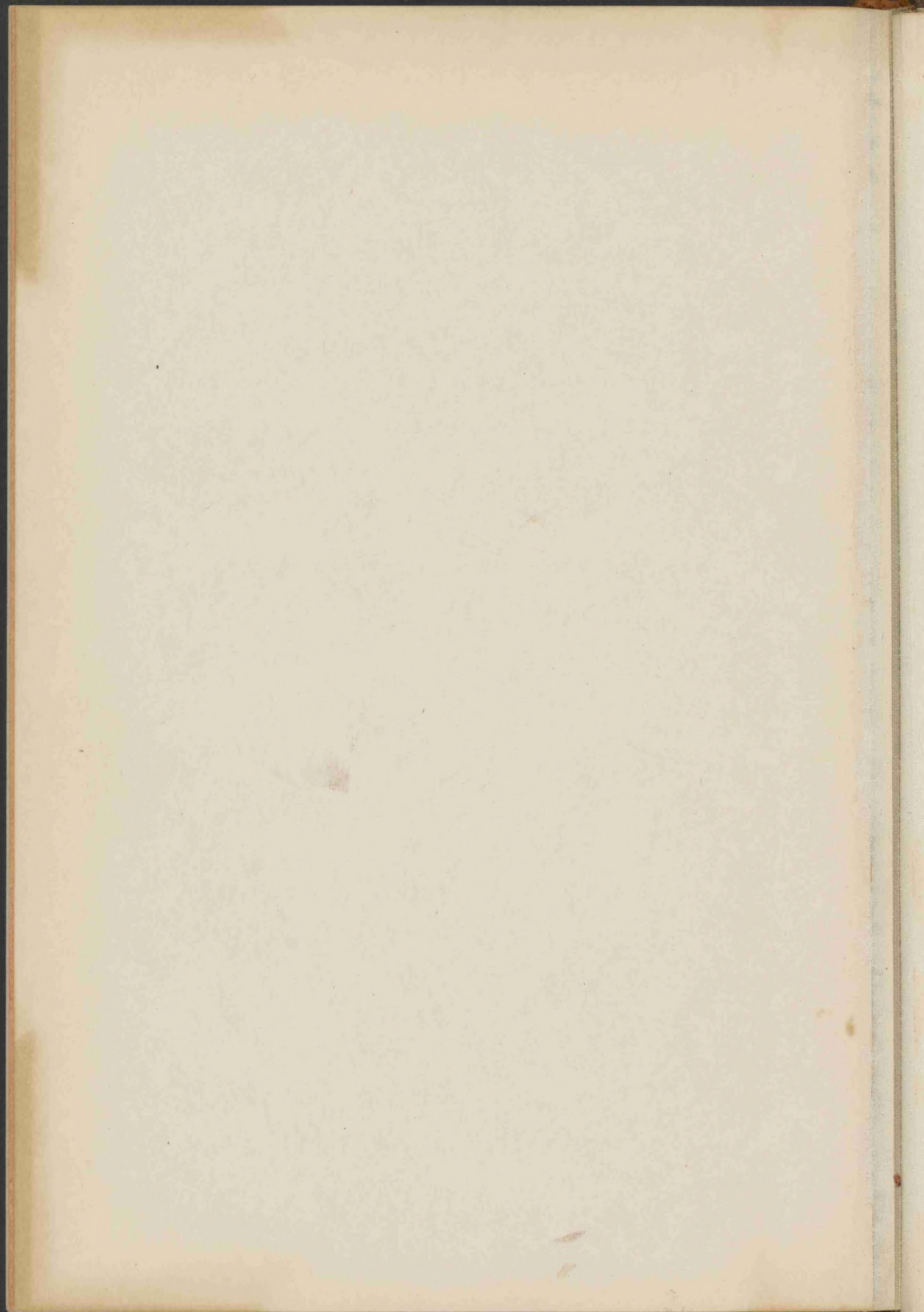
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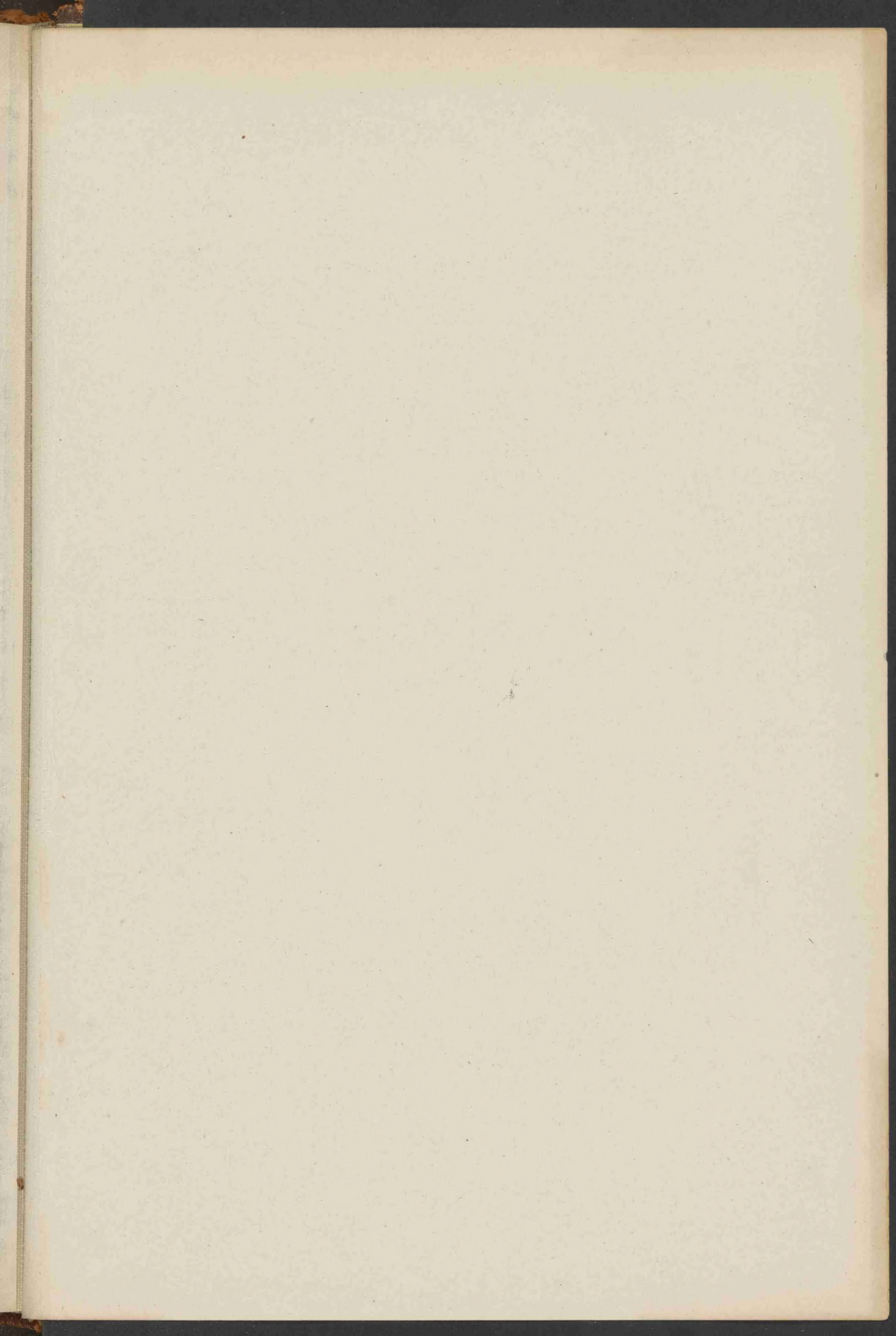




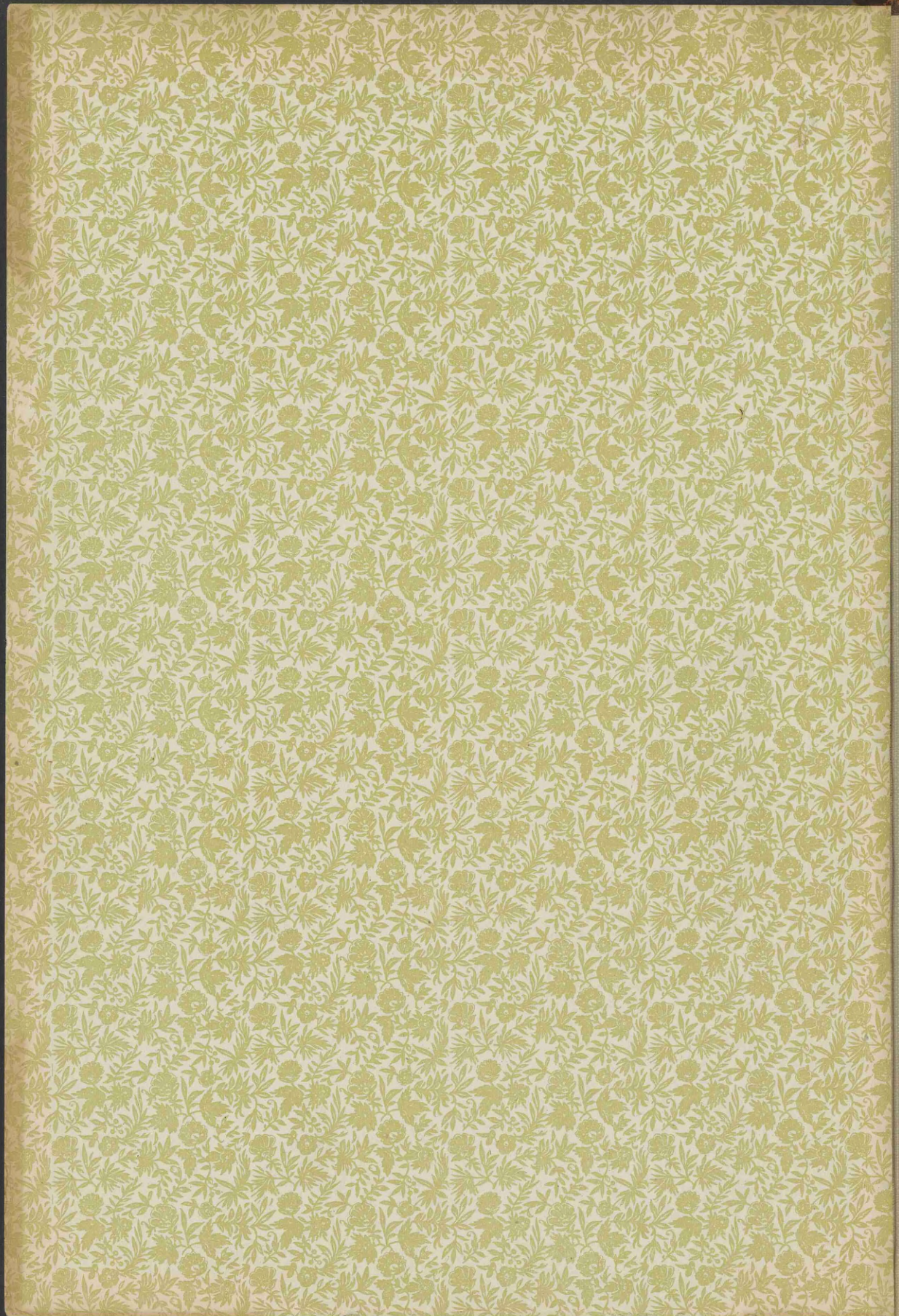




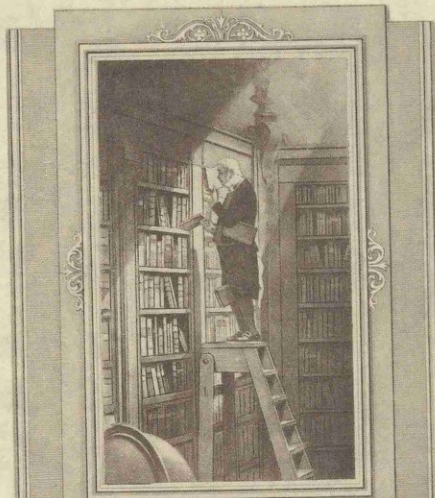












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